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THE
SYNONYMOUS, ETYMOLOGICAL,
AND
PRONOUNCING
ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

THE
SYNONYMICAL
AND
ANTONYMICAL
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE
SYNONYMOUS, ETYMOLOGICAL,
AND
PRONOUNCING
ENGLISH DICTIONARY;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

*Their Part of Speech distinguished, their Pronunciation pointed out, and their
Synonyma collected,*

WHICH ARE OCCASIONALLY

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,

BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS;

Extracted from the Labours of the late

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON;

Being an attempt to Synonymise his Folio Dictionary of the English Language.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY WILLIAM PERRY,

SURGEON OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AUTHOR OF THE ROYAL STANDARD ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN WALKER, CUTHELL AND MARTIN, LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME,
OGILVY AND SON, VERNOR AND HOOD, SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN, W. J. AND J. RICH-
ARDSON, AND LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.

By T. Gillet, Salisbury-square,

1805.



BYRONOMONETRY HOLLAND

PROBATION

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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THE WORDS AND PHRASES WHICH ARE USED IN

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AN ENGLISH ORAMMAL

BY H. H. H. H.

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PREFACE.

THE following sheets, containing the only synonymous vocabulary ever offered to the public, would have possessed superior excellence, and have insured general approbation, if, fortunately, they had been undertaken and executed by that luminary of learning, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, from whose folio Dictionary of the English language, we are proud to acknowledge, the materials for this arduous undertaking have been purposely selected.

To the philological, critical, and other interesting observations of the above learned author, we have superadded two exclusive advantages to our publication; the one—as a *synonymous*, the other—as a *pronouncing* nomenclature. The *former* is new and unique; the *latter* is on an approved plan, effected by characteristic types, after the manner of the Royal Standard English Dictionary, published by the author upwards of twenty years since, which has passed through ten editions, each consisting of ten thousand copies.

It is a matter of no small astonishment that a work of this kind, one among the *desiderata* of literature, should have been so long neglected. Every person accustomed to write, whether on private concerns, or for public instruction, must have felt the want of such an assistant, not only to guard him against the tiresome repetition of the same words, but to enable him to select terms to express his ideas with greater clearness and precision.

The author of the present production felt himself in this predicament about eight years since, when writing, *anonymously*, An Abridgment of the Historical Account of the Embassy to the Emperour of China,* extracted from the papers of Earl Maccartney, as compiled by that elegant writer, the late Sir George

* Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, embellished with twenty-five Copper Plates, Price 10s. 6d. in Boards.

Staunton, Bart. Secretary to the Embassy. From that moment he determined, and actually began to compile this Synonymous Dictionary. Its progress, however, was slow for the first four years, as he was again called into his Majesty's service; but quitting the Navy at the close of 1801, his whole time has since been occupied in bringing it to that state in which it is now humbly offered for public approbation.

"The rigour of interpretative lexicography," Dr. Johnson observes, "requires that the *explanation, and the word to be explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution."

In answer to this we by no means contend, that the whole of the explanations collected under such initial words as are printed in large capital letters, which we call RADICALS, are all strictly synonymous; neither, on the other hand, can we agree with those who roundly assert, that there are not two words in the whole English language of precisely the same signification; but this we take upon us to say, that we have no less than Dr. Johnson's authority for their selection and disposition as explanatory of their meaning; and they are such as, in the common acceptation of the word, are deemed synonymous, being all applicable to the *radical*, notwithstanding each cannot always be substituted for the other with equal force and accuracy of language.

Previous to an explanation of the plan on which the Synonymous words are collected, let it be remembered, that Adverbs, regularly formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, are not synonymised. The reason is obvious; they would have occupied much space to little purpose; and their omission can be supplied, without the least inconvenience, by referring to the radical adjective, and applying the above well-known general

rule. The anomalous adverbs, like other terms, have their synonyma duly arranged.

Explanation of the General Plan, and Execution of the Work.

And First, of the SYNONYMA.

1. Words which have their various significations printed uniformly in the same type, contain all their synonyma.

EXAMPLE.

A-bâst', *ad.* (a sea term, Sax. abaftan *behind*) in the hinder part, or between the main mast and the stern of a ship, aft.

2. As the insertion of the whole of the synonyma to each word in their alphabetical order would have swelled the book to an enormous size, to prevent this we have adopted the mode of printing one of the explanatory words in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS, by reference to which as the RADICAL of the synonyma, its various significations will be seen at one view. To render this more plain and intelligible, it will be necessary to attend to the following

EXAMPLE.

Ab-brév-i-â'tion, *s.* (French) the act of abbreviating; ABRIDGMENT; the means used to abbreviate; words contracted; any mark to contract.

The word ABRIDGMENT being printed in small capitals shews it to be the Radical word, under which every term that signifies Abbreviation or Abridgment is collected. Refer, then, to Abridgment, and you will see it stand as follows.

ABRIDG'MENT, A-bridg'mënt, *s.* (Fr. abrégement) the epitome of a large work contracted into a small compass, a compend, a compendium, summary, abstract, abbreviation, breviary, brief, breviat, extract, symbol, syllabus; a diminution in general, contraction, reduction; restraint from any thing pleasing, contraction of any thing enjoyed.

If the Reader will take the farther trouble to refer to the words Compend, Compendium, Summary, &c. he will find, under each, three or four of the above synonyma, but especially the word ABRIDGMENT printed in small capitals to notify that, under that word, its various cognate significations are collected.

3. We shall conclude our observations respecting the synonymy, by adducing an example of one word, among many, which has *three Radicals*, to serve as an elucidation of the rest.

Ma-jēs'tic, Ma-jēs'ti-cāl, *a.* (*from majesty*) august, imperial, regal, ROYAL; having dignity, grand, great of appearance; stately, pompous, SPLENDID (*Hooker*); elevated, lofty, SUBLIME. Dryden.

By having recourse to the words ROYAL, SPLENDID, and SUBLIME, the synonymous interpretations will be found under each respectively.

Secondly, of ETYMOLOGY.

Words, with respect to their etymology, are necessarily divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no farther to any *English* root; thus, *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those which can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

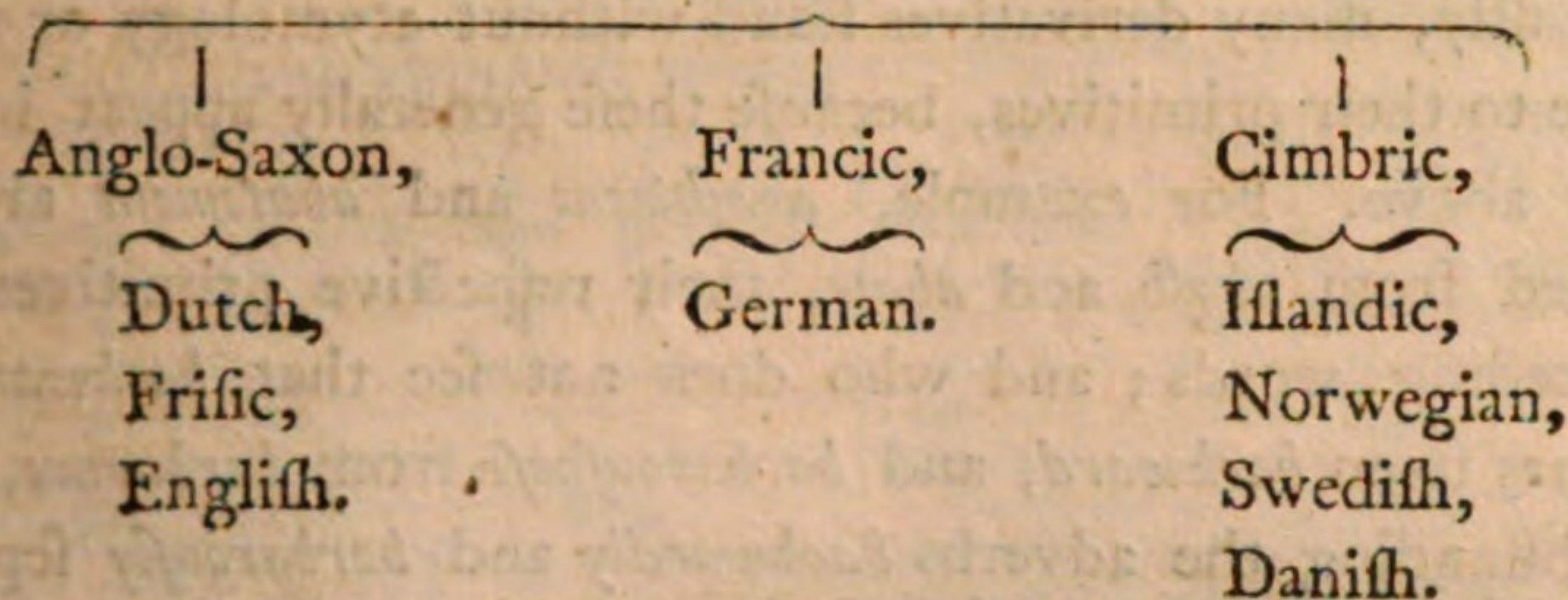
There are five kinds of derivation among words purely *English*. First, adjectives from substantives; as, *nightly* from *night*; *weighty* from *weight*;—secondly, substantives from adjectives; as, *niceness* from *nice*; *muddiness* from *muddy*;—thirdly, adverbs from adjectives; as, *mortally* from *mortal*; *sinfully* from *sinful*;—fourthly, verbs from adjectives; as, *to straighten* from *straight*; *to soften* from *soft*;—and, fifthly, participles from verbs; as, *placing*, *placed*, from *to place*.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*. Under the *Roman* Dr. Johnson has comprehended the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic*, comprising most of our words of one syllable, range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

The whole fabric and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothic* or *Teutonic*. It is a dialect of that tongue which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where

the *Slavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOthic or TEuTONIC,



The only monument that remains of the *Gothic*, is a copy of the gospels in a somewhat mutilated state, which, from its characters being decorated with silver, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*; and, having been twice published before, was not long since reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. It has been doubted whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothic*; it seems, however, to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found in the *Teutonic* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the origin of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

Notices respecting the Derivation of Words.

The etymology and derivation of the words have generally been copied from Dr. Johnson's dictionary, in the execution of which it has been deemed proper to give the *modern* in lieu of the *ancient* orthography to such as are of *French* original. In some other cases, where that learned author has quoted etymologies from three or four different languages, we have adopted sometimes but *two*, and occasionally but *one*; especially when *this* seemed to us not only sufficient for the purpose, but the most pertinent and satisfactory.

As even the smallest deviation from our archetype merits explanation, it is necessary to remark, that many words appear without having their derivations noticed, only because

they are self-evident. Such are words beginning with the *privative* or *negative* particles *in* and *un*;—likewise compound words, which do not require the repetition of their simple terms to be, in this respect, understood.

Lastly, many derivatives stand without etymology or reference to their primitives, because these generally appear in the line above. For example, *abashment* and *abatement* are deduced from *abash* and *abate*, their respective primitives and preceding words; and who does not see that *backwardness* comes from *backward*, and *barbarousness* from *barbarous*, notwithstanding the adverbs *backwardly* and *barbarously* separate the derivative from the primitive?

Having given such explanations as will enable the reader to comprehend the plan and execution of the two first parts of the title of this work, namely, the Synonymous and the Etymological, our next business is to elucidate, in the same manner, the third and last part, which embraces the pronunciation of the words.

The mode we have adopted for this purpose has already been marked with public approbation. The words are not only rationally divided into syllables, accurately accented, and their part of speech properly distinguished, but likewise, the various sounds of the vowels and consonants are denoted by typographical characters, and illustrated by examples in the following KEY, by which their true pronunciation is clearly shewn according to the present practice of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in the metropolis.

KEY

To the *Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary*, exemplifying the Characters made use of to point out the Pronunciation.

I. THE DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	<i>hâte</i>	<i>hât</i>	<i>hâll' wâsh'</i>	<i>bâre</i>	<i>pârt</i>	<i>li-âr</i>
E.	<i>mête</i>	<i>mêt</i>	<i>thêre</i>	<i>thèy</i>	<i>hér</i>	
I.	<i>pîne</i>	<i>pîn</i>	<i>marîne</i>	<i>shîrt</i>		
O.	<i>nôte</i>	<i>nôt' fôft'</i>	<i>prôve</i>	<i>wôlf</i>	<i>dône</i>	
U.	<i>dûke</i>	<i>dûck</i>	<i>bûsh</i>	<i>W. neŵ nôŵ</i>		
Y.	<i>trÿ</i>	<i>ÿ or y lovely</i>	<i>ÿ like ü hÿrst</i>			
OI & OY.		<i>bôil</i>	<i>bôÿ</i>			
OU & OW.		<i>ôû</i>	<i>ôŵ</i>			

Vowels not sounded will be printed in Italics; as, *Lâ'bour*, *prêach*, *bear*, *hêad*, *dèign*.

Indistinct sounds of vowels will be in Italics; as, *Â'ble*, *pâr'son*, *fât'ten*.

Flat and slowly accented syllables will have the Grave accent ('): as, *Bôr'dér*, *warn'ing*, *cêl'ing*, *cê'ruse*, *îcî-cle*.

Sharp and quickly accented syllables will have the Acute accent ('): as, *Bôr'rôw*, *wâsh'ing*, *hêif'ér*, *bêt'ter*, *id'i-ôm*.

Note—*a*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, without any of the above characters, either alone, or before or after a consonant, have a shorter sound than *â*, *î*, *ô*, and *û*, though of the same quality, in the same proportion as *a* in *wasb*, is to *a* in *ball*: or, *o* in *not*, to *o* in *soft*.

The vowel *e* will be frequently seen without any character over it, in which case it has the exact sound of *î*; as in the words *tick'en*, *fêret*, *en'glîsh*, &c. &c.

II. THE DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

	ch like tch.	ch like k.	ch like sh.
CH.	<i>cheese</i> , <i>charm</i>	<i>character</i> , <i>chasm</i> .	<i>chaise</i> , <i>chevalier</i> .
S.	<i>s hissing sound.</i>		<i>s soft like z.</i>
X.	<i>x sharp like ks.</i>		<i>x flat like gz.</i>
G.	<i>g soft sound.</i>		<i>g hard sound.</i>
GH.	<i>gh like f.</i>		<i>gh silent or mute.</i>
PH.	<i>ph like f.</i>		<i>ph silent or mute.</i>
H.	<i>h mute.</i>		<i>h aspirat.</i>
TH.	<i>th hard sound.</i>		<i>th soft sound.</i>

* G always sounds hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*.
+ The only two words in which *ph* are mute.

CONSONANTS, when printed in Italics, are not to be sounded; as, *borrow*, *condemn*, *dumb*, *whole*; — except CH when, initially, they have the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*, *chevalier*, as above.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE COMBINED SOUNDS OF CERTAIN SYLLABLES.

fi-tion	sound	fîsh-shûn	bi-tious	sound	bîsh-shûs	sion	sound	zhûn
si-tion		zîsh-ûn	pri-cious		prîsh-shus	îon, iér		yûn, yûr
di-tion		dîsh/shûn	ni-cious		nîsh shus	seous, éous		îhûs, yûs
di-cial		dîsh/shâl	gra-cious		grâ-shûs	geous		jûs
fi-cial		fîsh-shâl	ti-tious		tîsh-shûs	ciate		shate
fi-cience		fîsh/shênce	ti-fian		tîsh-shân	sient		shênt
spi-cience		spîsh/shênce	sial		zhâl	tre		tér
fi-cient		fîsh-shênt	sia, cia		zha, sha	aç		as

Words differently pronounced by our best orators, either with regard to the sound of the vowels, or to the placing of the accent, are particularly noticed; in which cases it may not be improper to observe, our opinion inclines generally to the first mode.

Although we have omitted the final *k* after *c* in words derived from the *French*, and the learned languages, as *music*, *critic*, *arithmetic*, &c. in conformity to modern custom and the originals, yet the deficiency can be supplied by those who prefer such orthography.—This innovation, however, is more tolerable than that of exterminating the letter *u* from *favor*, and a long list of *et cæteras*.

We have designedly excluded from our nomenclature words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*; but have retained those of a more general nature; as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

No inconsiderable number of the terms of art have been admitted; and we have also, in compliance with custom, inserted such *French* and other foreign words as are usually met with in English authors, and which claim, from long intercourse, the right of naturalization.

Following the steps of our learned guide, we have registered obsolete words when they are found in authors not obsolete; or when they have any force or beauty which may merit revival. To these are prefixed the obelisk (†) according to general usage.

Verbal nouns in *ing* * are purposely omitted, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb; except when they signify *things* as well as *actions*, and have in this case a plural number; as *covering*, *dwelling*, *living*;—or when they have an absolute and abstract signification; as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The present participles are likewise generally neglected, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they

* Present participles to become verbal nouns must have the definite article *the* before them, and the preposition *of* after them; as, the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*. See Rule VII. of the Syntax.

take the nature of adjectives; as, a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace; a *moving* speech, a speech adapted to affect the passions. But even these are not always inserted, because they can be understood without danger of mistake by consulting the verb.

Such, however, of the past or passive particles that govern a preposition after them, and even those which do not, but partake of the nature of adjectives and betoken habit or quality, are all placed in alphabetic order, under the discriminative characteristic of *participial adjectives*.

EXAMPLES.

Ād-mīr'ēd, *p. a.* wondered at; esteemed; *with* by.

Trāns-fūs'ēd, *p. a.* poured out; *with* on: as, *transfused on thee his ample spirit rests.* Milton.

Āb-strāct'ēd, *p. a.* separated, disjoined; refined, PURIFIED; abstruse, DIFFICULT; absent of mind, inattentive to present objects.

The construction of the preposition with active and neuter verbs, as well as with substantives and adjectives, is scrupulously observed throughout the whole work, from which, for explanation, we have selected the following

EXAMPLES.

Ād-jūst', *v. a.* (Fr. ajuster) to regulate, to rectify, to set right, to put in order, to settle in the right form; to reduce, to reduce to the true state or standard; to make conformable; *with* to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

Ād-vīz', *v. a.* (Fr. avis advise) to counsel; *with* to before the thing told;—to inform, to give information, to make acquainted with any thing; *with*, often, of before the thing told.

Ād-vīz', *v. n.* to counsel; *with* with before the person.

Cōv'e-nānt, *v. n.* (Fr. covenant) to CONTRACT, bargain, stipulate, agree with another on certain terms; *with* with before the person, and for before the price or thing purchased.

Stārve, *v. n.* (Sax. stearfan) to perish with hunger, to famish; to be killed with cold; *with* with or for before the cause;—to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

Prōūd, *a.* (Sax. prude) too much pleased with himself; elated, conceited, valuing himself; *with* of before the object;—arrogant, haughty, supercilious, lordly, highminded, &c. &c. &c.

Skīl'fūl, *a.* knowing, skilled, adept, learned, well-instructed, intelligent, qualified with skill, possessing any art, adroit, dexterous, able; *with* of, at, and in: of seems poetical, at ludicrous, in popular and proper.

There is another kind of composition which, Dr. Johnson observes, is more frequent in our language than, perhaps, any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulties.

“ We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined ; as, *to come off*, to escape by a fetch ; *to fall on*, to attack ; *to fall off*, to apostatize ; *to break off*, to stop abruptly ; *to bear out*, to justify ; *to fall in*, to comply ; *to give over*, to cease ; *to set off*, to embellish ; *to set in*, to begin a continual tenour ; *to set out*, to begin a course or journey ; *to take off*, to copy ; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care ; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable ; and the combinations of verbs and participles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.”

Notices of ERRONEOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The orthography of a language ought not to be disturbed or changed on narrow views. Whatever alterations may be attempted should have better support than *caprice*, which is apt to wanton without control, or *vanity*, which seeks praise in petty reformation. Actuated by neither, we shall take the liberty of exposing an erroneous mode of spelling certain classes of words, contrary to analogy, and the principles of our language.

1. With respect to doubling the final consonant of certain verbs.

We shall premise our observations by quoting the following established, and well-known

GENERAL RULE.

Verbs of one syllable ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and those of *two* or more syllables which have their *accent* upon the *LAST* syllable, double the final consonant of the verb in the present participle, and in

every other part of the verb to which a syllable is added: as, *shut*, *shut'ting*, *shut'teth*; *beset*', *beset'ting*, *beset'teth*; *forbid*', *forbid'ding*, *forbid'deth*.

We would now ask what stronger evidence can be adduced to prove the erroneoufness of doubling the final consonant, in cases stated as above, of words consisting of *two* or more syllables, whose *accent* is upon the FIRST syllable. Thus, from the verb to *quar'el*, we have analogically written *quar'reling*, *quar'releth*, and the substantive *quar'reler*; from to *vic'tual*, — *vic'tualing*, *vic'tualeth*, and the noun *vic'tualer*; from to *wor'ship*, — *wor'shiping*, *wor'shipeth*, *worshiper*; and from the substantive *jew'el* we write, by analogy, *jew'eler*. Instead of the above correct spelling of the words, all our * lexicographers have erroneously spelt them with *ll*; as, *quarrelling*, *quarreller*; *viçtualing*, *viçtualer*; *worshipping*, *worshipper*, and *jeweller*.

2. With respect to the formation of the plural of two classes of Nouns.

RULE I.

All Nouns of the *singular* number ending with *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *ies* to form their *plural*; which general rule, as well as the one that follows, is without exception.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular,</i>	{	Vacancy,	<i>Plural,</i>	{	Vacancies.
		Territory,			Territories.
		Inaccuracy,			Inaccuracies.
		Excellency,			Excellencies.

RULE 2.

Nouns of the *singular* number ending in *ey* require the addition of *s* only for the formation of their plural.

* Except Dr. Ash, who has given the correct orthography to two words only of this numerous class, namely, *viçtualed*, and *viçtualing*; but spells *viçtualler*, and all the rest with *ll*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular,</i>	{	Attorney,	<i>Plural,</i>	{	Attorneys.
		Chimney,			Chimneys.
		Jockey,			Jockeys.
		Kidney,			Kidneys.

Words of this class, especially the four above mentioned, are often *erroneously* written *attornies, chimnies, jockies, kidnies*.

RULE 3.

Nouns of the singular number compounded of a substantive and an adjective, form their plural by adding *s* to the substantive part of the word.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular,</i>	{	Handful,	<i>Plural,</i>	{	Handsful.
		Mouthful,			Mouthsful.
		Spoonful,			Spoonsful.
		Court martial,			Courts martial.

Notices of ACCENT.

Besides that the generality of our lexicographers plead for unity of accent, they use the *acute* accent only, and place it indiscriminately over *long* and *short* syllables, affirming, absurdly and fallaciously, that it always makes that syllable long over which it is placed. As this mode of accentuation is contrary to oral language, and tends to annihilate the harmony of verse, which consists in the pleasing variety of long and short, of *accented* and *unaccented* syllables, we have adopted both the *grave* and *acute* accents, affixing the former to *long* or *flat*, and slowly accented syllables, and the latter to *short* or *sharp*, and quickly accented, as will be seen by referring to the KEY.

For our part, we coincide with those who are advocates for plurality of accent, without which it is impossible to pronounce

distinctly or properly some thousand words in our language, as will be clearly demonstrated by the following observations.

It is agreed that the general use of accent is to distinguish the most significant syllable by a greater stress of voice: yet even this is not always proper, nor constantly observed; for there are many compound words of *two* syllables which require *both* to be pronounced with an equal force of voice; or, in other words, which have no accent.

If, then, *accent* perform the same office on syllables as *emphasis* does on words; and if the principal aim of both be, to convey the most significant and important part of words and sentences, (the former of which lies in the radical syllables) I would ask, who can, or who does, pronounce the words *disapprove*, *immature*, *intervene*, *overflow*, &c. &c. without placing an accent upon the *first* and *last* syllables?—Nay, I ask farther, if it is not the height of absurdity to prefer a syllable that is merely formal or expletive (by giving it a stronger accent) to that which constitutes its very essence, its signification.

With regard to words of polysyllables, requiring often two, and frequently three accents, it sometimes happens that one of the accented syllables is pronounced stronger than the rest, and this most frequently falls to the *grave* accent. The strength of this syllable, however, is often dependant on, and determined by, the number of accents in such words; for, in all cases there must be a distinguishing stress of voice on the radical parts of compound words, otherwise the speaker would ill deserve the name of orator.

In support of this doctrine we would again ask the advocates for unity of accent, whether they can pronounce the words *historiography*, *inseparability*, *naturalization*, *prognostication*, *superiority*, &c. &c. with a single accent? For, till we hear these and such others distinctly and properly pronounced by a single emphatic stress of voice on any one syllable, we shall adhere to our opinion, as well as oral practice of a plurality of accent.

To enable our readers to ascertain the number of accents proper to each word of more than two syllables, as practised by public speakers, notwithstanding they are not so marked in

this, nor in any other English Dictionary, let them observe the following

GENERAL RULE.

Reduce all words of polysyllables to their radical parts, and as many roots or parts as there are contained in them, so many accents will each word require. For example: the word *edification* will be found accented on the *fourth* syllable only, that of its radical *edify* on the *first*; therefore *edification* is entitled to, and is actually always pronounced with, *two* accents, an *acute* and a *grave*, as *ed'ificàtion*. Moreover, although the words *irresistibility*, *interlineation*, &c. &c. stand with only *one* accent affixed, yet on the same principle, and by the same rule, each, in oral language, is entitled to *three*; namely, *ir'resist'ibil'ity*, *in'terlin'eàtion*. To this general rule there is but one

EXCEPTION.

Derivatives formed from primitives of two syllables, which are accented on the last, change the radical accent from the *last* to the *first* syllable. Thus, *abjuration*, *admiration*, *affirmation*, whose primitives or radicals are *abjure'*, *admire'*, *affirm'*, require the accents on the *first* and *third* syllables; as, *ab'juràtion*, *ad'miràtion*, *af'firmàtion*. This change of accent from their primitives is made for reasons of euphony, which sometimes interferes and claims precedence of general rules.

Having noticed whatever is necessary for the information of the reader, we shall only add, that the best of our narrow and confined abilities are incorporated with the beauties and excellences of a work that has stood the test of criticism,—a work which, with the memory of its author, will be handed down to, and admired and venerated by, the latest posterity. That there are some omissions in the synonyma we are free to confess; but the words which we have thus discovered when too late for insertion under their proper heads, are very few,—too inconsiderable to merit even a place in the Appendix. On the other hand, be it known, that we have detected many errors

in Johnson's which are corrected in our own lexicon; and have added, to his collection, a number of words from such respectable authorities as claimed admission into our extensive synonymous Vocabulary.

Finally, the author now commits his labours with diffidence and respect to the tribunal of a generous and discerning public, conscious of meeting with the same candour and impartiality experienced in his former publications; and cherishing the fond, but trembling hope, that the verdict to be pronounced may ultimately prove as beneficial to the proprietors, as flattering to the writer, whose principal aim has been to render it worthy of public patronage.

No. 9, Upper Charlton-street, Fitzroy-square,
London, July 1, 1805.

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

GRAMMAR is the art of expressing our ideas according to certain established rules: it is divided into four parts; *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

Orthography teaches how words ought to be written, the true pronunciation of which is called *orthoepy*.

Etymology teaches the true derivation of a word from its primitive or original.

Syntax teaches the due construction of words into sentences: and

Prosody, the quantity and accent of syllables.

PART I.

OF ORTHOGRAPHY, OR TRUE SPELLING.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art or practice of spelling words whereby we express our thoughts in writing; for which purpose certain letters or characters have been formed, denoting *distinct* or *inarticulate* sounds; and the complete set of letters in any language is called the *Alphabet*, which in the English tongue contains twenty-six, whose names and powers are as follow:

THE ALPHABET.

Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A a	A a	ay
B b	B b	B b	bce
C c	C c	C c	cee
D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	e (ee)
F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	H h	hee or aitch
I i	I i	I i	i (eye)
J j	J j	J j	jay
K k	K k	K k	kay
L l	L l	L l	ell
M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	coo
R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	ess
T t	T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	U u	you
V v	V v	V v	vee
W w	W w	W w	ou
X x	X x	X x	ec
Y y	Y y	Y y	ye
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed

VOWELS—*a, e, i, o, u, w, y.*

OF VOWELS.

A vowel is a letter which can be sounded fully and distinctly by itself, whereof there are seven in the English language, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, w*, and *y*; for the various sounds of which the reader is requested to refer to the Key inserted in the preface.

OF DOUBLE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A *diphthong* is the meeting of *two* vowels in one syllable; and a *triphthong* is the junction of *three*. If the sound of *one* of the vowels *only* be heard, the *diphthong* or *triphthong* is called *improper*; but, in either,—if the vowels composing them make a distinct articulation, composed of two different qualities, such diphthong or triphthong is then termed a *proper* one.

There are twenty-five diphthongs, viz. *ai, ao, au, aw, ay; ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey; ie; oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy; ua, ue, ui, uo, and uy*; and nine triphthongs, *eau, eye, ieu, iew, uai, uea, uee, uoi, and uoy*,—the various sounds and qualities of which, as well as of the consonants, are accurately analyzed and pointed out in my “New French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.”

OF THE CONSONANTS.

A Consonant is a letter that cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly sounded, without the aid of a vowel; as *b*, whose sound is *be* by annexing the vowel *e*.

The following consonants are called *mutes*, *b, c, d, g, k, t*, and *q*:—*b* is termed *aspirate*; *c, s*, and *z*, *sibilant*; and *l, m, n*, and *r*, *liquids*; which consonants are again subdivided into *labial, dental, palatine, and nasal*.

OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OR POWERS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B has one invariable sound. It is the soft articulation of *p*, being pronounced less forcibly.

C sounds hard like *k* before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*,—and soft before *e, i*, and *y*, or an *apostrophe*.

Ch have three different sounds;—1st. like *tch*, as in *church, crutch, &c.*—2dly like *sh* in words derived from the French; as *chaise, chevalier*: and 3dly like *k* in words derived from the Greek; as *chord, chymist, archangel*.

D has but one uniform sound; as in *draw, dwell*.

F (the hard sound of *v*) has also one invariable sound.

G has always the hard sound before *a, o, u, l, r*, and at the end of words unless followed by *d* or *e*; and is sometimes *hard*, sometimes *soft*, before *e, i*, and *y*.

G before *n* is *mute*, but gives the preceding vowel the long sound, as in *sign, condign*. It is sounded, by the best orators, at the end of words, as *loving, speaking, writing, &c.*

Gh at the end of some words sound like *f*; as in *cough, laugh, tough, rough, enough, trough*: in most other words *gh* are silent, and give the preceding vowel the long sound; as *although, high, thigh*.

Pb always sound like *f*, except in *phthisic, phthisical, phthisis*, in which words they are silent.

H, according to the definition of most grammarians, is neither a consonant nor a vowel. It is, however, a consonant, and does the office of one by giving form to a succeeding vowel. Its power is shewn by a strong emission of the breath, as in the following words; *hand, horse, &c.*: nevertheless, this consonant is sometimes *mute* in the beginning, middle, and end of words; as in *honesty, rhetoric, Messiah*.

J is sounded like *g* soft.

K has the hard sound of *c*, and is never doubled.

L is doubled at the end of monosyllables; as in *hill, kill, skill, fall, ball*; but in compound words one of the *l*'s is suppressed, as in *skillful*. It is *mute* in some words, as in *calf, half, could, would, should, balk, talk, walk, &c.*

M has but one uniform sound.

N has always the same sound. It is mute after an *m* at the end of a word; as *damn*, *hymn*, *condemn*, *contemn*.

P has one invariable sound. See B.

Q, always followed by *u*, sounds like *k*; as in *conquer*, *liquor*, &c.

Re, at the end of words derived from the French, are pronounced like *er*; as in *theatre*, *metre*, *sepulchre*, &c.

S has a hard and a soft sound. Its natural one, the *hard*, is *hissing* or *sibilant*, as in *sister*; its *soft* is like *z*, as in *bees*, &c.

S retains the *soft* sound in the syllable *sion*, if a vowel precede it, as in *confusion*, *elision*, &c.; but preserves the *hissing* sound, when preceded by a consonant; as in *conversion*, *diversion*, &c. Before *e* mute it sounds like *z*, as in *devise*, *revise*; and also before *y* at the end of words, as in *busy*, *daisy*, &c. But, note, *ss* always retain the hard or hissing sound.

V is the soft sound, or rather power, of *f*.

W is sometimes a vowel, and sometimes a consonant. It is a consonant in these words, *wool*, *wolf*, &c. otherwise they would be pronounced *ool*, *oolf*, which pronunciation every one must allow is improper.—It is a vowel in the words *new*, *blew*, and sounds like *u* long.—As a corroborating proof that *w* is a consonant, and that its power or sound is not that of *oo*, (as Mr. Sheridan contends) we need only instance the word *one*, which is pronounced by every Englishman as if written *won*. The articulation of *w* consonant requires a closer contact of the lips, and a quicker and more forcible emission of the breath than *oo* does, its *pretended* power,—in the same proportion as *h* aspirated is to *h* mute.

X has two sounds, *sharp* and *flat*: *sharp* like *ks*, as in *extreme*; and *flat* like *gz*, as in *exile*. Note, its power is *z* at the beginning of words.

Y, (the best name for which would be *ye*) is likewise sometimes a vowel, and sometimes a consonant. It is a consonant in the beginning of words, as in *ye*, *yes*, *yet*, *yest*, *year*, *yard*, *yore*, &c.; and a vowel in the middle or at the end of words.—Even the vowels *i* and *e* frequently take the sound of *y* consonant; as in the words *soldier*, *righteous*, &c. &c. which are pronounced as if written *soldyur*, *rightyus*.

Z has but one sound, which is nearly that of *ds*.

OF SYLLABLES.

By a Syllable is meant a single articulation, or as much of a word as can be uttered by one impulse of the voice. Syllables, in *speaking*, are sounds of which words are formed; and in *writing* they are parts of the same word, composed of characters which represent those sounds: for instance, the word syllable itself (*syl-la-ble*) has three parts, three sounds, and three syllables.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

1. A consonant between two vowels, must be joined to the former to make the first syllable; as, *bal-ance*, *ev-i-dent*, *ac-cip-i-ent*.
2. A double consonant must be divided, as *din-ner*, *sup-per*, &c.
3. When two vowels come together, both distinctly sounded, they must be separated in spelling; as *co-e-qual*, *mu-tu-al*, &c.
4. Grammatical terminations, or endings, must be separated in spelling; as *lov-ed*, *walk-edst*, *mov-ing*, *per-se-ver-ance*.
5. Consonants not proper to begin a word must be divided; as *log-man*, *lob-ster*, *lock-ram*.
6. Consonants, which may begin a word, are to be divided, whenever their separation conveys the sound of each syllable of the word the nearest to true orthoepy; as *rep-ro-bate*, *ret-ro-grade*, *sec-re-ta-ry*.
7. All compounds and derivatives, generally speaking, must be divided into their single or primitive words, as *mor-al*, * *mor-al-i-ty*; *guilt*, *guilt-i-ness*, *guilt-y*.

* This rule is liable to exception: for example, if *morality* (from *moral*) be divided *mo-ral-i-ty*, instead of *mor-al-i-ty*, it agrees best with the standard pronunciation.

8. The endings, *cial, tial; cious, tious; seous, sion, &c. &c.* sounded *shal, shus, shun, &c.* are seldom to be separated, as they rarely form but one syllable.

PART II.

OF ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the true derivation of a word from its original—shews the parts of speech—the inflections of nouns, and the various modifications by which the sense of the word is diversified.

A *primitive word* is a word underived from any other language.

A *derivative word* is that which comes from some other in the same language, or from one in another language.

A *simple word* is that which is not mixed or compounded.

A *compound word* is one that is made up of *two or more* words.

There are *five* sorts of derivations among words purely English: 1st. adjectives from substantives; as *nightly* from *night*:—2dly, substantives from adjectives; as *niceness* from *nice*; *delicateness* from *delicate*; *muddiness* from *muddy*:—3dly, adverbs from adjectives, by the addition of *ly*; as *mortally* from *mortal*; *sinfully* from *sinful*, &c.—4thly, verbs from adjectives; as *to straighten* from *straight*; *to soften* from *soft*, &c.—and 5thly, participles from verbs, by adding *ing* or *ed*, or *ng* and *d* only if the verb end in *e*; as, *walking, walked, from to walk*; and *placing, placed, from to place*.

OF WORDS.

Words are divided into classes called *parts of speech*, of which there are *ten* different kinds, *viz.* Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

1. The *article* is a word prefixed to substantives to point out their signification.

2. A *noun* or *substantive* is the name of any person, place, thing, or abstract quality.

3. An *adjective* is a word that denotes some quality or accident belonging to the substantive.

4. A *pronoun* is put in the place of a noun, to point out some person or thing.

5. A *verb* expresses action, being, or suffering.

6. A *participle* is a part of speech which partakes both of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

7. An *adverb* is joined to a verb to denote the circumstance of a quality or action.

8. A *conjunction* joins words and sentences together.

9. A *preposition* is put before nouns and pronouns to express the relation or connection between different words.

10. An *interjection* expresses some sudden emotion of the mind.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The Article is a word prefixed to substantives to limit or extend their signification.

There are *three* articles, *a, an, and the*; the two first are called *indefinite* articles, and the latter the *definite*.

A and *an*, *indefinite* articles, used before substantives of the singular number only, leave the sense of the word to which they are prefixed, in a vague or undetermined sense; as, *a house*, means *any house* or *one house*; *an index*, means *one index*, or *any index*: but note, *an* is used before such nouns only of the singular as begin with a *vowel* or *h* mute; as *an hour*.

* The *indefinite* article *a* is joined to the words *dozen, score, groce, &c.*; as *a score of sheep, a groce of buttons, &c. &c.*

The *, the definite article, used both in the singular and plural number, points out the particular person, place, or thing, spoken of; as, "the rule I gave you is invariable,"—that is, that particular rule. When substantives are without any article, they are to be taken in their widest, or most unlimited sense; as, "man is mortal,"—that is,—all mankind are mortal.

OF THE SUBSTANTIVE NOUN.

A *Noun* or *Substantive* is the name of any person, place, thing, or abstract quality; as *William*, *London*, a *book*, *virtue*.

Substantives † are of two sorts, *proper* and *common* names.

Common names (called, also, *appellative*) are such as express a whole kind, as, *man*, *animal*, *bird*, *fish*.

Proper names express a particular person, place, or thing, so as to distinguish them from all others; as *William*, *London*.

OF NUMBER.

By *Number* we mean the distinction of *one* from *many*.

A noun has two numbers, the *singular* and *plural*.

The *singular* number expresses one person or thing; as a *book*, a *house*; or a number collectively taken; as, a *committee*, an *army*.

The *plural* expresses more than one, as *books*, *houses*. It is generally formed from the *singular* by the addition of *s*.

Nouns ending in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, form their plural by adding *es*; as *church*, *churches*; *blush*, *blushes*; *kiss*, *kisses*; *box*, *boxes*. Those in *f* or *fe* ‡ are changed into *ves*; as *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *knife*, *knives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *wife*, *wives*; *wolf*, *wolves*.

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a *consonant*, form their plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as *glory*, *glories*, &c.—But when *y* is preceded by a *vowel*, the plural is formed according to the general rule; as *joy*, *joys*; *delay*, *delays*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *kidney*, *kidneys*; not *attornies*, and *kidnies*, as many erroneously write.

THE FOLLOWING NOUNS FORM THEIR PLURAL IRREGULARLY.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Brother,	Brethren,	Die	Dice	Louse	Lice	Penny	Pence
or Brothers		Foot	Feet	Mouse	Mice	Tooth	Teeth
Child,	Children	Goose	Geese	Man	Men	Woman	Women

OF GENDER.

Gender, which is the distinction of sexes, is of three kinds; *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

Nouns which relate to *males*, are of the *masculine* gender; as *man*, *boy*, *bull*.

Those which signify *females*, are of the *feminine*; as *woman*, *girl*, *cow*: and

Such as express things without life, are *neuter*; that is, of neither *masculine* nor *feminine* gender; as *pen*, *paper*, *desk*.

OF CASES.

Cases are the variations or endings of nouns, serving to express the different relations they bear to each other, and to the things which they represent.

* The *definite* article, *the*, is sometimes applied to adverbs, and to adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees, in order to render them the more nervous and precise; as the *more danger*, the *more honour*; this is the least of all.

† All nouns to which one cannot add the word *thing*, with propriety, are substantives;—and those to which *thing* may be added are adjectives.

‡ Except "hoof, roof, chief, dwarf, grief, handkerchief, relief, scarf, wharf, reproof, strife, scold, stuff," and others in *ff*, which form their plural by the addition of *s*.

English substantives have properly but two * cases; but reasons are subjoined in a note below for adding or supposing a *third*; and these three cases are called the *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*.

The *nominative* expresses simply the name of a person, place, or thing, and is put before a verb, in a simple affirmation; as, *man*, *London*, *virtue*, *he is*; but when a question is asked, the *nominative* is placed after the verb; as, *is he*?

The *possessive* denotes property or belonging to; as *man's glory*; which may also be expressed by a circumlocution, with the preposition *of*; as "the glory of man."

The *objective* is placed after verbs, shewing that the action of the agent or *nominative*, placed *before* the verb, passes to the noun or word *after* it, as its object; as, I esteem Thomas. *

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS DECLINED ACCORDING TO GENDER, NUMBER, CASE, AND ARTICLE.

	Singular.	Plural.
Masc.	<i>Nomin.</i> Man, a man, the man	<i>Nomin.</i> Men, men, the men
	<i>Possess.</i> Man's, a man's †, the man's	<i>Possess.</i> Men's †, men's, the men's
	<i>Object.</i> Man, a man, the man	<i>Object.</i> Men, men, the men
Femin.	<i>Nomin.</i> A queen, the queen	<i>Nomin.</i> Queens, the queens
	<i>Possess.</i> A queen's †, the queen's	<i>Possess.</i> Queens' †, the queens'
	<i>Object.</i> A queen, the queen	<i>Object.</i> Queens, the queens
Neut.	<i>Nomin.</i> Liberty	<i>Nomin.</i> Liberties, or the liberties
	<i>Possess.</i> Liberty's †	<i>Possess.</i> Of liberties, or, of the liberties
	<i>Object.</i> Liberty	<i>Object.</i> Liberties, or the liberties

Some nouns are used only in the singular number; as, *barley*, *wheat*, *learning*, *pride*, *gold*, *silver*. Others are the same in the singular and plural; as, *deer*, *fern*, *swine*, *sheep*.

Some in the plural only; as, *annals*, *Alps*, *arms*, *ashes*, *bellows*, *bowels*, *breeches*, *cresses*, *dregs*, *goods*, *entrails*, *ides*, *lungs*, *scissors*, *shears*, *snuffers*, *thanks*, *wages*, *news*.

The names of cities, countries, rivers, mountains; the names of virtues and vices; the names of herbs, (excepting *nettle*, *poppy*, *lily*, *colewort*, *cabbage*, &c.) bread, wine, beer, ale, honey, oil, milk, butter, want the plural: but when some of these stand for individual, or several sorts, they then admit of a plural; as, *wines*, *oils*.

1st, The SEX is distinguished by different Words.

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
bachelor	maid	friar	nun	moor	morisco
boar	sow	gander	goose	nephew	niece
boy	girl	grandfather	grandmother	ram	ewe
bridegroom	bride			singer	songstress
brother	sister	hero	heroine	son	daughter
buck	doe	horse	mare	sultan	sultana
bull	cow	man	wife	stag	hind
cock	hen	king	queen	steer	heifer
dog	bitch, doggess	lad	lass	uncle	aunt
drake	duck	landgrave	landgravine	widower	widow
drone	bee	lord	lady	whore-	whore, or
earl	countess	man	woman	monger	strumpet
father	mother	master	dame		

* With propriety may the *objective* case (answering to the *accusative* in Latin) be allowed, if we attend to the above sentence; for instead of "I esteem Thomas," let us supply its place with the personal pronoun, and then the phrase will be "I esteem him," where *him* is in the *objective* case, as may be seen by the declension of pronouns.

† Or by a circumlocution with the preposition *of*; as of a man, of the man; of men, of the men;—of a queen, of the queen;—of queens, of the queens.

2dly, Some nouns distinguish their feminine by ending in *ess*.

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
abbot	abbess	elector	electress	prince	princess
actor	actress	emperour	empress	prior	prioress
adulterer	adulteress	governour	governess	procurer	procuress
ambassadour	ambadress	heir	heiress	poet	poetess
baron	baroness	hunter	huntress	prophet	prophetess
caterer	cateress	Jew	Jewess	shepherd	shepherdess
chanter	chantress	lion	lioness	suitor	suitress
conqueror	conqueress	marquis	marchioness	tiger	tigress
count	countess	master	mistress	traitor	traitress
deacon	deaconess	mayor	mayoress	victor	victress
divine	divineress	patron	patroness	viscount	viscountess
doctor	doctress	priest	priestess	votary	votaress

3dly, Others are known by adding another word by way of epithet or adjective, when there are not two different words to express both sexes.

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
cock sparrow	hen sparrow	man-servant	maid-servant
a country man	a country woman, or girl	male child	female child
a godson	a goddaughter	a boar pig	a sow pig

Lastly, in *ix*: as, *administrator*, *administratrix*; *consecrator*, *consecratrix*; *executor*, *executrix*; *testator*, *testatrix*, &c.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

An * Adjective is a word which denotes some quality or accident belonging to the substantive; as, a *new* book; a *large* house.

Adjectives are never varied on account of number, gender, or case; the only variation they are subject to is—that of degrees of comparison.

OF THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three † states or degrees ‡ of comparison; the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The *positive* simply expresses the quality; as, this paper is *white*.

The *comparative* enlarges or decreases the quality of the thing; as, this paper is *whiter* than that.

The *superlative* expresses its quality in the highest possible degree; as, this paper is the *whitest* of all.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The *comparative* is formed from the positive by adding *er*; the *superlative* by adding *est*; except when the word ends in *e*,—for in this case *r* only is to be added for the comparative, and *st* for the superlative; as,

Ex. 1.	Pos.	Comp.	Superl.	Ex. 2.	Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
	long	longer	longest		wise	wiser	wisest
	thick	thicker	thickest		polite	politer	politest

* In order to know whether a word be an *adjective* or a *substantive*, add the word *thing* to it: if it make *good sense* it is an adjective; if *nonsense*, the word is a substantive.

† Some few adjectives are used only in the positive state or degree; as, *living*, *dead*, &c.

‡ Certain critics in philology deny the existence of *three* degrees of comparison, though they admit, at the same time, of *three states*. In support of this, they say *long* is the positive state of the adjective. We admit this, and then ask whether *longer* and *longest* are not the comparative and superlative states?—Thus, by changing terms, they will be found to have *three degrees of comparison*.

The above rule holds good for words of two syllables, whose accent is on the last, and some few, as *able, noble, &c.* accented on the first syllable :—but words of more than *two* syllables, and those of two which end in *l*, form their comparative and superlative by prefixing *more* and *most* to the positive ; as, *excellent, more excellent, most excellent ; frugal, more frugal, most frugal, &c.*

The *superlative* is formed in a few adjectives, by adding the adverbs *more* and *most* to the end of them ; as, *foremost, nethermost, undermost, uttermost, or utmost, uppermost.*

The following are irregularly formed in most languages :

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Good	better	best	Little	less	least
Bad, ill, evil	worse	worst	Much or many	more	most

Note. Double comparatives and superlatives are grammatical errors, and should not be used ; such as, *more braver, worsen, the most worst, &c.* There are advocates, however, in support of this inaccuracy, who contend, that *most highest*, which occurs in the Psalms, is rather a beauty than a blemish in the language, as being a distinguishing compliment justly due to the Almighty.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A *Pronoun* is a word put instead of a noun.

Pronouns have persons, numbers, genders, and cases. They are divided into six kinds, *viz.* Personal or Substantive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Adjective.

The *personal* or *substantive* pronouns are the five following ; *I, thou, he, she, it.*

I, which is of the *first* person, is used when one speaks of himself ; *thou*, the *second*, when he speaks to another ; *he, she, or it*, (all of the *third*) when an absent man, woman, or thing is spoken of ; the plural of which are *we, ye, they.*

Relative pronouns are four in number ; *who, which, what, that.* *Who*, used in speaking of persons, is both masculine and feminine : we make use of *which*, in speaking of things ; it is therefore neuter.

What, applied to things only, includes both the relative and the antecedent ; *that* is used by many writers, equally to persons and things.

Demonstrative pronouns are *two* in number ; *this, that.* We make use of the word *this* in speaking of, or referring to, the person or thing that is near us—its plural is *these* ; and of *that*, when speaking of such as are at a distance, the plural of which is *those* ; as, *this* is the man ; *these* are the books ; *that* is the ship ; *those* are the men.

Interrogative pronouns used, as their name imports, in asking questions, are three ; *who, which, what.*

Indefinite pronouns express nothing distinct and determined ; they are eight in number, *some, any, whoever, one*, other*, who†, which†, what†.*

The adjective pronouns are *thy, my, his, her, its, our, your, their*, which are always followed by a noun substantive.

Own and *self* (in the plural *selves*) are annexed to the above adjective pronouns, to mark their meaning more strongly ; as, *I did it my own self*||.

In a poetical style, inanimate things are personified, and, of course, accompanied with the *masculine* or *feminine* pronouns *he* or *she, his* or *her* ;—as,

“ Soon as the light of dawning science spread
“ Her orient ray, and wak'd the muses' song, &c.”

* The possessive of *one*, is *one's* ; of *other*, *other's* ; the nominative plural of which is *others*, and possessive *others'*.

† The three indefinite pronouns, *who, which, what*, may easily be discriminated from relative pronouns, as there will be no antecedent in the sentence to which they can refer ; and also from interrogative pronouns, as no question is asked.

|| *Ourself*, an evident impropriety of language, is peculiar to the *regal* style ; as, “ Be as *ourself* in Denmark.”

Personal pronouns have *three* cases, the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective. The nominative comes before the verb ; as, *I* speak ; the possessive signifies *belonging to* ; as, *whose* house is that ? 'Tis *mine*. The objective is governed by active verbs, and prepositions ; as, I taught *him* ; I arrived before *him*.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

Of the Personal, *I, thou, he, she, it.*

First person, Singular.	Second person. Singular.	Third Person.			
		Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. I	thou		he	she	it
Poss. mine	thine		his	hers	it
Obj. me	thee		him	her	it
Plural.	Plural.	Plur.			
			they	they	they
			theirs	theirs	theirs
			them	them	them

Of the Relative *who*.

Singular.	1st, 2d, and 3d person.	Plural.
Nom. who		Nom. who
Poss. whose		Poss. whose
Obj. whom		Obj. whom

Note.—In grammatical construction all nouns and pronouns, generally speaking, are of the third person ; except, 1st, when an address is made to any one, for in this case the noun is of the second person ; and 2dly, such pronouns as have the *first* and *second* persons.

OF THE VERB.

A Verb expresses *action, being, or suffering* ; as, *I write, I am, I endure hardships*. Verbs are of four kinds ; *Substantive, Active, Passive, and Neuter*.

A *substantive* verb expresses *being or existence* ; as, *I am*.

A verb *active*, called also *transitive*, expresses an action, which implies an *agent* who acts, and an *object* acted upon ; as, "*I esteem Thomas.*" In this sentence the pronoun *I* is the *agent*, *esteem* the verb, and *Thomas* the object acted upon.

A *passive* verb expresses *suffering or receiving* an action, and also implies an agent and an object acted upon, like the verb active, but with this essential difference,—that the *object* of a verb passive takes the lead in the sentence ; as, *Thomas is esteemed by me*.

A *neuter* verb expresses an action which either *recurs* to the *agent*, or which has no particular *object* implied ; as, *I dream, he runs, they walk*.

Verbs have *Times or Tenses, Numbers, Persons, Modes, and Participles*.

OF TIMES OR TENSES.

Though English verbs, of themselves, have but two tenses, the *present* and *past* (indefinite), as, *love, loved*,—and though there be only *three* general distinctions of time, *present, past, and future*, (the latter formed by the assistance of the auxiliary *shall* or *will*) ; yet in transitive and passive verbs, to express an action more definitely, Grammarians make use of *nine* tenses or times ; which are 1st, the present indefinite ; 2dly, the present imperfect ; 3d, the present perfect ; 4th, the past indefinite ; 5th, the past imperfect ; 6th, the past perfect ; 7th, the future indefinite ; 8th, the future imperfect ; and 9th, the future perfect ; and *these* times, except the present and past indefinite, are formed by the assistance of the auxiliary verbs, *am, be, can, do, have, may, could, would, should, might, did, shall, and will*.

INFLEXIONS OF THE AUXILIARIES.

Present Time.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	1	2	3	1 2 3
	am	art	is	are
	be	beest	is	be
	can	canst	can	can
	do	dost	does or doth	do
	have	hast	has or hath	have
	may	mayest	may	may
	shall	shalt	shall	shall
	will	wilt	will	will

Past Time.

was	was	was	were
were	wert	were	were
could	couldest*	could	could
did	didst	did	did
had	hadst	had	had
might	mightest	might	might
should	shouldest*	should	should
would	wouldest*	would	would

OF NUMBER.

There are *two* numbers, the *singular* and *plural*.

OF PERSONS.

There are *three* persons in each mode ; 1st, 2d, and 3d.

OF MODE.

There are *four* modes ; the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Conjunctive* or *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*.

The *indicative* affirms or declares ; as, *I teach* ; or asks a question ; as, *Is he come ?*

The *imperative* commands or exhorts ; as, *Do that* ; *pray come hither*.

The *conjunctive* expresses a *doubt*, *condition*, or *contingence* ; as, *I could do it, if he were willing*.

The *infinitive* merely expresses the action, without any regard to time, number, or person ; as, *To write well is commendable*.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

There are *two* participles derived from a verb, the *present* and *past* ; the former is called the *Active*, and the latter the *Passive* participle.

The *present* participle is formed of the verb, by adding *ing*, if the verb end with a consonant ; as, *present*, *presenting* ;—or by annexing *ng* only, if it end in *e*, as, *love*, *loving* :—and the *past* participle is made by adding *ed* or *d* only, according to the former remark ; as, *present*, *presented* ; *love*, *loved*.

Participles which have no relation to time, are absolutely adjectives ; as, *a loving father*, *a beloved son*.

Verbs of one syllable ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and also those of two or more syllables, having the accent on the last syllable, double the final consonant of the verb in the present participle, and likewise in every other part of the verb in which a syllable is added ; as, *set*, *setting*, *setteth* ; *befit*, *befitting*, *befitteth*.

* Written by contraction and general consent, *couldest*, *shouldest*, *wouldest*, in which words the *l* is not sounded.

A GRAMMAR OF THE INFLEXIONS OF THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB, TO BE.

Indicative Mode.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present time.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	1 I am	we are
		2 thou art	ye or you are
		3 he is	they are
	<i>Or,</i>	1 I be	we be
		2 thou beest	ye or you be
		3 he is	they be
<i>Past time.</i>		1 I was	we were
		2 thou wast	ye or you were
		3 he was	they were
<i>Future time.</i>		1 I shall or will be	we shall or will be
		2 thou shalt or wilt be	ye or you shall or will be
		3 he shall or will be	they shall or will be

* Imperative Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Person.</i>	1* let me be	let us be
	2 be, be thou, or do thou be	be, be ye, or do ye be
	3 let him be, let her be	let them be

Conjunctive Mode.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present time.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	1 I be	we be
		2 thou be	ye be
		3 he be	they be
<i>Past time.</i>		1 I were	we were
		2 thou wert	ye were
		3 he were	they were

Infinitive Mode.

Present time. to be | *Past.* to have been

Participles.

Present. being | *Perfect.* been | *Past.* having been

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mode.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present time.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	1 I have	we have
		2 thou hast	ye or you have
		3 he has or hath	they have
<i>Past time.</i>		1 I had	we had
		2 thou hadst	ye had
		3 he had	they had
<i>Future time.</i>		1 I shall or will have	we shall or will have
		2 thou shalt or wilt have	ye shall or will have
		3 he shall or will have	they shall or will have

* Properly speaking the imperative has no first person; the verb *let* being itself in the imperative mode, and *be* in the infinitive.

Imperative Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Person.</i>		
1	let me have	let us have
2	have, have thou, or do thou have	have, have ye, or do ye have
3	let him have, let her have	let them have

Subjunctive Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present time.</i>		
1	I have	we have
2	thou have	ye or you have
3	he have	they have

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Present time.</i>	to have		<i>Past.</i>	to have had
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Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	having		<i>Perfect.</i>	had		<i>Past.</i>	having had
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OF REGULAR VERBS.

Example of a regular verb *active*, completely declined, with auxiliaries, through all its modes, times, numbers, persons, and participles.

THE VERB, TO AID.

Indicative Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present indefinite time.</i>	<i>Person.</i> 1 I aid 2 thou aidest 3 he aids or aideth	we aid ye or you aid they aid
<i>Present imperfect.</i>	1 I am aiding 2 thou art aiding 3 he is aiding	we are aiding ye are aiding they are aiding
	<i>Or,</i> 1 I do aid 2 thou dost aid 3 he does or doth aid	we do aid ye or you do aid they do aid
<i>Present perfect.</i>	1 I have aided 2 thou hast aided 3 he has or hath aided	we have aided ye or you have aided they have aided
	<i>Or,</i> 1 I have been aiding 2 thou hast been aiding 3 he has been aiding	we have been aiding ye have been aiding they have been aiding
<i>Past indef.</i>	1 I aided 2 thou aidest 3 he aided	we aided ye aided they aided
<i>Past imperf.</i>	1 I was aiding 2 thou wast aiding 3 he was aiding	we were aiding ye were aiding they were aiding
	<i>Or,</i> 1 I did aid 2 thou didst aid 3 he did aid	we did aid ye did aid they did aid
<i>Past perfect.</i>	1 I had aided 2 thou hadst aided 3 he had aided	we had aided ye had aided they had aided

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Or, Person.</i>	1 I had been aiding 2 thou hadst been aiding 3 he had been aiding	we had been aiding ye had been aiding they had been aiding
<i>Future indef.</i>	1 I shall <i>or</i> will aid 2 thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt aid 3 he shall <i>or</i> will aid	we shall <i>or</i> will aid ye shall <i>or</i> will aid they shall <i>or</i> will aid
<i>Future imperf.</i>	1 I shall <i>or</i> will be aiding 2 thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be aiding 3 he shall <i>or</i> will be aiding	we shall <i>or</i> will be aiding ye shall <i>or</i> will be aiding they shall <i>or</i> will be aiding
<i>Future perfect.</i>	1 I shall have aided 2 thou shalt have aided 3 he shall have aided	we shall have aided ye shall have aided they shall have aided
	<i>Conjunctive Mode.</i>	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present indef.</i>	1 I aid 2 thou aid 3 he aid	we aid ye aid they aid
<i>Or,</i>	1 I may <i>or</i> can aid 2 thou mayest <i>or</i> canst aid 3 he may <i>or</i> can aid	we may <i>or</i> can aid ye may <i>or</i> can aid they may <i>or</i> can aid
<i>Present imperf.</i>	1 I may be aiding 2 thou mayest be aiding 3 he may be aiding	we may be aiding ye may be aiding they may be aiding
<i>Or,</i>	I can be aiding, thou canst be aiding, &c.	
<i>Present perfect.</i>	1 I may have aided 2 thou mayest have aided 3 he may have aided	we may have aided ye may have aided they may have aided
<i>Or,</i>	I can have aided, thou canst have aided, &c.	
<i>Past indef.</i>	1 I might aid 2 thou mightest aid 3 he might aid	we might aid ye might aid they might aid
<i>Or,</i>	1 I could aid 2 thou couldst aid 3 he could aid	we could aid ye could aid they could aid
<i>Or,</i>	1 I would aid 2 thou wouldst aid 3 he would aid	we would aid ye would aid they would aid
<i>Or,</i>	1 I should aid 2 thou shouldst aid 3 he should aid	we should aid ye should aid they should aid
<i>Past imperf.</i>	1 I might have been aiding 2 thou mightest have been aiding 3 he might have been aiding	we might have been aiding ye might have been aiding they might have been aiding
	<i>Or, I could, would, or should have aided, &c.</i>	
<i>Past perfect.</i>	1 I might have aided 2 thou mightest have aided 3 he might have aided	we might have aided ye might have aided they might have aided
	<i>Or, I could, would, or should have been aiding, &c.</i>	
	<i>Imperative Mode.</i>	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	1 let me aid 2 aid, aid thou, <i>or</i> do thou aid 3 let him <i>or</i> her aid	let us aid aid, aid ye, <i>or</i> do ye <i>or</i> you aid let them aid

Infinitive Mode.

Present, to aid | *Past, to have aided*

Participles.

Present, aiding | *Passive or Past, aided*

Note, Verbs neuter are varied in the same manner.

THE PASSIVE VOICE OF TO AID.

Indicative Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present imperf.</i>	<i>Person.</i> 1 I am aided 2 thou art aided 3 he is aided	we are aided ye are aided they are aided
<i>Present perf.</i>	1 I have been aided 2 thou hast been aided 3 he has been aided	we have been aided ye have been aided they have been aided
<i>Past indef.</i>	1 I was aided 2 thou wast aided 3 he was aided	we were aided ye were aided they were aided
<i>Past perf.</i>	1 I had been aided 2 thou hadst been aided 3 he had been aided	we had been aided ye had been aided they had been aided
<i>Future imperf.</i>	1 I shall <i>or</i> will be aided 2 thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be aided 3 he shall <i>or</i> will be aided	we shall <i>or</i> will be aided ye shall <i>or</i> will be aided they shall <i>or</i> will be aided
<i>Fut. perf.</i>	1 I shall <i>or</i> will have been aided 2 thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have been aided 3 he shall <i>or</i> will have been aided	we shall <i>or</i> will have been aided ye shall <i>or</i> will have been aided they shall <i>or</i> will have been aided

Conjunctive Mode.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present imperf.</i>	<i>Person.</i> 1 I may be aided 2 thou mayest be aided 3 he may be aided	we may be aided ye may be aided they may be aided
<i>Present perf.</i>	1 I may have been aided 2 thou mayest have been aided 3 he may have been aided	we may have been aided ye may have been aided they may have been aided
<i>Past indef.</i>	1 I might be aided 2 thou mightest be aided 3 he might be aided <i>Or, I could, would, or should</i>	we might be aided ye might be aided they might be aided <i>be aided; thou couldst, &c.</i>
<i>Past perf.</i>	1 I might have been aided 2 thou mightest have been aided 3 he might have been aided <i>Or, I could, would, or should</i>	we might have been aided ye might have been aided they might have been aided <i>have been aided; thou couldst, &c.</i>
<i>Future perf.</i>	1 I shall have been aided 2 thou shalt have been aided 3 he shall have been aided	we shall have been aided ye shall have been aided they shall have been aided

Imperative Mode.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 let me be aided 2 be thou aided, <i>or</i> do thou be aided 3 let him <i>or</i> her be aided	let us be aided be ye aided, <i>or</i> do ye be aided let them be aided

Infinitive Mode.

Present, to be aided | *Past*, to have been aided

Participles.

Present, being aided | *Past*, having been aided

Note, Some verbs neuter, which signify motion, or change of place or condition, are varied like verbs passive.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular or anomalous verbs are such as do not form their past times active, and perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb.

Verbs ending in *ch, ck, p, x, ll, ss*, not only change *ed* into *t*, in the past time active, and perfect participle, but also drop one of the double letters; as, *dwelt, mixt, past, snapt*, for *dwelled, mixed, passed, snapped*. And those which terminate in *l, m, n, p*, after a diphthong, shorten the diphthong, or change it into a single short vowel; as, *deal, dealt; dream, dreamt; mean, meant; feel, felt; sleep, slept, &c.*—and others change the termination *ve* into *f*; as, *leave, left; bereave, bereft, &c.*

TABLE OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

Alphabetically arranged, with their past times, and perfect participles.

Note, Those marked thus * are defective.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Abide	abode	abode
am	was	been
awake	awoke	awaked
Bake	baked	baken
bear	bare, or bore	borne
beat	beat	beat, or beaten
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bereave	bereft, or bereaved	bereft, or bereaved
beseech	besought	besought
bestead	bested	bested
betide	betid	betid, betided
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound, or bounden
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	brake, or broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built, † builded	built, † builded
buy	bought	bought
burst	burst	burst, or bursten
Can*	could	(defective)
catch	caught	caught
cast	cast	cast
chide	chid	chidden
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	clave, or clove	cloven
climb	clomb	climbed
cling	clang, or clung	clung
clothe	clad, or clothed	clad, or clothed
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
creep	crope, <i>or</i> creeped	crept
crow	crew	crowed
Dare	durst	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug, digged	digged
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, <i>or</i> dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk, † drunken
drive	drove, <i>or</i> drave	driven
dwelt	dwelt	dwelt
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee <i>from an enemy</i>	fled	fled
fleet	flet	flet
fling	flung	flung
fly, <i>as a bird</i>	flew	flown
fold	folded	folden, folded
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freight	fraught, <i>or</i> freighted	fraught, <i>or</i> freighted
freeze	froze	frozen
Geld	gelded, <i>or</i> gelt	gelded, <i>or</i> gelt
get	gat, <i>or</i> got	gotten
gild	gilded, <i>or</i> gilt	gilded, <i>or</i> gilt
gird	girded, <i>or</i> girt	girded, <i>or</i> girt
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grave	graved	graven, <i>or</i> graved
grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung, <i>or</i> hanged	hung, <i>or</i> hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved, <i>or</i> hove	heaved, <i>or</i> hoven
help	helped	helped, † holpen
hew	hewed	hewn, † hewen
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held, holden
hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
knit	knit	knit
know	knew	known
Lay, <i>to place</i>	laid	layed, <i>or</i> laid
lade	lade	laden
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lien, <i>or</i> lain
lift	lifted	lift, lifted
light	light, lit, <i>or</i> lighted	lighted, lit
lose	lost	lost
load	loaded	loaded, loaden

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Make	made	made
may*	might	
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
melt	melted	molten
mow	mowed	mown, mowed
must*		
Owe	owed, ought	owed, owen
Put	put	put
Quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit
quoth*	quoth	
Read	read	read
rend, <i>to tear</i>	rent	rent
rent, <i>to let, or hire</i>	rented	rent
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode, or rid	ridden
rise	rose	risen
ring	rang, rung	rung
rive	rived	riven
run	ran	run
Say	said	said
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
seethe	sod	sodden
send	sent	sent
sell	sold	sold
shall*	should	
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaven, shaved
shear	shore	shorn
shed	shed	shed
shew	shewed	shewn, shewed
show	showed	shown, showed
shine	shone, shined	shined
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
shrive	shrove	shriven
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang, sung	sung
sink	sank, sunk	sunk
sit	sat	sitten
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slidden
sling	slang, slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit
smell	smelt	smelt
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown
speak	spake, spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelled, spelt	spelt
spill	spilled, spilt	spilt

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
spin	span, spun	spun
spend	spent	spent
spit	spat	spitten
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen, stola
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
strew	strowed	strowen
strike	struck	stricken, † stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove, strived	striven, strived,
stride	strode	stridden
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen
swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trode	trodden
Wash	washed	washed, † washen
wax	waxed	waxen
weet, wit, wot	wot*	
wet	wet	wet
weep	wept	wept
will*	would	
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wear	wear, wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wis *	wist	
work	worked	wrought
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written
writhe	writhed	writhen

OF THE ADVERB.

An * Adverb is joined to a verb to denote the circumstance of a quality or action. Adverbs admit of no variation whatever, except some few which have the degrees of comparison; as, *well, better, best; often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest.*

The principal adverbs are those of *order, time, place, quantity, quality, manner, affirmation, negation, doubting, interrogation, and comparison.* Many are formed from adjectives, by adding *ly*; as, *like, likely; sincere, sincerely; wise, wisely, &c.*

* An *adverb* may be known from an *adjective*, by this rule: place a substantive after it, and it will make *nonsense*; but if you join an adverb to an adjective or to a verb, it will make *good sense*.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

A *Conjunction*, which is indeclinable, joins words and sentences together.

Conjunctions, however, have sometimes a government of modes. Some require the *indicative*, and some the *conjunctive* after them. *If, though, unless, except, lest, whether, that*,—when they express *doubt, condition, &c.* govern the *conjunctive* mode;—but when they imply nothing *contingent* or *uncertain*, govern the *indicative*.

There are several kinds or classes of conjunctions; such as, *adversative, causal, conclusive, conditional, copulative, comparative, disjunctive, dubitative, and conjunctive*.

Some are used distributively or in pairs; as,

Whether, or: “*Whether did you ride or walk?*”

Neither, nor: “*Neither your love nor hatred affects me.*”

Either, or: “*Either you or he shall do it.*”

Though, yet, or nevertheless: “*Though you say it, yet I will not believe it.*”

As, as: “*As white as snow.*”

So, as: “*He is not so tall as you.*”

So, that: “*His rules are so dark that I cannot comprehend them.*”

OF THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions are put before nouns and pronouns to express the relation or connection between different words. They always govern the noun or pronoun in the objective case.

Prepositions are of two sorts, *separable*, and *inseparable*.

The separable are *above, about, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, beside, by, concerning, for, from, in, into, out, out of, on, over, till, to, through, until, unto, upon, under, with, within, without*.

The inseparable, or such as constitute parts of words, are; *a, ab, abs, ad, ana, ante, anti, amphi, be, circum, co, con, contra, counter, de, dis, e, ex, en, enter, extra, in, inter, intro, meta, mis, over, out, for, fore, op, per, post, pre, pro, preter, peri, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, syn, trans, un, up, and with*.

Prepositions frequently change their final consonant into the consonant, with which the word begins; as, *conmaterial* for *commaterial*, &c. &c.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

An Interjection expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; such as, *joy, grief, wonder, praise, contempt, surprise, mirth, incitement to attention, desire of silence, languor, deliberation, pain, exultation, salutation, &c. &c.*

Substantives and adjectives are not infrequently used for interjections; as, *O shame! O sad!*

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

Syntax is the due construction or connection of the words of a language, into sentences or phrases.

A sentence is a period or set of words, comprehending some perfect sense or sentiment of the mind; and may be either simple or compound.

A Simple Sentence consists, at least, of a noun and a verb; as, *I write.*

A Compound Sentence, is when two or more sentences are joined together; as, “*The providence of God is over all his works; he ruleth and directeth with infinite wisdom.*”

There are two kinds of syntax; the one of concord, wherein the words are to agree in gender, number, person, and case; the other of regimen or government, wherein one word governs another, and occasions some variation therein.

The following general rules, with the notes under each, comprehend whatever is necessary for the *true* writing or speaking of the English language.

RULE I. A verb must agree * with its agent or nominative †, in number and person: as, "I instruct, they learn, he plays, thou art diligent."

RULE II. Adjectives ‡, in English, having no variation of gender, number, &c. cannot but agree with their substantives in these respects: except some of the *adjective* § *pronouns*, which must agree in number with their substantives; as, this book, those books.

RULE III. The relative || must agree with its antecedent, in gender, number, person ¶, and case; as, "happy is the man who hath sown in his breast the seeds of benevolence."

RULE IV. A verb active or transitive, governs the noun or pronoun which follows it in the objective case; as, "John loves *me*, and I esteem *him*. Thomas beat *William*; that is, *him*."

RULE V. The substantive verb *to be*, governs a nominative after it; as, I am *he*; except when it is in the infinitive mode; as, I took it to be *him*.

RULE VI. The present ** participle governs the same case after it, as the verb from which it is derived; as, love your enemies; for in loving *them*, you fulfil the law.

RULE VII. When two substantives †† come together, which belong to one another, the thing to which the other belongs, is placed first, in the possessive case; as, The king's troops: or else last, by a circumlocution, with the preposition *of* before it; as, The troops of the king.

RULE VIII. The present ‡‡ participle, having the definite article *the* before it, becomes a substantive, and governs the preposition *of* after it; as, The loving *of* your enemies is the command of God.

RULE IX. When one verb immediately follows or depends upon another, the *latter* is put in the infinitive mode, with the preposition *to* before it; as, Good boys love *to* learn: except the following verbs, which have others after them, without the sign *to*: bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, must, need, see, and sometimes *have*, not used as an auxiliary; as, I *bade* him come; he *dares* not do it; I *feel* it run; we *heard* him come; you *let* him fall; they will *have* him come; I *made* him hear me; you *must* not do it; they *need* not go; I *saw* him enter.

* A verb may be put, either in the singular or plural number, to a noun of multitude; as, The public *is*, *or are* displeased.

Every verb, except in the infinitive mode, has a nominative expressed or understood; as, Speak now or never, *that is*, speak ye, &c.

† To find the nominative to a verb, ask the question, Who is? Who does? Who suffers? What is? What does? What suffers? and the word which answers to the question is the nominative to the verb.

Every nominative case, except the case absolute, and when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb, either expressed or understood; as, To whom thus Eve, yet sinless; *that is*, to whom thus Eve *said*, &c.

‡ Every adjective relates to some substantive, either expressed or implied; as, The great, the wise, the chosen; *that is*, persons.

§ *Each, every, either*, agree with the nouns and verbs of the singular number only.

|| The relative is often omitted; as, *the book (which) I read*.

¶ Every relative has an antecedent to which it refers, either expressed or understood, and with which it agrees in person; as, *who injures me shall be punished*; that is, *the man who*, &c.

¶¶ Personal pronouns, as they relate to substantives, and by some grammarians called, not improperly, *relatives*, are included under this rule.

** Verbs ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and *those* of two or more syllables, having the accent upon the last syllable, double the final consonant of the verb in the present participle, and in every other part of the verb, in which a syllable is added; as, *shat*, *shutting*, *shutteth*; *beset*, *besetting*, *besetteth*.

†† A substantive put before another substantive, becomes an adjective; as, *lime-water*, *sea-fish*. Two substances joined together, signifying the same thing, are put in the same case, in apposition to each other; as, *King George*.

Every possessive case supposes some nominative to which it belongs; as, *St. Paul's*, that is, *St. Paul's Church*.

‡‡ Participles having no relation to time, become really adjectives, and admit of the degrees of comparison; as, *a learned man*, *a more loving father*, *the most loving boy*.

RULE X. Prepositions * always govern the objective case after them ; as, He did it for William, *i. e.* for *him* : take it from *her*, and give it to *him*.

RULE XI. Two † or more nouns of the singular number, joined together by a conjunction copulative, require verbs, nouns, and pronouns of the plural number ; as, Greatness and goodness *are* seldom companions.

RULE XII. The relative ‡ is the nominative to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb ; as, *the man who writes*.

RULE XIII. When there is a nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative must be put in that case which the verb, or the noun following, or the preposition going before it, used to govern ; as, *the man whom I esteem* ; *he whose bounty relieved me* ; *the man to whom you spoke*.

RULE XIV. When the relative § comes after two words of different § persons, it may agree in person with either ; as, *I am the man who command you* : or, *I am the man who commands you*.

RULE XV. Conjunctions || copulate like cases, and the same mood and time of verbs ; as, *I saw him and her together* ; and *they were talking of me*.

RULE XVI. The infinitive ¶ mode frequently does the office of a substantive ; as, 1st, In the nominative, To walk is healthful : 2dly, In the objective ; as, Boys love to play.

RULE XVII. If a question be asked, the nominative is placed after the principal verb, or after the auxiliary ; as, Was it he ? Did he write ?

RULE XVIII. In an imperative affirmative sentence, when a thing is commanded to be, to do, or to suffer, the nominative case follows the auxiliary ; as, *go, thou traitor* : or the auxiliary *let*, with the objective case after it, is used ; as, *let him submit* ; *let them be punished*.

But in a negative ** imperative, interrogative, or explicative sentence, the adverbs †† *not, there*, must be placed in the following manner : *Go not* ; *do not go* ; *there was not a man* ; *was there not a man ? do you believe it ? do not you believe it ? don't you believe it ?*

OF PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of pointing, or of dividing a discourse into periods by points, expressing the pauses to be made in the reading thereof, and regulating the cadence or elevation of the voice.

* The prepositions *to* and *for*, are often understood, chiefly before the pronouns ; as, *give me* ; that is, *to me* : *procure me a pen* ; that is, *for me*.

Also *in* or *on* before nouns expressing time ; as, *this morning* ; that is, *on this morning* ; *last week* ; that is, *in the last week*.

The preposition is often inelegantly separated from the relative ; as, *whom will you give it to ?* more properly, *to whom will you give it ?*

† Note 1st, In sentences like the following, the verb is put in the singular number, and agrees with each of the foregoing substantives ; as, " Pain, and want, and even death itself, is easier to bear, than private stabs given to one's reputation." 2dly, When the singular numbers joined together are of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both : as, " He and you and I are to blame : you and he concerted the plot."

‡ Every relative has an antecedent to which it refers, either expressed or understood ; as, *who loves me, loves my dog* ; that is, *the man who*, &c. But, note, it is often omitted ; as, *the reason I rely upon* ; that is, *which I rely upon*.

§ Note, When the person of the relative is fixed, it should be continued through the whole sentence ; as, *I esteem you, who love and give me good counsel* ; not, *who love and givest me good counsel*.

|| The conjunction *that*, is often omitted and understood : See *(that) thou tell no man*.

When it expresses the end or motive, it governs the verb in the conjunctive mode. In comparing the qualities of things, the latter noun following *than*, or *as*, is not governed by either of the conjunctions, but agrees with, or is governed by, the verb, or the preposition expressed or understood ; as, *he is wiser (than) you are* ; *I am as tall as he (is)*.

¶ It likewise frequently stands absolute, or independent of the rest of the sentence ; as, *to confess the truth, I was in fault* ; that is, *that I may confess*, &c.

** Two negatives destroy each other, or are equal to an affirmative ; as, *I will not have none*, is as much as to say, *I will have some*.

†† The adverbs, *when, while, after*, &c. being left out, the phrase is formed with the participle independently of the rest of the sentence, and is called the *case absolute* : as, *he coming in, I went away* ; that is, *when he came in, I went away*.

The six following are the principal stops * or pauses * in a sentence ; viz. the *comma* (,) the *semicolon* (;) the *colon* (:) the *period* or *full point* (.) the *note of admiration* (!) and the *note of interrogation* (?)

1. The *comma* † (,) is a pause in reading till you may tell *one*, and is mostly used to distinguish Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs ; as, “ It is very difficult to make fine pictures, handsome statues, good music, good verses.”

2. It likewise prevents ambiguity in the sense ; as, “ Epistolary writing, by which a great part of the commerce of human life is carried on, was esteemed by the Romans a liberal and polite accomplishment.”

3. When an address is made to a person, answering to the vocative case in Latin, a *comma* is placed before and after the noun : as, “ Commune with thyself, O man, and consider wherefore thou wast made.”

The *semicolon* ‡, (;) a pause double in duration of the *comma*, is used to distinguish the different members or parts of a sentence : as, “ A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool ; but he who is wise pursueth it not. Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life ; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee.”

The *colon* ||, (:) a pause triple in duration of the *comma*, shews the preceding sentence to be perfect and entire, only that some remark, farther illustration, or other matter connected therewith, is subjoined : as, “ He who giveth away his treasure wisely, giveth away his plagues : he who retaineth its increase, heapeth up sorrow.”

When an example or speech is introduced, and particularly before things compared or contrasted, the *colon* is used : as, “ Poorness of spirit will actuate revenge ; greatness of soul despiseth it : Nay, it doeth good unto him who intended to have disturbed it.—As the tulip, which is gaudy without smell, conspicuous without use : so is the man who setteth himself up on high, having no merit.”

The *period* or *full point*, (.) a pause quadruple in duration of the *comma*, and the longest pause, denotes a full and perfect sentence, which is always distinguished by this point : as, “ A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune : his greatness of soul is not to be cast down.”

The *note of admiration* ¶, (!) is used to express wonder, or exclamation : as, “ Who art thou, O man ! who presumest on thine own wisdom ?”

The *note of interrogation* § (?), is used to shew when a question is asked : as, “ What day of the month is this ?” It likewise distinguishes a real question from a sentence in the imperative mode : as, “ Do you hear me ?”

Besides the above points, there are other marks made use of in books and writings as References, or to point out something remarkable or defective : as,

1. Accent (' or ') placed after a vowel, or the last consonant of a syllable, shews the stress of the voice in pronouncing a word to be on that syllable immediately before which it is placed.

2. Apostrophe (') is a comma put at the top of a word, to denote the omission of a letter, for the sake of a quicker pronunciation : as, plac'd for placed, ne'er for never,

* The modulation of the voice, in reading, is effected by these points, demanding a cadence or elevation, in correspondence with the sense.

† In reading prose, or verse, the voice must be almost always elevated at a comma.

‡ In comparative and subjunctive sentences (the latter being introduced by the adverb *when*), whether the members be separated by a semicolon, or colon, the voice must be elevated as at a comma.

In other cases, the semicolon very often demands a depression or cadence of the voice.

|| The colon, except in comparative sentences, generally requires a full cadence of the voice, equal to that of the period.

¶ The note of admiration requires sometimes an elevation, and sometimes a depression of the voice.

§ Interrogative sentences require an elevation of the voice, except the question be asked by the pronouns *who*, *which*, *what* ; or the adverbs *how*, *how much*, *how many*, *where*, *when*, &c. for, in these cases, you must give a moderate cadence to your voice, and let the pause be governed by the sense of the subject.

3. Asterism, or asterisk (*) a star; and parallel (||) direct to some note at the foot of the page.

4. Obelisk or dagger (†) refers likewise to some note in the margin, &c.; and in dictionaries, it commonly shews the word to be obsolete.

5. The Index or Hand (☞) points to some very remarkable passage.

6. Breve (˘) over a vowel, denotes that it sounds short.

7. Circumflex (ˆ) is placed over a vowel, to denote a long syllable: as, Euphrates.

8. Diæresis, (¨) two points placed over two vowels in a word, parting them into two syllables.

9. Hyphen (-) a short line, to join syllables or words together.

10. Parenthesis*, marked thus, () serves to include a sentence which might be left out, without any prejudice to the sense of the sentence; notwithstanding it is necessary for the explanation thereof: as, "Pardon me, (added she, embracing me), I now believe what you say."

11. Bracket or Crotchet, thus, [] includes such a word from the sentence as serves to explain the word immediately preceding: as, "A treatise of [concerning] English Grammar."

12. Paragraph (§) denotes the beginning of a new subject. The pause here may be greater than at a period.

13. Section (§) is used to divide a chapter into less particular arguments.

14. Ellipsis, marked thus, (—or—) denotes that part of a word is left out: as, K—g for King.

15. Caret (ˆ) is placed underneath a line, to shew that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake; and must be taken in exactly in that place.

16. Quotation (") is a double comma reversed at the beginning of a line, which shews that a passage is quoted or transcribed from some Author in his own words.

PART IV.

OF PROSODY.

Prosody comprises *orthoepy*, or a due pronunciation of words; and *orthometry*, or the art of composing verse.

OF DUE PRONUNCIATION.

By due pronunciation is meant that of giving every letter its proper sound and power, and every syllable its proper accent.

By *accent* is to be understood a stress of the voice laid on the proper syllable of a word, according to its quantity, *long* or *short*, without lengthening or shortening the syllable.

By *quantity* is meant the *time* in which a syllable is pronounced; and the proportion between a *long* and a *short* one, is as *two* to *one*: hence *accent* and *quantity* are two distinct things.

* The parenthesis requires a pause equal in duration of a semicolon; and the words contained therein must be pronounced in a lower tone than the foregoing part of the sentence; at the end of which, the voice should be elevated as at a comma, and the following part of the sentence begun in the same tone as the former.

It is impossible to define the precise quantity or duration of the foregoing pauses, as a discourse may be read in a quicker or slower time: nor has any one ever attempted to lay down certain rules for placing a just cadence in speaking or reading. He who would learn to read properly, must attend carefully to those who are celebrated for reading and speaking well. If he have a good ear to music, there is no doubt but he will be master of it in a reasonable time.

Of VOWELS constituting long and short syllables, and of proper Accent.

The variety of *long* and *short* sounds of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, have been scrupulously analysed, and accurately exemplified throughout the whole of this dictionary ; and as no general rules can be given for the right placing of *accent* without being subject to numerous exceptions, recourse, in this respect, must be had to the words themselves, which have been accented with due care ; neither have we omitted to notice such words as are differently pronounced by the best orators.

OF VERSIFICATION.

Versification, or the art or practice of making verse, is the harmonic arrangement of a certain number of syllables, according to laws and maxims established in that language, which consists of a due and pleasing variety of *long* and *short*, of *accented* and *unaccented* syllables.

Without running into the nice distinctions of the Latin and Greek poetry, English composition may be reduced to *three* feet, the Iambic, Trochaic, and the Anapæstic.

The Iambic consists of two syllables with an accent on the last ; as, appear', aloft', resist', create'.

Our Iambic measure comprises verses of four syllables.

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost :
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly shew
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.
With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Drayton.

Dryden.

Of six.

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre ?
Shall we not sing an ode ?
Shall all that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire ?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found ;
Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,

And what of all most dear,
 Buxton's delicious baths,
 Strong ale and noble cheer,
 T'assuage breem winter's scathes,
 In places far or near,
 Or famous or obscure,
 Where wholesome is the air,
 Or where the most impure,
 All times and ev'ry where,
 The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems.

And may at last my weary age
 Find out the peaceful hermitage,
 The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
 Where I may sit and nightly spell
 Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
 And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim.

Addison.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice ;
 For ever singing as they shine,
 The hand that made us is divine.

Addison.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroic and tragic poetry. To constitute the pure Iambic the even syllables must all have a peculiar distinction; they must be accented, or they must be monosyllables, or, if neither, they must at least be distinctly heard in the pronunciation.

What next I bring, shall please thee, be assur'd,
 Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
 Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton.

Thou most indulgent, most tremendous power,
 Still more tremendous for thy wond'rous love.

Young.

Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come.

Thomson.

Full in the midst of this created space,
 Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
 Confining on all three, with triple bound ;
 Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
 And thither bring their undulating sound.

}

The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
 Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r ;

A thousand winding entries long and wide
 Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made ;
 Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.

'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
 The spreading sounds, and multiply the news ;

Where echoes in repeated echoes play :
 A mart for ever full, and open night and day.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease ;

Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
 Of tides, receding from th'insulted shore :
 Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
 When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
 Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in :
 A thoroughfare of news ; where some devise
 Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies :
 The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
 Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In these measures, as before observed, the accents are to be placed on even syllables ; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not to the rules of grammar.

Our Trochaic measures, which have the accent on the odd syllables.

Of three syllables.

Here we may
 Think and pray
 Before death
 Stops our breath :
 Other joys
 Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five.

In the days of old,
 Stories plainly told,
 Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of seven.

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
 And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
 Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
 The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
 Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
 That she of all the rest neglected was so long ;
 Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
 The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
 Were cruelly enforc'd, her mountains did relieve
 Those whom devouring war else ev'ry where did grieve.
 And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
 Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
 A constant maiden still she only did remain,
 The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
 And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things,
 So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and springs ;
 And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
 As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varied verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine. } *Pope.*

The pause in the *Alexandrine* must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space, } *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. } *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this stone an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall most glorious rise,
But not more innocent.

When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! } *Wesley.*

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *Anapæstic*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passion with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away. } *Dr. Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as,

Diógenes súrly and pród. } *Dr. Pope.*

When présent we love, and when ábsent agréé,
I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé. } *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in heroic measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. } *Addison.*

In that of seven syllables.

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. } *Prior.*

In that of eight syllables.

For resistance I could fear none.
But with twenty ships had done one.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone.

In that of six.

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

Gay.

In the anapestic.

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power, nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. *Ballad.*

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th'eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

To the foregoing measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse. It may, however, be requisite to observe, that what we call *accent* does by no means correspond with what the ancients call *quantity*, though it is arbitrarily employed to signify the same thing.

There are few verses in which the laws of prosody do not clash with the language in point of oratorical accent: the following, though not quite exempt, may be called an exception.

As | mūsing ĩ | rāng'd ĩn thē | mēads āll ā | lōne,
Ā | beaūtīfūl | crēatūre wās | māking hēr mōan;
Thē | tēars thēy wēre | fālling full | fāst frōm hēr | ēyes,
Shē | pīercēd thē | āir ānd mý | hēart with hēr | cries.

Mr. Sheridan says, "That when the art of reading with propriety shall have been established, and produced its effects, a new field will be open to our writers, both in poetry and prose, which will display, in a new light, the vast compass of our language, in point of harmony and expression, from the same causes which produced similar effects at Rome, in the writers of the Ciceronian or Augustan age."

That our language is capable of great improvement with respect to prosody, is apparent: for, by inspection into our English verse, we shall find, that syllables which are naturally *long* and *emphatical*, are frequently made *short*; and those which are *short* substituted for *long* syllables.

By this indiscriminate use of *accent* and long *quantity*, allowing *strength* to supply the place of *length*, the harmony of verse is marred, which, however, is by no means inconsistent with the rules of oratory. If our lexicographers and poets were universally to adopt a plurality of accent, and make the proper distinction between long and short syllables, as the Greeks did, by the right application of the *grave* or *acute* accent, it would tend to free our verse from this glaring absurdity.

This, I presume, must be the new light Mr. Sheridan hints at, with respect to harmony of verse, which I am confident might be so much improved, that the judicious, in their musical compositions, might assimilate to the perfection of rhetorical declamation.

EXPLANATION of the ABBREVIATIONS and MARKS used in the following
Work.

<i>Addi.</i>	Addison.	<i>Hamm.</i>	Hanmer.
<i>Ainsf.</i>	Ainsworth.	<i>Hudi.</i>	Hudibras.
<i>Apocry.</i>	Apocrypha.	<i>Johns.</i>	Johnson.
<i>Arbutb.</i>	Arbutnot.	<i>L'Estran.</i>	L'Estrange.
<i>Ayl.</i>	Ayliffe.	<i>Levit.</i>	Leviticus.
<i>Bai.</i>	Bailey.	<i>Mac.</i>	Maccabees.
<i>Blacks.</i>	Blackstone.	<i>Mat.</i>	Matthew.
<i>Camd.</i>	Camden.	<i>Morti.</i>	Mortimer.
<i>Clarend.</i>	Clarendon.	<i>Milt.</i>	Milton.
<i>Corinth.</i>	Corinthians.	<i>Phil.</i>	Philips.
<i>Deut.</i>	Deuteronomy.	<i>Rev.</i>	Revelations.
<i>Dryd.</i>	Dryden.	<i>Rom.</i>	Romans.
<i>Eccles.</i>	Ecclesiastes.	<i>Sb. Shak.</i>	Shakespeare.
<i>Exod.</i>	Exodus.	<i>Spensf.</i>	Spenser.
<i>Ezek.</i>	Ezekiel.	<i>Thomf.</i>	Thomson.
<i>Gen.</i>	Genesis.	<i>Zech.</i>	Zechariah.
<i>Arab.</i>	Arabic.	<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>L. Lat.</i>	Latin.
<i>F. Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>Germ.</i>	German.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>Swed.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic.
<i>s.</i>	Substantive noun.	<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.
<i>a.</i>	Adjective.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>pro.</i>	Pronoun.	<i>intj.</i>	Interjection.
<i>pron.</i>	Pronounced.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>v. a.</i>	Verb active.	<i>p. a.</i>	Participial adjective.
<i>v. n.</i>	Verb neuter.	<i>pret.</i>	Preterit.
<i>ad.</i>	Adverb.	<i>part. pass.</i>	Participle passive.
<i>plu.</i>	Plural.	<i>etymol.</i>	Etymology.
<i>uncert.</i>	Uncertain.	<i>deriv.</i>	Derivation.

† prefixed to a word denotes it to be obsolete.

* prefixed, refers to a former word in the same column, which is either spelt or pronounced variously.

THE
SYNONYMOUS, ETYMOLOGICAL,
AND
PRONOUNCING
ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A B A

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A, *s.* the first letter of the alphabet. *It has six different sounds; as appear in the following words; hâte, hât, hâll, bâre, pârt, liâr.*
A, *indefinite article, any, one, some. It is used before such nouns of the singular number only, as begin with a consonant; as, a man, a house.*
A, *in abbreviation, stands for artium of arts, and anno in the year; as, "A.M. A.D."*
Ä-bäck', *ad. (a sea term) backward, with the sails flatted against the mast.*
Äb'a-côt, *s. (deriv. uncert.) a cap of state anciently worn by the kings of England.*
Äb'a-cüs, *s. (Lat.) a kind of counting table used by the ancients in calculation.*
A-bäd'dän, *s. (Heb.) one of the names of Satan.*
A-bäft', *ad. (a sea term, Sax. abaftan behind) in the hinder part, or between the main mast and the stern of a ship, aft.*
† A-bä'fänce, *s. (Fr. abaisser to humble) OBEISANCE, a bow, a bowing of the body by way of respect or reverence; with to.*
Äb-äl'i-ën-ate, *v. a. (a law term, Lat. abalieno) to TRANSFER one's property to another.*
Äb-äl-i-ën-ä'tion, *s. (Lat. abalienatio) the act of making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law, a TRANSFER.*
ABANDON, **A-bän'dón**, *v. a. (Fr. abandonner) to give up, yield up, deliver up, surrender; to resign, abdicate, quit, evacuate, avoid, vacate, relinquish, quit possession of; to desert, retreat, forsake, run away from (in an ill sense); to forsake, leave, slight, disregard, retire or withdraw from.*
ABANDONED, **A-bän'dón-éd**, *a. atrocious, vicious, villainous, criminous, criminal, felonious, flagitious, heinous, ignominious, roguish, facinorous, enormous, infamous, iniquitous, arrant, capital, peccant, guilty, corrupted in the highest degree; immoral, baneful, reprobate, profligate, graceless, disgraceful, dishonest, knavish, vile, odious, hateful, detestable, wicked, abominable; shamefully black, notoriously bad; forsaken, deserted, destitute, abject, friendless, FORLORN.*
A-bän'dón-mënt, *s. (Fr. abandonnement) the act of forsaking, relinquishment, dereliction.*
A-bäse', *v. a. (Fr. abaisser) to cast down, to depress, to bring low, to HUMBLE.*
A-bäse'mënt, *s. state of being brought low, the act of bringing low, depression, HUMILIATION.*

ABASH', **A-bäsh'**, *v. a. (perhaps from Fr. abaisser) to put into confusion, to dash, to confound, to discountenance, to make ashamed, to put out of countenance.*
A-bäsh'éd, *p. made ashamed, confounded; with at.*
A-bäte', *v. a. (Fr. abattre to beat down) to lessen, to DIMINISH; to alluage, to ALLEVIATE; to deject, or depress the mind (Shak. Dryden); to let down the price in selling.*
A-bäte', *v. n. to grow less. "His passion abates."*
A-bäte'mënt, *s. the act of abating or lessening; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating, the discount, drawback, or allowance; DIMINUTION; the cause of abating, extenuation.*
A-bät'er, *s. the agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.*
Äb'ba, *s. (Heb.) father.*
Äb'ba-cy, *s. (Lat. abbatia) the rights or privileges, office or dignity of an abbot.*
Äb'bëss, *s. (abba) the governess of a nunnery.*
Äb'bey, *s. (abba) a monastery, a CONVENT.*
Äb'bey-lüb-bér, *s. a slothful loiterer in a monastery, under pretence of retirement and austerity.*
Äb'bót, *s. (abba) the superiour of an abbey.*
Äb-brév'i-ate, *v. a. (Lat. abbreviare) to shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance, to ABRIDGE; to shorten, to cut short.*
Äb-brév-i-ä'tion, *s. (French) the act of abbreviating, an ABRIDGMENT; the means used to abbreviate; words contracted; any mark to contract.*
Äb-brév-i-a-tór, *s. one who abbreviates, or abridges.*
Äb-brév-i-a-ture, *s. (Lat. abbreviatura) a mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium, an ABRIDGMENT.*
A, B, C, *s. the alphabet; the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.—Sh.*
ABDICATE, **Äb'di-cate**, *v. a. (Lat. abdicare) to give up right, to renounce, vacate, evacuate, relinquish, abandon, give up, resign, quit possession of, lay down an office.*
ABDICA'TION, **Äb-dí-cä'tion**, *s. (Lat. abdicatio) the act of abdicating, renunciation, renouncement, relinquishment, abandonment, resignation, quitting an office by one's*

own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

† *Ab-dic'a-tive*, *a.* causing or implying abdication.

† *Ab-di-tive*, *a.* (Lat. *abdo to hide*) having the power or quality of hiding or concealing.

Ab-dō'mēn, *Ab'do-mēn*, *s.* (Lat. *abdo to hide*) the lower part or cavity of the belly.

Ab-dōm'i-nāl, *Ab-dōm'i-nōūs*, *a.* relating to the abdomen or lower venter.

Ab-dūcē, *v. a.* (*chiefly used in physic*, Lat. *abduco*) to draw to a different part.

A-be-ce-dā'ri-ān, *s.* (*a, b, c.*) he who teaches, or he who learns the alphabet.

A-bēd', *ad.* (*from a for at, and bed*) in bed.

Ab-ēr'rānce, *Ab-ēr'rān-cy*, *s.* (L. *aberro to wander*) a wandering or going out of the right way, a *DEVIATION*, an aberration; a mistake, an *ERROUR*, a false opinion.

† *Ab-ēr'rānt*, *a.* (Lat. *aberrans*) deviating, wandering from the right or known way, *DEVI-ous*.

Ab-ēr-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *aberratio*) *DEVIATION*, the act of wandering from the common or right track: *In astronomy*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars.

† *Ab-e-rūn'cate*, *v. a.* (Lat. *averunco*) to *ERADICATE*, to pull up by the roots, to extirpate utterly.

ABET', *A-bēt'*, *v. a.* (Sax. *betan, to enkindle or animate*) to rouse, excite, animate, stir up, actuate, inspirit, encourage, push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help (*generally in an ill sense*).

† *A-bēt'mēt*, *s.* the act of abetting. *Johnson.*

A-bēt'tér, *Abēt'tór*, *s.* one who abets, one who sets on another to any criminal act.

A-bēy'ānce, *s.* (*in law*, Fr. *aboyer, to gape after*) reversion, expectation.

Ab-hōr', *v. a.* (Lat. *abhorreo*) to hate with acrimony, to detest to extremity, to loathe, to *ABOMINATE*.

Ab-hōr'rēnce, *Ab-hōr'rēn-cy*, *s.* (*abhor*) the act of abhorring, detestation, *ABOMINATION*; the disposition to abhor, *HATRED*, hate; ill-will.

Ab-hōr'rēnt, *a.* (*abhor*) struck with abhorrence, loathing; contrary to, foreign, *INCONSISTENT* with.

Ab-hōr'rér, *s.* a hater, a detester.

Ab-hōr'rīng, *s.* the object of abhorrence. *Isaiah.*

A-bīdē, *v. n.* (Sax. *abidan*) to dwell in a place, to stay, to *RESIDE*; to remain, not to cease or fail, to be immoveable; to continue in the same state; to endure without offence, anger, or contradiction; *with with before a person, at or in before a place, and by before a thing.*

A-bīlē, *v. a.* to wait for, expect, attend, wait on, await; to bear or support the consequences of a thing (*Milton*); to bear without aversion (*Sydney*); to bear or *SUFFER*. *Pope.*

† *A-bīdér*, *s.* a dweller, a *RESIDENT*.

A-bīdīng, *s.* continuance, stay; *RESIDENCE*.

Abjēct, *a.* (Lat. *abjectus*) *MEAN*, worthless, base, groveling (*spoken of persons, or their qualities*); being of no hope or regard (*used of condition*); *MEAN*, despicable (*used of actions*).

Abjēct, *s.* a man without hope, one whose miseries are irretrievable; a mean person, a *WRETCH*.

Ab-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. *abjicio*) to throw away.

Ab-jēct'ed-nēss, *s.* (*abject*) the state of an abject.

Ab-jēction, *Ab-jēct-nēss*, *s.* (*abject*) *MEANNESS*, baseness of mind, want of spirit, fervility.

Ab-jēct-ly, *ad.* meanly, basely, contemptibly.

A-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *habileté*) the power of doing

any thing, whether depending on skill, riches, strength, or any other quality, faculty; capacity of mind, force of understanding, mental power. *In the plural (abilities)*, it generally signifies the powers of the mind, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Ab-in-tēs'tate, (*a law term*, Lat. *ab and intestatus*) inheriting from one who died without a will.

ABJURA'TION, *Ab-ju-rā'tion*, *s.* (*abjure*) the act of abjuring, renunciation, recantation, palinode, retraction, abnegation, denial on oath; the oath taken for that end.

ABJURE', *Ab-jūrē*, *v. a.* (Lat. *abjuro*) to cast off on oath, to swear not to do or not to have something, to retract, disown, deny, recant, or abnegate a position on oath.

Ab-lāc'tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *ablactō*) to wean a child from the breast; to break off any habit or custom.

Ab-lāc-tā'tion, *s.* (*ablactate*) the act of weaning a child; one of the methods of engrafting.

Ab-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *ablatio*) the act of taking away, *ademption*, *privation*.

Ab-la-tive, *a.* (Lat. *ablativus*) taking from, that takes away; the sixth case of the latin nouns.

A'ble, *a.* (Lat. *habilis*) having strong faculties, or great strength, or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; powerful, *STRONG*; *SKILFUL*, ready, sufficient, enabled.

A'ble-bōd-i-ed, *a.* strong of body.

Ab'le-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *ablego*) to send abroad on an embassy; to send out of the way. *Johnson.*

Ab-le-gā'tion, *s.* the act of sending abroad. *John.*

A'ble-nēss, *s.* (*able*) ability of body or mind, force, vigour, strength. *Sydney.*

Ab'lēp-sy, *s.* (Gr. *ἀβλεψία*) the want of sight, *BLINDNESS*; unadvisedness, inadvertence, *INCAUTIOUSNESS*. *Johnson.*

† *Ab'lo-cate*, (Lat. *abloco*) to let out to hire.

† *Ab-lo-cā'tion*, *s.* (*ablocate*) a letting out to hire.

Ab'lu-ent, *a.* (Lat. *abluens from abluo to wash away*) cleansing, washing clean, that has the power of cleansing.

Ab-lū'tion, *s.* (Lat. *ablutio*) the act of cleansing or washing clean; the water used in washing. *Pope.*

Ab'ne-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *abnego*) to *DENY*, to renounce, to *ABJURE*.

Ab-ne-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *abnegatio*) *DENIAL*; renunciation, *ABJURATION*.

† *Ab-nōr'mi-ty*, *s.* (Lat. *abnormitas*) *DEFORMITY*, irregularity of form; *HUGENESS*.

† *Ab-nōr'mōūs*, *a.* (Lat. *abnormis, out of rule*) *IRREGULAR*, misshapen, deformed, *HUGE*.

A-bōrd', *ad.* (Fr. *à bord*) in a ship; into a ship.

A-bōdē, *s.* (*abide*) habitation, dwelling, *RESIDENCE*; stay, continuance at a place. *To make abode*, to dwell, to *RESIDE*, to inhabit. *Dryden.*

A-bōdē, *v. a.* (Sax. *bodan*) to foretoken, to foreshew, to be ominous; to *PREDICT*; to inhabit. *It is taken in a good sense.*

A-bōdēmēt, *s.* a secret anticipation of something future, omen, prognostication; presage, *PREDICTION*. *Shakespeare.*

A-bōl'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. *aboleo*) to *ANNUL*, revoke, make void; to put an end to, to *DESTROY*.

A-bōl'ish-a-ble, *a.* capable of being destroyed.

A-bōl'ish-ér, *s.* one who abolishes or destroys.

A-bōl'ish-mēt, *s.* the act of abolishing or destroying, *REVOCATION*; abolition, *DESTRUCTION*.

Ab-ō-lī'tion, *s.* (*abolish*) the act of abolishing, *REVOCATION*; abolishment, *DESTRUCTION*.

ABOM'INABLE, *A-bōm'i-na-ble*, *a.* (Lat. *ab-*

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minabilis) hateful, odious, odible, detestable, execrable, loathful; unclean (*Leviticus*); wicked, **ABANDONED**, cursed, damned, exciting horror; *with to*.
ABOMINABLENESS, A-böm'i-na-ble-něs, *s.* hatred, detestation, hatefulness, odiousness, detestableness, loathsomeness; the object of hatred (*Genesis*); that which causes abomination; pollution, defilement (*Rev.*); the cause of pollution (*2 Kings*); atrociousness, **WICKEDNESS**, hateful or shameful vice.
Ab-o-rig'i-neš, *s.* (Lat.) the first inhabitants of a country, those whose original cannot be traced.
 † **Ab-ört'**, *v. a.* (Lat. aborto) to bring forth before the time, to miscarry. *Johnson*.
ABORTION, Ab-ört'ion, *s.* (Lat. abortio) the act of bringing forth untimely, miscarriage, untimely birth; the produce of an untimely birth, an abortment, a castling, an abortive.
Ab-ört'ive, *a.* brought forth before the due time of birth: *Figuratively*, failing of success, bringing forth nothing, failing for want of time.
Ab-ört'ive-ly, *ad.* born without the due time, untimely, immaturity.
Ab-ört'ive-něš, *s.* the state of abortion.
Ab-ört'měnt, *s.* the thing brought forth out of time, an untimely birth, an **ABORTION**. *Bacon*.
A-bóv'e, *prep.* to a higher place, in a higher place, in a superiour degree, to a superiour rank, power, or excellence, beyond, more than.
A-bóv'e, *ad.* overheard, in the air, in a higher place: before (*for above-cited.*) *Dryden*.
A-bóv'e all, *ad.* chiefly, in the first place.
A-bóv'e board, *ad.* in open sight; fairly, without trick or artifice, without disguise or concealment.
A-bóv'e-ci-těd, *a.* cited before, above-mentioned.
A-bóv'e gróund, *a.* alive, not in the grave.
A-bóv'e mēn-tion-ěd, *a.* above-cited, cited before.
A-bóund', *v. n.* (Lat. abundo) to have in great plenty, to **EXUBERATE**, to be in great plenty.
A-bóut, *prep.* (Sax. aboutan encircling) around, all round, surrounding; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; in a state of being engaged in, or employed; appendant to the person, as clothes; relating to the person, as a servant or dependant; relating to the person, as an act or office.
A-bóut, *ad.* circularly, in a round; in circuit, in compass; nearly, here and there, every where; round, the longest way; with *to* before a verb: as, *about to fly*, upon the point, within a short distance. *To bring about*, to bring to the point or state desired. *To come about*, to come to some certain state or point. *To go about*, to prepare to do it.
Ab-ra-ca-dāb'ra, *s.* a superstitious charm to prevent or cure agues.
Ab-rāde', *v. a.* (Lat. abrado) to rub off, to corrode, to wear away from the other parts, to waste by degrees.
Ab-rā'sion, *s.* (abrade) the act of abrading or rubbing off, attrition, **FRICTION**; the matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.
A-brēast', *ad.* side by side.
ABRIDGE, A-bridg'e, *v. a.* (Fr. abréger) to make shorter in words, keeping notwithstanding the same substance,—to contract, abstract, shorten, abbreviate, epitomise, retrench, confine, diminish, cut short; to deprive of, cut off, take away from.
A-bridg'ed of, *p. a.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

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A-bridg'er, *s.* one who abridges, a writer of abridgments, an epitomist, an epitomiser.
ABRIDGMENT, A-bridg'měnt *s.* (Fr. abrégement) the epitome of a large work contracted into a small compass, a compend, compendium, summary, abstract, breviary, brief, breviat, extract, symbol, syllabus; a diminution in general, contraction, reduction; **RESTRAINT** from any thing pleasing, contraction of any thing enjoyed.
A-brōach', *ad.* in a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: *Figuratively*, in a state to be diffused or extended, in a state which promises progress.
A-brōād', *ad.* without confinement, widely, at large out of the house; in another country; in all directions, this way and that; without, not within.
Ab-ro-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. abrogo) to take away from a law its force, to repeal, revoke, **ANNUL**.
Ab-ro-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. abrogatio) the act of abrogating, the repeal of a law, a rescission, a **RE-VOCATION**.
Ab-rūpt', *a.* (Lat. abruptus) broken, craggy, rugged, **ROUGH**; divided, without any thing intervening (*Milton*); blunt, rough in manners; **SUDDEN**, unexpected; unconnected. *Ben Jonson*.
 † **Ab-rūpt'ed**, *a.* broken off suddenly. *Brown*.
Ab-rūpt'ion, *s.* (Lat. abruptio) breaking off, violent and sudden separation.
Ab-rūpt'ly, *ad.* hastily, suddenly, unexpectedly, without the due forms of preparation.
Ab-rūpt'něš, *s.* (abrupt) an abrupt manner, bluntness, coarseness of manners; haste, **SUDDENNESS**, untimely vehemence; the state of an abrupt or broken thing, craggy, **ROUGHNESS**.
Ab'scēs, *s.* (Lat. abscessus) a morbid cavity of the body, a purulent tumour, a **SWELLING**.
Ab-scind', *v. a.* (Lat. abscindo) to cut off, to **SEPARATE**. *It is used either in a natural or figurative sense.*
Ab-scis'sion, *s.* (Lat. abscissio) the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off, separation, disjunction.
Ab-scōnd', *v. n.* (Lat. abscondo) to hide one's self, to retire from the public view.
Ab-scōnd'er, *s.* the person who absconds.
Ab'sēnce, *s.* (absent) the state of being absent; want of appearance (*in a legal sense*); inattention, **CARELESSNESS**, heedlessness; abstraction, neglect of the present object; *with from*.
Ab'sēnt, *a.* (Lat. absens) not present; *with from*: absent in mind, abstracted, inattentive, heedless, **CARELESS**, regardless of the present object.
Ab-sēnt', *v. a.* to withdraw, to forbear to come into presence; *with the reciprocal pronoun*.
Ab-sēn-tēe', *s.* (absent) he who is absent from his station, or employment, or country.
Ab-sin'-thi-a-těd, *p. a.* (L. abinthium, wormwood) impregnated with wormwood, imbittered.
 † **Ab-sist'**, *v. n.* (Lat. abisto) to stand off, to desist, to leave off.
Ab-sól'va-to-ry, *a.* (absolve) relative to pardon.
Ab-sólve', *v. a.* (Lat. absolvo) to clear, to acquit of a crime; to release or set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce sin remitted (*in the ecclesiastic sense*): to finish, complete. *Milton*.
Ab-so-lute, *a.* (Lat. absolutus) **COMPLETE** (*applied to persons and things*); unconditional; as, an **absolute** promise: not relative; as, **absolute**, space; positive, **CERTAIN**. *Shakespeare*.

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Ab-so-lute-ly, *ad.* completely: without restriction; without relation, unconnectedly; without limits or dependance, unconditionally; peremptorily, positively.

Ab-so-lute-nēss, *s.* COMPLETENESS; freedom from dependence or limits; despoticalness, tyranny, DESPOTISM.

Ab-so-lū'tion, *s.* (Lat. absolutio) ACQUITTAL from imputation of guilt; the remission of sins or penance, *declared by ecclesiastic authority.*

Ab-so-lu-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. absolutorius) absolving.

† Ab-so-nānt, Ab-so-nōus, *a.* (Lat. absonus, *ill-founded*) ABSURD, contrary to reason; wide from the purpose; *with, generally, to.* *Johnson.*

Ab-sōrb', *v. a.* (Lat. absorbeo) to swallow up; to suck up, to imbibe, to drink in.

Ab-sōrb'ent, *s.* (Lat. absorbens) a medicine to blunt the asperities of pungent humours, or to dry away superfluous moisture from the body.

Ab-sōrpt', *p.* dried up. *Used in a figurative sense of persons, as in the primitive of things.*

Ab-sōrp'tion, *s.* the act of swallowing up; imbibement, imbibition.

Ab-stāin', *v. n.* (Lat. abstineo) to FORBEAR, to refrain, to withhold, to deny one's self any gratification; *with* from.

Ab-stē'mī-ōus, *a.* (Lat. abstemius) TEMPERATE, sober, abstinent, moderate, refraining from excess or pleasures.

Ab-stē'mī-ōus-ly, *ad.* temperately, soberly.

Ab-stē'mī-ōus-nēss, *s.* sobriety, TEMPERANCE.

Ab-stērgē', *v. a.* (Lat. abstergo) to wipe, to cleanse by wiping.

Ab-stēr'sion, *s.* (Lat. absterfio) the act of cleansing.

Ab-stēr'sive, *a.* (absterge) cleansing, absterging.

Ab'sti-nēnce, *s.* (Lat. abstinentia) forbearance of any thing; *with* from: forbearance of necessary food.

Ab'sti-nēnt, *a.* (Lat. abstinens) using abstinence.

Ab-strāct', *v. a.* (Lat. abstraho) to take one thing from another, to defume, borrow, extract, select, take from any thing; to separate by distillation; to separate ideas; to ABRIDGE, to reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

Ab'strāct, *a.* (Lat. abstractus) separated from something else; *with* from. *It is generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract terms, in opposition to concrete.*

Ab'strāct, *s.* (from the verb) a smaller quantity, containing the virtues or power of the greater; an epitome, an ABRIDGMENT; the state of being abstracted or disjoined.

Ab-strāct'ed, *p. a.* separated, disjoined; refined, PURIFIED; abstruse, DIFFICULT; absent of mind, inattentive to present objects.

Ab-strāct'ed-ly, *ad.* with abstraction, simply, separate from all contingent circumstances.

Ab-strāct'ion, *s.* (Lat. abstractio) the act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted; absence of mind, inattention; disregard of worldly objects.

Ab-strāct'ive, *a.* (abstract) having the quality or power of abstracting or separating.

Ab-strāct'ly, *ad.* in an abstract manner; absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Ab-strāct'nēss, *s.* (abstract) subtilty, separation from all matter or common notion.

Ab-strūse', *a.* (Lat. abstrusus, *thrust out of sight*) hidden, DIFFICULT, remote from conception.

Ab-strūse'nēss, *s.* DIFFICULTY, quality of being abstruse.

ABSURD', Ab-sūrd', *a.* (Lat. absurdus) unreasonable, irrational, without judgment (*used of men*);

ACC

INCONSISTENT, incoherent, incongruous, foolish, ridiculous, preposterous, contrary to reason (*used of sentiments or practices*).

ABSUR'DITY, Ab-sūr'di-ty, *s.* (absurd) the quality of being absurd, irrationality, injudiciousness, want of judgment (*applied to men*); unreasonableness, ridiculousness, impropriety, preposterousness, foolishness, self-contradiction, incongruity, in consonancy, incoherence, absurdness, INCONSISTENCY, want of propriety (*applied to things*).

Ab-sūrd'nēss, *s.* (absurd) the quality of being absurd, injudiciousness, impropriety, ABSURDITY.

A-būn'dānce, *s.* (Fr. abondance) plenty, great numbers, a great quantity, EXUBERANCE.

A-būn'dānt, *a.* (abundans) plentiful, EXUBERANT.

A-būn'dānt-ly, *ad.* in plenty, amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

A-būse', *v. a.* (Lat. abutor, abusus) to make an ill use of; to violate, defile, POLLUTE; to deceive, CHEAT, impose on: to treat with rudeness, to REPROACH. *Shakespeare.*

A-būse', *s.* the ill use of any thing, a corrupt practice, a bad custom; seducement, POLLUTION; rude reproach, contumely, unjust censure, bitterness of expression.

A-bū'sér, *s.* he who makes an ill use; he who deceives; he who reproaches with rudeness; a violater, a ravisher, a polluter.

A-bū'sive, *a.* practising abuse; containing abuse.

A-bū'sive-ly, *ad.* by a wrong use; reproachfully.

A-bū'sive-nēss, *s.* foulness of language, rudeness, contumeliousness, bitterness of expression.

† A-būt', *v. n.* (Fr. aboutir, *to touch at the end*) to end at, border upon, meet, approach to; *with* upon. *Shakespeare.*

A-būt'mēnt, *s.* that which borders upon another.

† A-būt'tāl, *s.* the butting or BOUNDARIES of any land.

A-būsm', *s.* (Fr. abîme) a gulf, an ABYSS.

A-būss', *s.* (Lat. abyssus, *bottomless*) a depth without a bottom, an abyssm: *Hyperbolically*, a great depth, a gulph; the body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth, the ocean, the SEA: *In the language of divines*, hell.

Aca'cia, *s.* (Lat. *pron. a-cā'shī-a*) a drug brought from Egypt; the name of a tree.

Ac-a-dē'mī-āl, *a.* (academy) belonging to an academy.

Ac-a-dē'mī-ān, *s.* a scholar of an academy or university; a member of an academy.

Ac-a-dē'mīc, *a.* (academy) belonging to an academy or university, academical.

Ac-a-dē'mīc, *s.* a student of an university. *Watts.*

Ac-a-dē'mī-cāl, *a.* (Lat. academicus) belonging to an academy, belonging to an university.

A-cād-e-mī'cian, *s.* (Fr. academicien) a member of an academy; a professor in a French academy, an academist.

† A-cād'e-mīst, *s.* a member of an academy, a student of an academy.

A-cād'e-my, *s.* (Lat. academia) an assembly or society of men uniting for some art; the place where sciences are taught; an university; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

A-ca-nā'cious, *a.* (Lat. acacia, *a thorn*) PRICKLY.

A-cānthūs, *s.* (Lat.) the herb bearsfoot.

A-cāt-a-lēc'tic, *s.* (Gr. *ακαταληκτικός*) a verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

Ac-cēde', *v. n.* (Lat. accedo) to be added to, to

come to, to join, to become of a party, to fall in with, to agree to; *with to*.

ACCELERATE, *Ac-cel'ér-ate*, *v. a.* (Lat. *accelero*) to make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion, to give a continual impulse to motion so as perpetually to increase it (*generally applied to matter*); to dispatch, facilitate, further, advance, push forward.

Ac-cel'ér-ā-tion, *s.* the act of quickening motion, an increase of motion, the state of the body accelerated or quickened in motion; the act of hastening.

† **Ac-cend'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *accendo*) to LIGHT, to kindle, to fire, to set on fire, to ignite.

† **Ac-cen'sion**, *s.* (Lat. *accensio*) the act of kindling or setting on fire; state of being kindled.

Ac'cēt, *s.* (Lat. *accentus*) the manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance; the sound or stress of voice given to the proper syllable of a word; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments; *poetically*, language, or words. *Shakespeare.*

Ac-cent', *v. a.* (Lat. *accentus*) to pronounce words with proper emphasis; to write, mark, accentuate, or note the accents; *In poetry*, to pronounce or utter in general.

Ac-cen'tu-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *accentuer*) to place the proper accents over the vowels.

Ac-cen-tu-ā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of placing the accent in pronunciation; marking the accent in writing.

Ac-cēpt', *v. a.* (Lat. *accipio*) to take with pleasure, to receive kindly, to admit with approbation: *In a juridical sense*, to agree to; as, to accept terms; accept a treaty; *with, sometimes*, of.

Ac-cēp-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (acceptable) the quality of being acceptable, acceptableness, PLEASINGNESS.

Ac-cēp'ta-ble, *a.* (French) likely to be accepted, grateful, gratifying, PLEASING; *with to before the person accepting*.

Ac-cēp'ta-ble-ness, *s.* acceptability, PLEASINGNESS.

Ac-cēp'ta-bly, *ad.* agreeably, pleasingly; *with to*.

Ac-cēp'tānce, *s.* (accept) reception with approbation, acceptance; *In commerce*, an accepted bill of exchange.

Ac-cēp-tā-tion, *s.* good reception, acceptance; the state of being acceptable; regard (*Hooker*); the meaning of a word as it is commonly received.

Ac-cēp'tér, *s.* the person who accepts.

Ac-cēp-ti-lā-tion, *s.* (*in law*) remission of a debt by testifying the receipt of money never paid.

Ac-cēs', *s.* (Fr. *accès*) the way by which any thing may be approached; the means or liberty of approaching either men or things; APPROACH, admission; enlargement, addition, INCREASE: the returns or fits of a distemper. *Hud.*

Ac'cēs-sa-rī-ness, *s.* the state of being accessory.

Ac'cēs-sa-ry, *a.* (*a corruption of accessory, from accessory*) contributing to a crime, without being the chief constituent of it; *with to*.

Ac-cēs'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. *accessibilis*) that may be approached, approachable, that we may reach or arrive at; *with to*. *It is used of persons and things.*

Ac-cēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. *accessio*) INCREASE by something added, enlargement, augmentation; the act of coming to, or of joining one's self to; as, "accession to a confederacy;" the act of ar-

iving at; as, "the king's accession to the throne."

Ac'cēs-so-rī-ly, *ad.* in manner of an accessory.

Ac'cēs-so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *accessorius*) joined to another thing so as to increase it, ADDITIONAL.

Ac'cēs-so-ry, *s.* (*in law*) one who joins another in a criminal act.

Ac'cī-dēnce, *s.* (*a corruption of accidents, from Lat. accidentia*) a book teaching the rudiments of a language.

Ac'cī-dēt, *s.* (Lat. *accidens*) the property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought: *In grammar*, the property of a word, as its case, gender, &c. that which happens unforeseen, casualty, CHANCE.

Ac'cī-dēnt'al, *s.* (Fr.) a property non-essential.

ACCIDENTAL, *Ac-cī-dēnt'al*, *a.* (accident) having the quality of an accident, circumstantial, non-essential; *with to*: casual, fortuitous, incident, incidental, chance, chanceable, supervenient, adventitious, uncertain, contingent, occasional, occurrent, happening by chance.

Ac-cī-dēnt'al-ly, *ad.* after an accidental manner, non-essentially; casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, *Ac-cī-dēnt'al-nēss*, *s.* casualness, contingentness, incidentalness, fortuitousness, hit, CHANCE.

† **Ac-cīp'i-ēnt**, *s.* (Lat. *accipiens*) a receiver.

Ac-clām', *s.* (Lat. *acclamo*) a shout of praise, approbation, acclamation, APPLAUSE.

Ac-cla-mā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *acclamatio*) shouts of applause after a victory gained, APPLAUSE.

Ac-clīv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *acclivus*) the ascent of a hill, a steep, steepness, an ASCENT. It is opposed to declivity.

Ac-clīv'ous, *a.* (Lat. *acclivus*) rising with a slope, STEEP.

† **Ac'co-lēnt**, *s.* (Lat. *accolens*) one who inhabits near a place, a borderer.

Ac-cōm'mo-da-ble, *a.* (Lat. *accommodabilis*) capable of being fitted or adapted to, suitable, applicable; *with to*.

Ac-cōm'mo-date, *v. a.* (Lat. *accommodo*) to supply with conveniencies of any kind; *with with*: to adapt, fit, SUIT, make consistent with; *with to*: to reconcile, to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance, to make consistency appear.

Ac-cōm'mo-date, *v. n.* to be conformable to.

Ac-cōm'mo-date, *a.* (Lat. *accommodatus*) fit, SUITABLE; *with to*.

Ac-cōm'mo-date-ly, *ad.* fitly, suitably.

Ac-cōm-mo-dā-tion, *s.* (accommodate) provision of conveniencies: *In the plural*, conveniencies, things requisite to ease and refreshment; adaptation, FITNESS; *with to*: composition of a difference, RECONCILIATION.

† **Ac-cōm'pa-nī-ér**, *s.* (accompany) the person who makes part of the company; a companion.

ACCOMPANY, *Ac-cōm'pa-ny*, *v. a.* (Fr. *accompagner*) to go with, attend, conduct, company, concomitate, bear company, be with another as a companion. *It is used of persons and things.*

Ac-cōm'plīce, (Fr. *complice*) an associate in a crime: a partner, a co-operator (*in a sense indifferent*). *Addison's Spectator.*

Ac-cōm'plīsh, *v. a.* (Fr. *accomplir*) to COMPLETE, to execute fully; to complete a period of time (*Daniel*); to fulfil, as a prophecy (*Shak.*); to gain, to obtain (*Shak.*); to adorn, or furnish either body or mind. *Shakespeare.*

Ac-cōm'plīsh-ēd, *p. a.* COMPLETE in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect to embell-

ACC

ishments: *used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.*
Ac-com'plish-er, *s.* one who accomplishes.
Ac-com'plish-mēt, *s.* (Fr. accomplissement) COMPLETION, full performance, perfection: completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, endowment, elegance, ornament of mind or body; the act of obtaining or perfecting any thing, attainment, acquirement, completion.
Accompt', *s.* (Fr. compte, *pron.* * *ac cōunt'*) an account, a reckoning, a COMPUTATION.
***Accompt'ant**, *s.* a reckoner, an ACCOUNTANT.
Ac-cōrd', *v. n.* (Fr. accorder) to AGREE, to suit one with another; *with* with.
Ac-cōrd', *v. a.* to make agree, to adjust one thing with another; *with* to: to bring to agreement, to compose, to accommodate, to RECONCILE different parties.
Ac-cōrd', *s.* (French) an agreement, a compact; accordance, RECONCILIATION, adjustment of a difference, concurrence, union of mind, CONSENT; symmetry, harmony, SUITABLENESS or just correspondence of one thing with another: own accord, voluntary motion: action in speaking correspondent to the word. *Shakespeare.*
Ac-cōrd'ance, *s.* (accord) agreement with a person; conformity to something; accord, CONSENT.
Ac-cōrd'ing, *prep.* (accord) suiting, agreeing, consenting, conforming; *with* to: with regard to.
Ac-cōrd'ing-ly, *ad.* conformably, suitably.
Ac-cōst', *v. a.* (Fr. accoster) to speak to first, to ADDRESS.
Ac-cōunt', *s.* (Fr. compte) a computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money; a COMPUTATION; the state or result of a computation; advantage, PROFIT; dignity, distinction, RANK; sake, CONSIDERATION, regard; a relation, detail, NARRATIVE; review or examination of an affair taken by authority; assignment of causes, EXPLANATION; the reasons of any thing collected. *Addison.*
Ac-cōunt', *v. a.* to esteem, to think, to value, to hold in opinion; to deem, repute, impute, hold, charge to, give a reason for; to reckon, calculate, COMPUTE; to assign to, as a debt; *with* to: to hold in esteem; *with* of.
Ac-cōunt', *v. n.* to reckon, to give an account, assign the causes; *with* for: to make up the reckoning, to answer; *with* for: to appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble, *a.* LIABLE, answerable, responsible, amenable, of whom an account may be required; *with* to before the person, and for before the thing.
ACCOUNT'ANT, **Ac-cōunt'ant**, *s.* an accomptant, a computer, computist, computant, calculator, reckoner, arithmetician, one skilled in accounts.
Ac-cōunt'bōok, *s.* a book containing accounts.
Accou'tre, *v. a.* (Fr. accoutrer, *pron.* *ac-cōu'tér*) to DRESS, equip, attire with warlike accoutrements.
Ac-cōu'tre-mēts, *s.* (French) DRESS, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments, habiliments of war.
Ac-crēd'it-ēd, *a.* (Lat. accredo) of allowed reputation; confidential.
Ac-crē'tion, *s.* (Lat. accretio) the act of growing to another so as to increase it; increase by adhesion of parts.

ACE

Ac-crē'tive, *a.* growing, endued with the power of accretion, that which by growth is added.
Ac-crōach', *v. a.* (Fr. accrocher) to draw to one, as with a hook, to draw away by degrees what is another's.
† Ac-crōach'mēt, *s.* the act of accroaching.
Ac-crūe', *v. n.* (Fr. accroitre, *p.* *accru*) to accede to, to be added to, as a natural production or effect, without any particu'ar respect to good or ill; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; to append to, or arise from, as an ill consequence: in a commercial sense,—to be produced, or to rise, as profit.
ACCU'MULATE, **Ac-cū'mu-late**, *v. a.* (Lat. accumulo) to heap one thing upon another, to amass, cumulate, gather, pile up, acervate, coacervate, aggerate, aggregate, heap together.
ACCUMULATION, **Ac-cu-mu-lā'tion**, *s.* the act of accumulating, the state of being accumulated, a heap, an acervation, assemblage, complement, coacervation, aggregation, coagmentation.
Ac-cū'mu-la-tive, *a.* (accumulate) endued with the quality of collecting or increasing, collective.
Ac-cū'mu-la-tōr, *s.* one who accumulates.
AC'CURACY, **Ac'cu-ra-cy**, *s.* (Lat. accuratio) exactness, exactitude, justness, correctness, accurateness, preciseness, niceness, nicety, freedom from faults.
AC'CURATE, **Ac'cu-rate**, *a.* (Lat. accuratus) exact, applied to persons, and opposed to negligence, or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure, applied to things; just, correct, free from fault; nice; precise, curious, critical, strict, punctual.
Ac'cu-rate-ly, *ad.* exactly, nicely, without error.
Ac'cu-rate-ness, *s.* exactness, ACCURACY, nicety.
Ac-cū'se', *v. a.* (curse) to CURSE, to doom to misery, to imprecate evil, to invoke misery on any one.
Ac-cū'se'd, *p. a.* doomed to misery; deserving a curse, execrable, hateful, detestable, wicked.
Ac-cū'sa-ble, *a.* (accuse) blamable, censurable, culpable, impeachable, chargeable with a crime.
Ac-cu-sā'tion, *s.* (accuse) the act of accusing, the charge brought against any one by the accuser, CENSURE, crimination, IMPEACHMENT.
Ac-cū'sa-tive, *a.* (Lat. accusativus) accusing; belonging to that case in Latin which receives the force or accusation of the verb.
Ac-cū'sa-to-ry, *a.* (accuse) containing accusation.
Ac cū'se', *v. a.* (Lat. accuso) to charge with a crime, to indict, IMPEACH, prefer a bill against; *with* of: to blame, to CENSURE.
Ac-cū'ser, *s.* one who brings a charge against another.
Ac-cūs'tōm, *v. a.* (Fr. accoutumer) to habituate, inure, give up, exercise, train to use, or use one's self to any thing.
Ac-cūs'tōm-a-ble, *a.* (accustom) of long custom or habit, habitual, customary.
† Ac-cūs'tōm-a-bly, *ad.* according to custom.
† Ac-cūs'tōm-ānce, *s.* (Fr. accoutumance) custom, HABIT, use, common practice.
Ac-cūs'tōm-a-rī-ly, *ad.* according to customary or common practice.
Ac-cūs'tōm-a-ry, *a.* usual, practised, frequent, habitual.
Ac-cūs'tōm-ēd, *a.* frequent, usual, habitual, practised, addicted; habituated, frequented.
ACE, *s.* (Gr. εἷς *one*) an unit, a single spot upon the cards or dice; a small quantity, a particle, an atom; a small distance.

ACQ

A-cér'b', a. (Lat. acerbus) acid, sour, with an addition of roughness, as in unripe fruits.
A-cér'b'i-ty, s. (Lat. acerbitas) a rough sour taste; sharpness of temper, austerity, SEVERITY.
† A-cér'vate, v. a. (Lat. acervo) to heap up. *John.*
† Ac-ér-và'tion, s. (acervate) the act of heaping together, a HEAP, an accumulation.
† A-cér'vole, a. full of heaps, aggerose. *Johnson.*
A-cés'cent, a. (Lat. acescens) having a tendency to sourness or acidity, tartish, SOURISH.
A-cé'tous, a. (Lat. acetum, vinegar) SOUR.
Àche, s. (Gr. ἀλγος) a continued pain, aching.
Àche, v. n. to be in pain, to feel pain.
Achieve, v. a. (Fr. achever, *pron.* *ât-chiève') to perform, execute, COMPLETE, finish a design prosperously: to gain, acquire, obtain. *Shak.*
*** Achiev'mént, s.** a deed, an exploit, the PERFORMANCE of an action; an escutcheon, an ensign armorial.
*** Achiev'ér, s.** he who performs, he who obtains what he endeavours after.
Ach'ing, s. (ache) pain; UNEASINESS. *South.*
Ac'id, a. (Lat. acidus) sour, sharp.
Ac'id, s. (Lat. acidus) any thing sour.
A-cid'i-ty, s. (Fr. acidité) SOURNESS, sharpness.
Ac'id-nés, s. (acid) SOURNESS, acidity.
A-cid'u-late, v. a. (Fr. aciduler) to impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.
ACKNOWLEDGE, Ac-knōw'ledge, s. (Lat. agnosco, *pron.* * also, ac-knōw'ledge) to own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to recognise; to avow or confess, as a fault; to own, as a benefit received; with, *sometimes to before the person conferring the benefit.*
*** ACKNOWLEDGMENT, Ac-knōw'ldg-mént, s.** concession of any character in another, as existence, superiority; concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault, confession of a benefit received, recognition, gratitude, something given or done in confession of a benefit received.
Ac'me, s. (Greek) the height, the TOP of any thing, more especially used of a distemper.
Ac'o-nite, s. (Lat. aconitum) the herb wolf's bane: *In poetical language, poison in general.*
Ac'orn, s. (Sax. acorn) the seed or fruit of the oak.
Ac'orn-éd, a. (acorn) stored with acorns. *Shak.*
Ac-ús'tics, s. (Gr. ἀκυστική) the science of sounds.
Ac-quáint', v. a. (Fr. accointer) to make familiar with; *with with before the object:* to INFORM.
Ac-quáint'ance, s. (Fr. accointance) the state of being acquainted with, intimacy, FAMILIARITY, intercourse; KNOWLEDGE; familiar knowledge (*Shak. South*); slight or initial knowledge (*Swift*): the person with whom we are acquainted.
Ac-quáint'éd, s. FAMILIAR, known; *with with.*
Ac-qué'st', s. (Fr. acquêt) attainment, acquisition, ACQUIREMENT.
Ac-quí-éscé', (Fr. acquiescer) to rest in, or remain satisfied with, to agree to by not opposing; *with in.*
Ac-quí-és'cence, s. a silent appearance of consent, tacit consent; satisfaction, rest, content: submission, confidence. *South.*
Ac-quí-ra-ble, a. (acquire) attainable, PROCURABLE.
Ac-quí-re', v. a. (Fr. acquérir) to earn, get, gain, or procure by one's own labour or power, to obtain what is not received from nature, nor transmitted by inheritance; to come to, to attain. *Glauville.*

ACT

ACQUIREMENT, Ac-quí-re'mént, s. that which is acquired, affecution, acquést, gain, attainment, acquisition.
Ac-quí-rér, s. one who acquires, a gainer.
Ac-quí-sítion, (Lat. acquisitio) the act of acquiring or gaining; the thing gained, ACQUIREMENT.
Ac-quí-sít-ive, a. (Lat. acquisitivus) acquired.
Ac-quít', v. a. (Fr. acquitter) to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve;—opposed to *condemn*: to set free; to clear from any obligation: *In a familiar sense, to discharge one's duty well.*
Ac-quít'mént, s. the act of acquitting; the state of being acquitted, ACQUITTAI.
ACQUIT'TAL, Ac-quít'tál, s. (*in law*) deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence, discharge, delivery, absolution, release, releasement, acquitment.
Ac-quít'táncé, s. the act of discharging from a debt, a receipt, a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.
Ac're, s. (Sax. *pron.* A'ker) a quantity of land containing four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.
Ac'rid, a. (Lat. acer, *sharp*) of a hot biting taste, mordacious, mordicant; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.
Ac-ri-mō'nious, a. (acrimony) sharp, CORROSIVE, abounding with acrimony.
Ac'ri-mo-ny, s. (Lat. acrimonia) sharpness, CORROSIVENESS; sharpness of temper, SEVERITY.
Ac'ri-tude, s. (acrid) an acrid taste.
Ac-ro-a māt'i-cál, a. (Gr. ἀροαματική, *I bear*) of, or pertaining to deep learning.
Ac-rón'y-cál, a. (*in astronomy*, Gr. ἄρονος) rising when the sun sets, setting with the sun. *It is opposed to cosmical.*
Ac-ro-spi're, s. (Gr. ἄρονος the top, and σπείρα a curve line) a shoot or sprout from the ends of seeds before they are put into the ground.
Ac-ro-spi-réd, p. a. having sprouts.
A-crō's', ad. (cross) athwart, crosswise.
A-crō's'tic, s. (Gr. ἀκρος the top, and στίχος a verse) a poem, the initial letters of which are so disposed as to constitute a name.
Act, v. n. (Lat. ago, actum) to be in action, not to rest; to perform the proper functions; to practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self; to produce effects on some passive subject.
Act, v. a. to do, to PERFORM; to bear a borrowed character, as a stage player; to counterfeit, to feign by action; to actuate, to put in motion, to regulate the movements.
Act, s. (Lat. actum) something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; agency, the power of producing an effect; action, operation, PERFORMANCE of exploits, production of effects; the doing of some particular thing, a step taken, a purpose; a state of reality, effect; incipient agency, tendency to an effort; a part of a play; a decree of a court of justice, edict of a legislature: record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.*
Action, s. (Lat. actio) the quality or state of acting: *opposite to rest*;—an act or thing done, a deed, PERFORMANCE; a battle, an engagement, a FIGHT at sea; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a suit at law.
Action-a-ble, a. that admits an action in law to be brought against it, punishable.

ADD

Ac-tion-a-ry, **Ac-tion-ist**, *s.* (Fr. *action*, *flock*) one who has a share in the public funds.
Ac-tion *tāk-ing*, *a.* litigious. *Shakespeare.*
Ac-tive, *a.* (Lat. *activus*) that has the power or quality of acting; that which acts: opposed to *passive*;—busy; practical, not merely theoretical; nimble, quick, agile, brisk, **LIVELY**: *In grammar*, belonging to a verb which signifies action; as, "I teach."
Ac-tive-ly, *ad.* in an active manner, nimbly.
Ac-tive-ness, *s.* (active) activity, quickness, nimbleness, briskness, **LIVELINESS**.
Ac-tiv-i-ty, *s.* (active) the quality of being active; applied either to *persons* or *things*; agility, quickness, nimbleness, briskness, **LIVELINESS**.
Ac-tor, *s.* (Lat.) he who acts or performs any thing; a stage-player.
Ac-tris, *s.* (Fr. *actrice*) she who performs any thing; she who plays upon the stage.
Ac-tu-äl, *a.* (Fr. *actuel*) that comprises an action, really in act, not merely potential; in act, certain, real, **TRUE**, not purely in speculation.
Ac-tu-äl-i-ty, *s.* the state of being actual, actualness, reality, verity, **TRUTH**.
Ac-tu-äl-ness, *s.* actuality, verity, **TRUTH**.
Ac-tu-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *actuarius*) the registrar who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.
Ac-tu-ate, *v. a.* (act) to put into action, to **ANIMATE**, to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.
Ac-u-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *acuo*) to whet, to sharpen; to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.
A-cū-le-ate, **A-cū-le-at-ed**, *a.* (Lat. *aculeatus*) having a sting; having a point, acute, **SHARP**, acuminate, terminating in a sharp point; **PRICKLY**.
A-cū-mēn, *s.* (Lat.) a sharp point: *figuratively*, genius, quickness of intellects.
A-cū-mī-nat-ed, *a.* sharp-pointed, acute, aculeate.
ACUTE, **A-cū-te**, *a.* (Lat. *acutus*) **SHARP**, ending in a point: opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*:—ingenious, penetrating, witty, ready, smart, keen, argute, parlous, arch, sagacious, subtle: *applied to men*: *Figuratively*, vigorous, powerful in operation—*applied to the senses*. *Acute* disease, a disease terminating in a few days: opposed to *chronical*. *Acute* accent, this accent (') placed over sharp and quickly accented syllables.
A-cū-te-ly, *ad.* after an acute manner, sharply.
ACUTE/NESS, **A-cū-te-ness**, *s.* sharpness, force of intellects, quickness and vigour of senses, ingenuity, keenness, parlousness, smartness, archness, sagacity, sagaciousness, subtleness; violence and speedy crisis of a malady.
Ad-age, *s.* a maxim handed down from antiquity, a proverb, a short pithy sentence, trite saying.
Ad-a-mānt (Lat. *adamas*) a stone of impenetrable hardness, the diamond; the loadstone. *Shak.*
Ad-a-mān-tē-an, *a.* hard as adamant. *Milton.*
Ad-a-mān-tine, *a.* made of adamant; indissoluble, impenetrably hard as adamant.
A-dāpt, *v. a.* (Lat. *adapto*) to fit one thing to another, to adjust, to **SUIT**, to proportion.
Ad-āp-tā-tion, *s.* the act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another, **SUITABLENESS**.
A-dāp-tion, *s.* the act of fitting or suiting to.
Add, *v. a.* (Lat. *addo*) to join something to that which was before; to perform the mental operation of adding one number, or one conception to another. *Locke.*

ADH

Ad-dēc-i-mate, *v. a.* (Lat. *addecimo*) to take the tenth, to take or ascertain tythes.
Ad-dér, *s.* (Sax.) a serpent, a viper.
Ad-dī-bil-i-ty, *s.* (addible) the possibility of being added.
Ad-dī-ble, *a.* (add) possible to be added.
Ad-dice, *s.* (Sax. *adeze*) a carpenter's tool, an adze.
Ad-dict, *v. a.* (Lat. *addico*) to devote, to dedicate. *It is generally taken in a bad sense*; as, "he addicted himself to vice."
Ad-dict-ed-ness, *s.* the state or quality of being addicted, assuefaction, assuetude, **HABITUAL-NESS**.
Ad-dic-tion, *s.* (Lat. *addictio*) the act of devoting or giving up; the state of being devoted, **HABIT**.
Ad-dit'a-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. *additamentum*) the addition, or thing added, the **APPENDAGE**.
Ad-dit-ion, *s.* (add) the act of adding one thing to another—opposed to *diminution*; the additament, the **APPENDAGE**; a rule in arithmetic; an augmentation, an **INCREASE**.
ADDITIONAL, **Ad-dit-ion-äl**, *a.* that is added, supplemental, supplementary, accessory, **ad-scititious**.
Ad-dī-to-ry, *a.* that has the power or quality of adding. *Arbutnot.*
Ad-dle, *a.* (Sax. *adel*) **FETID**; rotten; **PUTRID**; empty, barren, unfruitful, producing nothing.
Ad-dle, *v. a.* to make addle, make barren. *Brown.*
Ad-dle-pa-tēd, *a.* having addled brains. *Dryden.*
Ad-drēs, *v. a.* (Fr. *adresser*) to prepare one's self to enter on any action, to get ready, to put in a state for immediate use (*Shak.*); to apply to another by words, to accost, to speak to; to designate, to direct a letter: *In law*, to apply to the king in form.
Ad-drēs, *s.* (Fr. *adresse*) verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition, **INTREATY**; **COURTSHIP**; manner (*pleasing* or *awkward*) of addressing another; skill, **DEXTERITY**; manner of directing a letter; the direction of a letter.
Ad-drēs-ér, *s.* one who addresses or petitions.
Ad-ēmp-tion, *s.* (Lat. *adimo*, *ademptum*) a taking away, privation, ablation.
Ad-ēpt, *a.* (adeptus) **SKILFUL**, thoroughly versed.
Ad-ēpt, *s.* he who is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.
Ad'e-quāte, *a.* (Lat. *adequatus*) equal to, equal, **PROPORTIONATE**, correspondent to; so as to be an exact resemblance or proportion.
Ad'e-quāte-ly, *ad.* in an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion, equally.
Ad'e-quāte-ness, *s.* state of being adequate, justness of representation, **PROPORTIONATENESS**.
ADHERE, **Ad-hērē**, *v. n.* (Lat. *adhereo*) to stick to, as wax to the finger, to cleave to, hold to, grow to; to be consistent, to coalesce, to hold together; to remain firmly fixed to a party.
Ad-hērēnce, **Ad-hērēn-cy**, *s.* the quality of adhering, or sticking, adhesion, tenacity, **viscosity**, that which adheres: *Figuratively*, fixedness of mind, steadiness, steady attachment, fidelity, loyalty.
Ad-hērēnt, *a.* sticking to, united with.
Ad-hērēnt, *s.* the person who adheres; one who supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another, a follower, a partisan.
Ad-hēr-ér, *s.* one who adheres.
Ad-hēr-sion, *s.* (Lat. *adhæsiō*) the act or state of sticking to something, coalescence, concretion. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense.

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Ad-hē'sive, *a.* (adhesion) sticking to, viscous.
 Ad-hē'sive-nē's, *s.* tenacity, viscosity.
 Ad-hib'it, *v. a.* (Lat. adhibeo) to apply, to make use of.
 † Ad-hi-bi'tion, *s.* application, use. *Johnson.*
 Ad-jā'cēn-cy, *s.* (adjacent) state of lying close to another thing; contiguity, PROXIMITY.
 Ad-jā'cēt, *a.* (Lat. adjaceo, adjacens) lying close or near, bordering upon something, contiguous, near, PROXIMATE.
 Ad-jā'cēt, *s.* that which is contiguous. *Locke.*
 Ad-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. adjicio, adjectum) to add to, to mix with, to put to another thing.
 Ad-jēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. adjectio) the act of adjecting or adding; the thing adjected or added.
 Ad-jēc-ti'tious, *a.* added, thrown in upon the rest.
 Ad-jēc-tive, *s.* (Lat. adjectivum) an adnoun, a word added to a noun, to express its quality; as, "a good house."
 Ad-jēc-tive-ly, *ad.* in manner of an adjective.
 A-diēū, *ad.* (French) farewell.
 A-diēū, *s.* a FAREWELL, a parting compliment.
 Ad-jōin', *v. a.* (Fr. adjoindre) to join to, to unite to, to put to; to fasten by a joint or juncture. *Shakespeare.*
 Ad-jōin', *v. n.* to be contiguous, to lie next or close to.
 Ad-jūrn', *v. a.* (Fr. ajourner) to put off to another day, naming the time, to defer, put off, DELAY, let stay to a future time.
 Ad-jōurn'mēt, *s.* an assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day, DELAY, procrastination.
 Ad'it, Ad'it, *s.* (Lat. aditus) a passage under ground, a passage for the conveyance of water.
 ADJUDGE', Ad-jūdgē', *v. a.* (Lat. adjudico) to give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence, to award, decree, adjudicate, determine a controversy; *with* to before the person; to sentence or condemn to punishment; *with* to before the thing: simply, to judge, to decree, to determine.
 Ad-jū'di-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. adjudico) to ADJUDGE.
 Ad-ju-di-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. adjudicatio) the act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence.
 Ad-jūnct, *s.* (Lat. adjunctivum) an APPENDAGE, something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.
 Ad-jūnct, *a.* united with, immediately consequent.
 Ad-jūnct'ion, *s.* (Lat. adjunctio) the act of adjoining or coupling together; the thing joined.
 Ad-jūnct'ive, *s.* (Lat. adjunctivus) he who joins; that which is joined.
 Ad-ju-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. adjuratio) the act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.
 Ad-jūre', *v. a.* (Lat. adjuro) to impose an oath on another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear, to tender or administer an oath, to charge in God's name: to intreat earnestly and solemnly.
 Ad-jūst', *v. a.* (Fr. ajuster) to regulate, rectify, set right, put in order, settle in the right form; to reduce, reduce to the true state or standard; to make conformable; *with* to before the thing to which the conformity is made.
 Ad-jūst'mēt, *s.* regulation, the act of putting in method, settlement; the state of being regulated, or put in method.
 Ad-ju-tānt, *s.* a petty officer, whose duty it is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing punishments.

A D M

Ad-ju-tān-cy, *s.* the military office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. *Mason.*
 Admea'surement, *s.* (Lat. ad and mensura, *pron.* ad-mēzh'zhurc-mēt) the act or practice of measuring according to rule; measurement by a standard; the adjustment of proportions.
 Admensura'tion, *s.* (Lat. ad and mensura, *pron.* ad-mēn-shu-rā'tion) the act or practice of measuring out to each his part; mensuration by a standard.
 Ad-mīn'is-tēr, *v. a.* (Lat. administro) to give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any office or employment; to distribute right; to dispense the sacraments; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to give physic to patients; to perform the office of an administrator.
 To administer to, to contribute, to bring supplies.
 Ad-mīn'is-trā'tion, *s.* the act of administering or conducting any employment, MANAGEMENT; the active or executive part of government; *collectively*, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; distribution, exhibition, dispensation.
 Ad-mīn'is-tra-tive, *a.* helpful to administration.
 Ad-mīn'is-trā'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) he who administers and has the effects of a person dying intestate.
 Ad-mīn'is-trā'tōr-shīp, *s.* office of administrator.
 Ad-mīn'is-trā'trīx, *s.* she who administers.
 Ad-mī-ra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. admirabilis) state or quality of being admirable, admirableness; ASTONISHINGNESS.
 Ad'mī-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. admirabilis) deserving admiration, worthy to be admired, wonderful, wondrous, of power to excite wonder; ASTONISHING. *It is always taken in a good sense.*
 Ad'mī-ra-ble-nē's, *s.* the state or quality of being admirable, admirability, the power of raising wonder; ASTONISHINGNESS.
 Ad'mī-ra-bly, *ad.* so as to raise wonder.
 Ad'mī-rāl, *s.* (Fr. amiral) the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.
 Ad'mī-rāl-ty, *s.* (Fr. amirauté) the right honourable the lords commissioners, or board for executing the office of lord high admiral; the place where the commissioners meet to do the business of that department.
 Ad-mī-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. admiratio) wonder, the act of admiring or wondering; ASTONISHMENT.
 Ad-mīrē', *v. a.* (Lat. admiro) to regard with wonder, to wonder at, to view with astonishment; to esteem greatly, to regard with love.
 Ad-mīr'ed, *a.* wondered at, esteemed; *with* by.
 Ad-mīr'ér, *s.* the person who wonders or regards with admiration; a LOVER.
 Ad-mīr'ing-ly, *ad.* with admiration, with wonder.
 Ad-mīs'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. admitto, admissum) worthy or proper to be admitted, admissible; passable.
 Ad-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. admissio) the act or practice of admitting, admittance, access, ENTRANCE, initiation, matriculation; the power of entering; the state of being admitted; the allowance of an argument, the grant of a position not fully proved.
 Ad-mīt', *v. a.* (Lat. admitto) to suffer to enter, to grant entrance; to concede, yield, grant, to pass undisputed, allow an argument or position; to allow, PERMIT, or grant, in general; *with* of.
 Ad-mīt'ta-ble, *a.* admissible, may be admitted.

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Ad-mit'tance, *s.* the act of admitting, permission to enter, admission, ENTRANCE; the power or right of entering; concession of a position.
Ad-mix', *v. a.* (Lat. admisceo) to MINGLE, to blend.
Admix'tion, *s.* (*pron.* äd-mix'tchün) the union of one body with another by mingling them, a MIXTURE.
Ad-mix'ture, *s.* the body mingled with another, a MIXTURE; the act of mingling.
ADMONISH, **Ad-mön'ish**, *v. a.* (Lat. admoneo) to warn of a fault, to put in mind of a fault or duty, to correct with words, to reprove gently; to advise, exhort, counsel against wrong practices; *with* of, and, sometimes, against.
Ad-mön'ish-ér, *s.* the person who admonishes.
Ad-mön'ish-mént, *s.* admonition, warning. *Sb.*
Ad-mo-ni'tion, *s.* (Lat. admonitio) the hint of a fault or duty, warning, counsel, advice, gentle reproof.
Ad-mön'i-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. admonitorius) conveying admonition, that does admonish.
Ad'noun, *s.* (Lat. ad and noun) an ADJECTIVE.
A-dö', *s.* (do) trouble, difficulty, bustle, business, TUMULT, *with*, sometimes, about.
Ad-o-l's'cence, **Ad-o-l's'c'n-ey**, *s.* (Lat. adolescentia) the age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty, adulthood, pubescence.
A-döpt', *v. a.* (Lat. adopto) to take a son by choice, to make another person's son one's heir; to make that our own which was originally another person's; to imbibe the principles of another.
A-döpt'ed-ly, *ad.* in the manner of adoption.
A-döpt'ér, *s.* he who gives some one by choice the rights of a son.
A-döpt'ion, *s.* (Lat. adoptio) the act of taking a son, affiliation; the making of that our own which does not naturally belong to us, co-optation, assumption.
A-döpt'ive, *a.* (Lat. adoptivus) that is adopted by another, that does adopt another.
A-dö'ra-ble, *a.* (French) worthy of divine honours, that ought to be adored.
A dö'ra-ble nés's *s.* worthiness of divine honours, the quality of being adorable.
A dö'ra-bly, *ad.* in a manner to be adored.
Ad-o-rä'tion, *s.* (Lat. adoratio) worship, the external honours paid to the divinity; homage paid to eminent persons.
A-dö're, *v. a.* (Lat. adoro) to pay divine honours; to worship with external homage, to reverence, to honour, to esteem highly, to love.
A dö're'r, *s.* one who adores, a worshiper; a LOVER.
ADORN', **A-dörn'**, *v. a.* (Lat. adorno) to DRESS, attire, array, adornize, deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations, to decorate, embellish, ornament, beautify, emblaze, blazon, emblazon, to mount, trim, grace, betrim, bedight, bedeck, deck out, garnish, flourish, furnish; to embellish or display with oratory or elegance of language; to dignify, to exalt, to honour.
A-dörn', *a.* adorned, decorated. *Milton.*
Ad-dörn'mént, *s.* embellishment, DECORATION. *Sb.*
A-down', *ad.* (down) downward, upon the ground.
A-döwn', *prep.* down toward the ground. *Dryden.*
A-drift', *ad.* floating at random.
A-dröit', *a.* (French) DEXTEROUS, active; SKILLFUL.
A-dröit'nés's, *s.* DEXTERITY, readiness, activity.
A-drö', *ad.* athirst, thirstily, in want of drink.
Ad-i-titious, *a.* (Lat. adscititius) that is taken

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in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic, supplementary, ADDITIONAL.
Ad-vänc'e, *v. a.* (Fr. avancer) to bring forward, in the local sense (*Milton*); to aggrandize, dignify, exalt, PROMOTE, raise to preferment; to IMPROVE; to heighten, to grace, to give lustre to; to forward, to ACCELERATE; to propose, to offer to the public, to bring into view.—*Pope. Dryden.*
Ad-vänc'e, *v. n.* to come forward; to make improvement.
Ad-vänc'e, *s.* the act of coming forward, an approach; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover, an act of invitation; gradual progression, rise from one point to another, proficiency, advancement, IMPROVEMENT, progress toward perfection.
Ad-vänc'mént, *s.* the act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, IMPROVEMENT; preferment, EXALTATION; the act of advancing. *Shakespeare.*
Ad-vän'cé'r, *s.* one who advances any thing, a promoter.
Ad-vän'tage, *s.* (Fr. avantage) superiority; *with*, often, of or over before a person; superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means; opportunity, convenience (*Shakesf.*); favourable circumstances (*Addison*); superiour excellence (*Glanville*); gain, PROFIT; overplus, something more than lawful gain (*Sb.*); preponderation on one side of the comparison.
Ad-vän'tage, *v. a.* to benefit, to PROFIT, to improve; to PROMOTE, to bring forward, to gain ground to.
Ad-vän'tage-a-ble, *a.* PROFITABLE; convenient.
Ad-vän'ta-géd, *a.* possessed of advantages, commodiously situate or disposed.
Ad-vän'tage-gröünd, *s.* ground which gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.
Ad-vän-tä'geous, *a.* (Fr. avantageux) of advantage, PROFITABLE; useful, opportune, convenient; *with* to.
Ad-vän-tä'geous-ly, *ad.* profitably; conveniently.
Ad-vän-tä'geous-nés's, *s.* PROFITABLENESS; usefulness, convenience, accommodation.
Ad-vēn'e, *v. n.* (Lat. advenio) to come to, to accede to something, to become part of something else without being essential, to be superadded.
Ad-vēn'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. adveniens) advening, coming from outward causes, superadded.
Ad'vent, *s.* (Lat. adventus) the name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming of our Saviour.
Ad-vēn'tine, *a.* (Lat. adventum) adventitious.
Ad-vēn'titious, *a.* (Lat. adventitius) coming from another, that does advene, ACCIDENTAL, supervenient, extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.
Ad-vēn'tu-äl, *a.* (advent) relating to advent.
Ad-vēn'ture, *s.* (Fr. aventure) accident, CHANCE, hazard; an event of which we have no direction; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.
Ad-vēn'ture, *v. n.* to try the chance, to dare.
Ad-vēn'ture, *v. a.* to HAZARD, to venture, to put into the power of chance.
Ad-vēn'tur-ér, *s.* he who seeks occasions of hazard, he who puts himself in the hands of chance.
Ad-vēn'tur-öüs, *a.* (Fr. aventureux) inclined to adventures; BOLD, daring, courageous.

ADU

Ad-vén'tur-ous-ly, *ad.* after an adventurous manner; boldly, daringly, courageously.
Ad-verb, *s.* (Lat. adverbium) a word joined to a verb or to an adjective to denote the circumstance of an action or quality.
Ad-verb'i-ál, *a.* (Lat. adverbialis) that belongs to or has the quality or structure of an adverb.
Ad-verb'i-ál-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an adverb.
Ad-verb'sa-ble, *a.* (adverse) contrary to; opposite to.
Ad-verb'sá-rí-a, *s.* (Lat.) a ref-contrabook, a ledger; a common-place book, a book to note in.
ADVERSARY, **Ad-verb'sa-ry**, *s.* (Lat. adversarius) an opponent, antagonist, contendent, oppugner, opposer; an enemy.
Ad-verb'sa-tive, *a.* (Lat. adversativus) a term in grammar, implying opposition. "*This diamond is orient, but it is rough.*" But is an *adversative* conjunction.
Ad-verse, *a.* (Lat. adversus) acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in collision; **CONTRARY**: *figuratively*, contrary to the wish or desire, afflictive, **CALAMITOUS**, pernicious; personally opponent.
Ad-verse-ly, *ad.* in an adverse manner; contrarily, oppositely, unfortunately.
Ad-verb'si-ty, *s.* (Fr. adversité) affliction, **CALAMITY**; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.
Ad-vert, *v. n.* (L. adverto) to attend to, to heed, regard, observe, turn the mind to; *with* to.
Ad-vertence, **Ad-vert'en-cy**, *s.* **ATTENTION**, vigilance, regard, consideration, heedfulness, **CAUTIOUSNESS**.
Ad-vert'ent, *a.* **ATTENTIVE**, vigilant, **CAUTIOUS**.
Ad-vert'is', *v. a.* (Fr. avertir) to give notice of any thing by mean of an advertisement in the public prints; to inform another, to give intelligence; to inform, to give notice; *with* of.
Ad-vert'is'e-m'ent, *s.* notice of any thing published in the public papers; intelligence, information; instruction, admonition.
Ad-vert'is'ér, *s.* one who advertises.
Ad-vice, *s.* (Fr. avis) counsel, instruction; *in commerce*, notice, intelligence; reflection, prudent consideration; *with* of (*Sh.*); consultation, deliberation; *with* with.
Ad-vis'a-ble, *a.* (advise) prudent, **CAUTIOUS**; fit to be advised.
Ad-vis'a-ble-ness, *s.* the quality of being fit or advisable, **FITNESS**, expedience, **PROPRIETY**.
Ad-vis', *v. a.* (Fr. avis *advice*) to counsel; *with* to before the thing told; to inform, to give information, to make acquainted with anything; *with*, often, of before the thing told.
Ad-vis', *v. n.* to consult; *with* with before the person consulted; to deliberate consider, **THINK** seriously.
Ad-vis'ed, *p. a.* acting with deliberation and design; prudent, **CAUTIOUS**, wise; performed with deliberation, done on purpose, acted with design.
Ad-vis'ed-ly, *ad.* soberly, heedfully, prudently, deliberately, by design, purposely.
Ad-vis'ed-ness, *s.* deliberation, **CAUTIOUSNESS**, heedfulness, cool and prudent procedure.
Ad-vis'ér, *s.* one who counsels or advises.
Ad-u-lá'tion, *s.* (Lat. adulatio) **FLATTERY**, high compliment.
Ad-u-lá'tór, *s.* (Lat.) a **FLATTERER**.
Ad-u-la-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. adulatorius) **FLATTERING**, soothing with false praise, highly complimentary.
A-dult', *a.* (Lat. adultus) grown up, past the age of infancy, and arrived at that of puberty.

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A-dult', *s.* a person grown up, or, sometimes, full grown.
Ad-ultér, *v. a.* (Lat. adultero) to commit adultery with another.
Ad-ultér-ánt, *s.* (Lat. adulterans) the person who, or thing which adulterates.
Ad-ultér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. adulterer) to commit adultery; to contaminate, dash, balderdash, mingle, corrupt by some foreign admixture.
Ad-ultér-ate, *a.* tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign mixture, **COUNTERFEIT**.
ADULTERATENESS, **A-dult'ér-ate-ness**, the quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit, baseness, spuriousness, suppositiousness.
Ad-ultér-á'tion, *s.* the act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture, sophistication, debasement, contamination; the state of being adulterated or contaminated.
Ad-ultér-ér, *s.* he who is guilty of adultery.
Ad-ultér-ess, *s.* she who commits adultery.
Ad-ultér-ine, *s.* (*in law*, Lat. adulterinus) a child born of an adulteress.
Ad-ultér-ous, *a.* (adulter) guilty of adultery.
Ad-ultér-y, *s.* (Lat. adulterium) the act of violating the bed of a married person, **ADVOUTRY**.
Ad-ult'ness, *s.* (adult) the state of being adult, adolescence, pubescence.
Ad-um'bránt, *a.* (adumbrate) that gives a slight or faint resemblance.
Ad-um'brate, *v. a.* (Lat. adumbro) to shadow out, to give a slight likeness.
Ad-um-brá'tion, *s.* the act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.
Ad-unc'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. aduncitas) **CROOKEDNESS**, flexure inward, hookedness.
Ad-unc', **Ad-unc'ous**, *a.* (Lat. aduncus) **CROOKED**, bending inward like a bird's beak, hooked.
Ad-vo-ca-cy, *s.* (advocate) the act of pleading, vindication, defence, apology.
Ad-vo-cate, *s.* (Lat. advocatus) he who pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he who pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator; *with* for: *in scripture*, one of the offices of our Redeemer, **MEDIATOR**.
Ad-vo-cá'tion, *s.* (advocate) the office or act of pleading; plea, apology, **DEFENCE**.
Ad-vou'try, *s.* (Fr. avoutrie) adultery. *Bacon*.
Ad-vow-éd, *s.* he who has the right of advowson.
Ad-vow'son, **Ad-vow'z'en**, *s.* (*in law*) the right of presentation to a benefice.
Ad-ust', *a.* (*in physic*, Lat. adustus) burnt up, hot as with fire, scorched, **PARCHED**.
Ad-ust'ed, *a.* burnt, scorched, **PARCHED**, dried with fire: hot, as the complexion. *Howell*.
Ad-ust'i-ble, *a.* capable of being adusted. *Johnson*.
Ad-ust'i-on, *s.* (adust) the act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.
Adze, **Adze**, *s.* (Sax. adeze) an addice.
A-ér-i-ál, *a.* (Lat. aërius) belonging to the air, as consisting of it; produced by the air; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.
A-ér-rú-go, *s.* (*in natural history*) verdigris.
A-ér-o-náut, *s.* (Lat. aer. and nauta *a sailor*) one who sails through the air in a balloon.
A-ér-óf-tá'tion, *s.* (Lat. aer, and Gr. *πτερυγία*) the art or practice of sailing through the air in a balloon.
A-fár, *ad.* at a great distance, to or from a great

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distance: *from afar, from a distant place: afar off, remotely distant.*
 Āf-fa-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. affabilitas) the quality of being affable, affableness, easiness of manners, easiness of access, courtesy, courteousness, CIVILITY, condescension: it is commonly used of *superiours*.
 Āf-fa-ble, *a.* (Lat. affabilis) easy of manners, easy of access, accostable, courteous, communicable, condescending, CIVIL: used to *superiours*: *it is applied to the external appearance, benign, mild, favourable.*
 Āf-fa-ble-ness, *s.* easiness of manners, CIVILITY.
 Āf-fa-bly, *ad.* civilly, courteously.
 Āf-fair', *s.* (Fr. affaire) business, matter, concern, something to be done or managed; an intrigue.
 Āf-fect', *v. a.* (Fr. affecter) to act upon, to produce effects in any other thing, to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire: spoken of *persons*; to tend to, to endeavour after: of *things*: to be fond of, be pleased with, to love, regard with fondness; to make a shew of something, to study the appearance of any thing (*with some degree of hypocrisy*); to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner: *juridically*, to attain with guilt, to convict of some crime.
 Āf-fec-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. affectatio) an artificial shew, a false pretence, an awkward imitation, an elaborate appearance, preciseness, FORMALITY; fondness, foolish tenderness, high degree of liking: *commonly with some degree of culpability.*
 Āf-fect'ed, *p. a.* moved, acted upon, touched with affection, internally disposed or inclined; studied with over much care, or with hypocritical appearance: *in a personal sense*, conceited, precise, FORMAL, full of affectation.
 Āf-fect'ed-ly, *ad.* in an affected manner; hypocritically, with more appearance than reality.
 Āf-fect'ed-ness, *s.* the quality of being affected, or of making false appearances, AFFECTATION; preciseness, FORMALITY.
 Āf-fec'tion, *s.* state of the mind in general; passion of any kind; LOVE, kindness, tenderness, good-will to some person; good-will to any object, zeal, passionate regard; *with to or toward*: quality, property (*Boyle*); state of the body as acted upon by any cause (*Wise-man's Surgery*); lively representation in painting. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 Āf-fec'tion-ate, *a.* full of affection, strongly moved, warm, zealous; strongly inclined to, disposed to; LOVING, fond; benevolent, TENDER.
 Āf-fec'tion-ate-ly, *ad.* fondly; benevolently.
 Āf-fec'tion-ate-ness, *s.* the quality of being affectionate, LOVINGNESS, affection, fondness, TENDERNESS, good-will, benevolence.
 Āf-fec'tion-ēd, *a.* inclined, mentally disposed.
 Āf-fec'tive, *a.* (affect) that affects, that strongly touches: *it is generally used for painful.* *Rogers.*
 Āf-fi'ance, *s.* (French) a marriage contract; trust in general. CONFIDENCE, secure reliance: trust in the divine promises and protection (*its now almost confined sense*).
 Āf-fi'ance, *v. a.* to BETROTH, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence. *Pope.*
 Āf-fi-dā'vit, (Lat.) a declaration on oath.
 Āf-fi'ed, *p. a.* joined by contract, affianced. *Sb.*
 Āf-fil-i-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ad to, and filius a son) ADOPTION, the act of taking a son.
 Āf-fin'ed, *a.* (Lat. affinis) joined by affinity to another, related to another, KINDRED.

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Āf-fin'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. affinité) relation by marriage, KINDRED: *it is opposed to consanguinity, or relation by birth: relation to, connection with, resemblance to;—spoken of things.*
 AFFIRM', Āf-firm', *v. a.* (Lat. affirmo) to assert, assever, asseverate, allege, aver, avow, avouch, declare positively; to ratify, confirm or approve a former law or judgment;—opposed to *reverse* or *appeal*.
 Āf-firm'a-ble, *a.* that may be affirmed.
 Āf-firm'ance, *s.* CONFIRMATION: opposed to *repeal*.
 AFFIRMA'TION, Āf-fir-mā'tion, *s.* the act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation*, or *denial*;—the position affirmed, allegation, declaration, averment, asseveration; CONFIRMATION: opposed to *repeal*.
 Āf-fir'ma-tive, *a.* that does affirm: opposed to *negative*:—*in science*, that can or may be affirmed: that has the habit of confirming with vehemence, POSITIVE, dogmatical: applied to *persons*.
 Āf-fir'ma-tive-ly, *ad.* in an affirmative manner, on the positive side, not negatively.
 Āf-firm'ér, *s.* the person who affirms.
 Āf-fix', *v. a.* (Lat. affigo, affixum) to unite to the end, or *a posteriori*, to subjoin, to connect consequentially.
 Āf-fix', *s.* (*in grammar*) some letter, syllable or particle joined to the end of a word.
 Āf-flict', *v. a.* (Lat. afflicto, afflictum) to pain, to ail, to put to pain, to hurt, disaster, grieve, ag-grieve, torment.
 Āf-flict'ed-ness, *s.* the state of affliction, or of being afflicted; grief, SORROWFULNESS.
 Āf-flict'ér, *s.* the person who afflicts.
 Āf-flict'ion, *s.* (Lat. afflictio) the cause of pain or sorrow, CALAMITY; the state of sorrowfulness, misery, WRETCHEDNESS: opposed to *joy* or *prosperity*.
 Āf-flict'ive, *a.* (afflict) causing affliction, CALAMITOUS; painful, affective, tormenting.
 Āf-flu-ēnce, Āf-flu-ēn-cy, *s.* (French) the act of flowing to any place, concourse: *it is almost always used figuratively*, stream of wealth, plenty, exuberance of RICHES.
 Āf-flu-ēnt, *a.* (French) flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy, RICH.
 Āf-flux, *s.* (Lat. affluxus) the act of flowing to some place, affluxion; that which flows to another place.
 Āf-flux'ion, *s.* (Lat. affluxio) the act of flowing to a particular place, afflux; what flows to another place.
 Āf-ford', *v. a.* (*deriv. uncert.*) to yield or produce, as, "*the soil affords grain*:" to grant or confer any thing (*Brown*); to be able to sell (*with reference to a price*); to be able to bear expences.
 Āf-for'est, *v. a.* (forest) to turn ground into forest.
 Āf-frān'chise, *v. a.* (Fr. affranchir) to franchise, to ENFRANCHISE, to make free.
 † Āf-frāy', *s.* (*a law term*, Fr. affrayer) a tumultuous assault, a scuffle, a petty fight, a CONTEST.
 † Āf-fric'tion, *s.* (Lat.) the act of rubbing one thing upon another, friction.
 Āf-fright', *v. a.* (fright) to fright, appal, TERRIFY.
 Āf-fright', *s.* fear, TERROR; the cause of fear, a terrible object, dreadful appearance.
 † Āf-fright'ful, *a.* dreadful, terrible, TERRIFIC.
 † Āf-fright'ment, *s.* the impression of fear, TERROR (*Locke*); the state of fearfulness. *Ham.*
 Āf-front', *v. a.* (Fr. affronter) to offer an open insult, to offend avowedly, to insult, to treat

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with insolent contempt: to meet face to face, to encounter, to meet front to front hostilely. *Shakespeare and Milton.*
Āf-frōnt', *s.* an insult offered to the face, **CONTUMELY**, rude or contemptuous treatment, outrage, act of contempt.
Āf-frōnt'ed, *part.* insulted, set upon, *with at.*
Āf-frōnt'ér, *s.* the person who affronts.
Āf-frōnt'ing *p. a.* insulting, abusive, contumelious, that has the power of affronting, **CONTUMPTUOUS**.
Āf-fūs', *v. a.* (Lat. affundo, affusum) to pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*
Āf-fūs'ion, *s.* (Lat. affusio) the act of pouring one thing upon another. *Grew.*
Āf-fy', *v. a.* (Fr. affier) to **BETROTH** in order to marriage. *Shakespeare.*
† *Āf-fy'*, *v. n.* to confide, put trust in. *Shak.*
A-flāt', *ad.* (a and flat) on a level with the ground.
A-flōat', *ad.* (float) floating, borne up in the water: *figuratively*, within view, in motion.
A-fōot', *ad.* (foot) on foot, not on horseback; in action, in motion.
† *A-fōre'*, *prep.* (a and fore) before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time. *Shakespeare.*
A-fōre', *ad.* in time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the forepart.
A-fōre'go-ing, *p. a.* going before, preceding.
A-fōre'hānd, *ad.* by a previous provision, provided, prepared, previously fitted.
A-fōre'mēn-tion-ēd, *a.* mentioned before.
A-fōre'nām-ēd, *a.* named before.
A-fōre'said, *a.* said before.
A-fōre'time, *ad.* in time past.
A-frā'd', *p. a.* (affray) struck with fear, terrified, fearful; *with of before the object of fear.*
A-frēsh', *ad.* (fresh) anew, again, once more.
A-frōnt', *ad.* (front) in front, in opposition to the face.
Aft, *ad.* (abaft) abaft, astern.
Āftér, *prep.* (Sax.) following in place; in pursuit of; posterior in time, according to, in imitation of.
Āftér, *ad.* in succeeding time, afterward.
Āftér-āc-cēp-tā-tion, *s.* a sense or meaning received which was not at first admitted.
Āftér-ā-gēs, *s.* successive times, **POSTERITY**.
Āftér-āll, *ad.* when all has been taken into view, at last, in fine, in conclusion, on the whole, at the most.
Āftér-birth, *s.* the secondine, the placenta.
Āftér-clāp, *s.* an unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
Āftér-cōst, *s.* the latter charges, the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.
Āftér-crōp, *s.* the second crop of the same year.
Āftér-ēn-dēav-ūr, *s.* endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.
Āftér-in-qui-ry, *s.* inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.
Āftér-gāme, *s.* a scheme or expedient put in practice after the original design has miscarried, methods taken after the first turn of affairs.
Āftér-bōurs, *s.* the hours which succeed.
Āftér-liv-ér, *s.* he who lives in succeeding times.
Āftér-lōve, *s.* the second or later love.
Āftér-māth, *s.* the latter math, the second crop of grass mown in autumn, an after-crop.
Āftér-nōon, *s.* the time from noon to evening.
Āftér-pāins, *s.* the pains which succeed the birth.
Āftér-pārt, *s.* the latter part.
Āftér-prōof, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing

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in question: qualities known by subsequent experience. *Wotton.*
Āftér-tāste, *s.* a taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.
Āftér-thōught, *s.* reflection after the act; expedients formed too late, after-wit.
Āftér-times, *s.* succeeding times, **POSTERITY**.
Āftér-tōs-sing, *s.* the motion or swell of the sea after a storm has subsided. *Addison.*
Āftér-wārd, *ad.* in succeeding time.
Āftér-wit, *s.* the contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past, after-thought.
Āftér-wrāth, *s.* anger when the provocation seems past.
Ā'ga, *s.* (Arab.) a Turkish military officer.
A-gain', *ad.* a second time, encore, once more; on the other hand, on the contrary, on another part; in return, back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much. *Again and again*, with frequent repetition, often.
A-gainst', *ad.* in opposition to any person; contrary, opposite in general; in contradiction to any opinion; to the hurt of another; in provision for, in expectation of.
A-gāp', *ad.* (gape) staring with eagerness.
† *Āg'a-pēt*, (Greek *agapē* love) a lover of the fair sex, a man of pleasure.
Āg'a-ric, *s.* (Lat. agaricum) an excrescence or plant like a mushroom, which grows upon oaks and larches.
A-gāst', *a.* (agaze) aghast, struck with terour, amazed, **ASTONISHED**, frightened to astonishment.
A-gāst', *ad.* with amazement, with astonishment.
Āg'ate, (French) a kind of precious stone.
Āg'a-ty, *a.* (agate) of the nature of an agate.
Āge, *s.* (French) any period of time attributed to something—as the whole or part of its duration; as, the *age* of man, the *golden age*;—a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes;—the space of a hundred years, a secular period, a century; the latter part of life, old age, oldness; maturity, ripeness, years of discretion, full strength of life.
Ā'ēd, *a.* (age) **OLD**, stricken in years.
Ā'ēd-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an aged person.
Ā'gēn-cy, *s.* (agent) the quality of acting; the state of being in action; action, operation, causation, efficiency, **PERFORMANCE**; the office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent; the fees or commission of an agent.
Ā'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. agens) acting, that which acts: opposed to *patient* or that which is acted upon.
Ā'gēnt, *s.* an actor, he who acts; a substitute, a **DEPUTY**, a factor, one employed to do another's business; a causer, a causator.
Āg-gē-lā-tion, *s.* (Lat. gelu) concretion of ice.
Āg-gēn-ér-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. ad and generatio) the state of growing or uniting to another body.
Āg-gēr-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. aggero) to heap up, to heap together, to aggregate, to **ACCUMULATE**.
† *Āg-gēr-ōse*, *a.* (Lat. agger) full of heaps, heapy.
Āg-glōm-ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. agglomerio) to gather up in a ball, as thread; to gather together.
Āg-glōm-ér-ate, *v. n.* to grow into one mass.
Āg-glūt-i-nānts, *s.* (agglutinate) medicines or ap-

plications which have the power to unite parts together.

Āg-glū'ti-nate, *v. a.* (*in medicine*, Lat. *ad and gluten glue*) to unite one part to another.

Āg-glū-ti-nā'tion, *s.* (agglutinate) the act of agglutinating, union, cohesion; the state of being agglutinated.

Āg-grān-dize, *v. a.* (Fr. *aggrandir*) to make great, to augment, to enlarge; to EXALT, prefer, promote; to improve in power, honour or rank: *It is generally applied to persons, sometimes to things.*

Āg-grān-dize-mēt, Āg-grān'dīze-mēt, *s.* (Fr. *aggrandissement*) the act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized; an enlargement of territory, augmentation; promotion, EXALTATION.

Āg-grān-di-zér, *s.* he who aggrandizes.

Āg-gra-vate, *v. a.* (Lat. *aggravo*) to make heavy (*used only in a metaphorical sense*), to make any thing worse by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential; to exaggerate, exasperate, AMPLIFY, heighten by representation.

Āg-gra-vā'tion, *s.* (aggravate) the act of aggravating or making heavy, the act of enlarging to enormity; exaggeration, exasperation, AMPLIFICATION; the extrinſical circumstances or accidents which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

Āg-gre-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *aggrego*) to collect together, to ACCUMULATE, to heap many particulars into one mass.

Āg-gre-gate, *s.* the sum total, the WHOLE; the collected mass, the heap, the accumulation.

Āg-gre-gate, *a.* (Lat. *aggregatus*) formed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

Āg-gre-gā'tion, *s.* (aggregate) collection, HEAP, accumulation, or state of being collected; the collection, or act of collecting into one mass.

Āg-grēs', *v. n.* (Lat. *aggredior, aggressum*) to commit the first act of violence, to begin the quarrel.

Āg-grēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. *aggressio*) the first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

Āg-grēs'sór, *s.* the person who first commences hostility, the INVADER, the assaulter.

Āg-grēv'ance, *s.* (aggrieve) INJURY, hardship afflicted, wrong endured. See *Grievance*.

AGGRIEVE', Āg-grēve', *v. a.* (Lat. *ad and gravis heavy*) to grieve, give sorrow, cause grief, to afflict, deject, disaster, hurt, gall, pain, ail, harass, hag, vex, torment, trouble, oppress, plague, distress, pinch, squeeze, to INJURE, to impose hardships upon.

Āg-grōup', *v. a.* (*in painting*, Ital. *aggruppare*) to crowd together, to bring together into one figure.

A-ghāst', *a.* (*a, and Sax ghaſt, a ghost*) struck with horror at the sight of a spectre, ASTONISHED, stupified with terrou, terrified into horripilation.

Āg'ile, *a.* (Lat. *agilis*) nimble, ready, ACTIVE.

Āg'ile-nēss, *s.* nimbleness, quickness, ACTIVITY.

A-gil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *agilitas*) nimbleness, agileness, readiness to move, quickness, ACTIVITY.

Āg'i-o, *s.* (Italian) a mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes and current money.

A-g'it, *v. a.* (Fr. *gite a bed or form*) to take in

and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and collect the money.

A-gist'mēt, *s.* (agist) the composition for feeding cattle in the king's forest.

A-gist'ór, *s.* an officer of the king's forest.

Āg'i-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *agitabilis*) capable of being agitated or put into motion.

Āg'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *agito*) to put into motion, to shake, move nimbly; to be the cause of motion, to actuate, to move; to disturb, to affect with perturbation; to stir, bandy, toss about from one to another; to discuss, canvas, controvert a question; to contrive, revolve, form by laborious thought.

Āg-i-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *agitatio*) the act of moving or shaking any thing; the state of being moved or agitated, CONCUSSION; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts: deliberation, contrivance, the state of being consulted upon. *Swift.*

Āg'i-ta-tór, *s.* he who agitates any thing; he who manages affairs; as, "agitator of the army."

Āg'lēt, *s.* (Fr. *aiguillette*) a tag of a point carved into the resemblance of an animal,—generally of man (*Shak.*); the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

† Āg'mī-nāl, *s.* (Lat. *agmen an army*) belonging to a troop or an army.

Āg'nāl, *s.* (Sax. *angē to grieve, and nagle a nail*) a disease of the nails, a whitlow.

Āg-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *agnatus*) descent from the same father, in a direct line, distinct from *cognition* or consanguinity, which includes descent from females.

† Āg-nī'tion, *s.* (Lat. *agnitio*) acknowledgment.

† Āg'nize, *v. a.* (Lat. *agnosco*) to own, avow, acknowledge. *Shakespeare.*

Āg-nō'mēn, *s.* (Lat. *ad to, and nomen a name*) a name given to any one on account of some particular action or circumstance of his life.

Āg-nōm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (L. *agnominatio*) allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

Āg'nus cās'tūs, *s.* (Lat.) the chaste tree.

Āg'nūs dē'i, *s.* (L.) the representation of our Saviour in the figure of a lamb; the lamb of God.

A-gō', *ad.* (Sax. *agen*) past or gone. "Long ago."

A-gōg', *ad.* (*uncert. etymol.*) in a state of desire, in a state of warm imagination: *It is used with the verbs to be or to set, and has on or for before the object of desire.*

A-gō'ing, *p. a.* (going) moving into action.

† A-gōn', *ad.* (Sax. *agan*) ago, past. *B. Jonſon.*

Āg-o-nīs'tes, *s.* (Gr. *ἀγωνιστής*) a prize-fighter.

† Āg-o-nīs'ti-cāl, *a.* (agonistes) relating to prize fighting, pertaining to the Grecian games.

Āg'o-nize, *v. n.* (Fr. *agoniser*) to feel agonies, to be in excessive pain; *with at.*

AG'ONY, Āg'o-ny, the pangs of death, throe, conflict, pang, any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

A-grā'rī-ān, *a.* (Lat. *agrarius*) relating to fields or grounds, agrestic.

AGREE', A-grē', *v. n.* (Fr. *agréer*) to be in concord, to live without contention, not to differ; to grant, to yield to, concede, assent, consent, admit, *with on*; to settle amicably; to settle terms by stipulation, to accord, suit, chime, harmonize, coincide, co-operate, concur, comply, be of the same mind or opinion. *with with*; to apply, to suit; to settle some point among many, *with on before a noun*; to be consistent, not to contradict, *with to or with*; to apply, suit, correspond, comport, answer, match, tally,

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quadrate; to be accommodated to, to cause no disturbance in the body.

A-grē', *v. a.* to put an end to a variance, to make friends, to compromise, to reconcile. *Roscom.*

A-grē'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. agréable) SUITABLE to, conformable to, consistent with; PLEASING, suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper.

A-grē'a-ble-nēss, *s.* consistency with, SUITABLENESS to; the quality of pleasing, acceptableness, PLEASINGNESS; resemblance, likeness; *with* between. *Grew.*

A-grē'a-bly, *ad.* consistent with, in a manner suitable to; pleasingly.

A-grē'd, *p. a.* settled by consent; *with* to.

A-grē'ing-nēss, *s.* consistency, SUITABLENESS.

Agrē'mēt, *s.* (Fr. agrément) concord, harmony, correspondent sentiment, accord, CONSENT, peace, union, conjunction of mind, mutual kindness; SUITABLENESS of one thing to another, consistency, resemblance, concordance, coincidence, likeness; compact, composition, convention, compromise, bargain, contract; HARMONY, consent of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

A-grē'stic, A-grē'sti-cāl, *a.* (Lat. agrestis) belonging to the field, having relation to the country, agrarian, rude, rustic.

A-gric-o-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. agricola) culture of the ground, agriculture, TILLAGE.

Āg-rī-cūl'tu-rāl, *a.* (agriculture) relating or belonging to agriculture, geponical, georgic.

Āg-rī-cūl'ture, *s.* (Lat. agricultura) TILLAGE, husbandry, the art of cultivating the ground, as distinct from *pasturage*.

A-grōund', *ad.* (a and ground) stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther: *figuratively*, hindered in the progress of affairs.

Ā'gue, *s.* (Fr. aigu *acute*) an intermittent fever.

†Ā'gu-ēd, *a.* struck with an ague, chill, shivering.

Ā'gue fit, *s.* the paroxysm of an ague.

Ā'gu-ish, *a.* (ague) of the quality of an ague.

Ā'gu-ish-nēss, *s.* quality of resembling an ague.

Āh, *intj.* a word noting sometimes dislike and censure, sometimes contempt and exultation, sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint. Followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

Ā'hā, *intj.* denoting triumph and contempt.

A-head', *ad.* further on than another (*a sea term*); headlong, precipitantly.

A-height', *ad.* (height) aloft, on high.

Aid, *v. a.* (Fr. aider) to help, support, ASSIST.

Aid, *s.* help, support, ASSISTANCE; the person who helps or supports, a helper, an auxiliary, an assistant; a subsidy, a TAX.

† Aid'ance, *s.* help, support, ASSISTANCE. *Sb.*

Aid'er, *s.* one who aids or helps, an ASSISTANT.

Aid'less, *a.* helpless, unsupported, undefended.

Ā'e-ry, *s.* (Fr. aire) the nest of a hawk.

Ā'gu-lēt, *s.* (French) a point with tags, points of gold at the end of fringes.

Āil, *v. a. and n.* (Sax. eglan) to pain, trouble, AGGRIEVE, give pain, to affect in any manner; to feel pain, to be sick, to be incommoded.

Āil, *s.* a disorder, malady, DISEASE. *Pope.*

Āile, *s.* (French) a side walk in a church.

Āiling, *p. a.* SICKLY, morbid, unhealthy.

Āil'mēt, *s.* pain, disorder, malady, DISEASE.

Āim, *v. n.* (*deriv. uncert.*) to endeavour to strike with a missile weapon, to direct toward; to point the view toward, to direct the steps toward, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to GUESS, to conjecture; *with* at.

Āim, *v. a.* to direct or point the missile weapon.

Āim, *s.* the direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed: *figuratively*, purpose, scheme, design, INTENTION; the object of a design, the thing after which one endeavours; GUESS, conjecture.

Āir, *s.* (Lat. aer.) the element compassing the terraqueous globe; the state of the air; a gentle gale, open weather; scent, VAPOUR; a song, poetry, music; publication, exposure to public view (*Pope*); blast, blight, pestilential vapour (*Sb.*); semblance, APPEARANCE; aspect, COUNTENANCE.

Āir, *v. a.* to expose to the air, to open to the air; to gratify by enjoying the open air (with the reciprocal pronoun). *Shak.*

To air liquors, to warm them by the fire.

Āir-blād-dēr, *s.* any cuticle or vessel filled with air; the bladder in fishes.

Āir-būilt, *a.* built in the air, having no solid foundation.

Āir'ēr, *s.* one who exposes to the air.

Āir'hōle, *s.* a hole to admit the air.

Āir'i-nēss, *s.* (airy) openness, exposure to the air; lightness, levity, gaiety, LIVELINESS.

Āir'ing, *s.* (air) a short journey, ramble, or excursion to enjoy the free air.

Āir'less, *a.* having no communication with the free air, void of air.

Āir'ling, (air for gaiety) a young, light, thoughtless, gay person. *Ben Jonson.*

Āir-pūmp, *s.* a machine by which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

Āir'rhāst, *s.* a passage for the air into mines.

Āir'y, *a.* (Lat. aëreus) composed of air; relating to the air; belonging to the air; high in air; open to the free air; light as air, thin, unsubstantial, wanting solidity; wanting reality, vain, TRIFLING; fluttering, loose—as if to catch the air, full of levity; gay, sprightly, LIVELY, spirited, light of heart.

Āisle, *s.* (Fr. aile or allée) a walk in a church, aisle, wing of a quire. *Addison.*

A-kīn', *a.* related to, allied by blood: *used of* persons; allied by nature, LIKE, resembling, partaking of the same properties: *used of* things.

Āl'ā-bās'tēr, *s.* (Gr. ἀλάβαστρον) a kind of soft marble, easily cut, and generally white.

Āl'a bās'tēr, *a.* made of alabaster.

A-lāck', *intj.* alas; an expression of sorrow.

A-lāck', *a. day, intj.* noting sorrow and melancholy.

A-lāc'rī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* cheerfully, without dejection.

A-lāc'rī-ty, *s.* (L. alacritas) CHEERFULNESS, cheerful willingness, gaiety, sprightliness, LIVELINESS.

Āl-a-mōde', *ad.* (French) fashionably, according to the fashion, in the fashion.

A-lānd', *ad.* at land, landed, on dry ground.

A-lārm', *s.* (Fr. à l'arme to arms) a cry to call men to arms, as at the approach of an enemy; a cry or notice of any danger approaching; as an alarm of fire; a tumult, a disturbance.

A-lārm', *v. a.* to call to arms, to disturb,—as with the approach of an enemy; to surprise with the apprehension of danger; to DISTURB in general.

A-lārm'bēll, *s.* the bell which is rung at the approach of an enemy, or of danger.

A-lārm'ing, *p. a.* terrifying, awakening, ASTONISHING, surprising; as, an alarming message.

A-lārm'pōst, *s.* the place appointed for any body of men to repair in case of alarm.

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A-lārum, *s.* (*corrupted from alarm*) see *Alarm*. *Sb.*
A-lās, *intj.* (Fr. *helas*) denoting *lamentation*, when used of ourselves; *pity* when used of other persons; and *sorrow* and *concern*, when used of things.
A-lātē, *ad.* lately, no long time ago.
Alb, *s.* (Lat. *album*) a priest's surplice, a rochet.
Al-bē'it, *ad.* although, notwithstanding.
Al-bu-ġin'e-ūs, *a.* (Lat. *albugo*) resembling the white of an egg.
Al-čhym'i-cāl, (*alchemy*) one who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.
Al'chym-y, *s.* (Arab. *al*, and Gr. *χημεία*) the more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes for its object the transmutation of metals, and other important operations; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons, &c.
Al'co-hōl, *s.* (Arab.) spirit of wine highly rectified and dephlegmated, pure spirit; any body reduced to an impalpable powder.
ALCOHOLIZATION, **Al-co-hōl-i-zā'tion**, *s.* (*alcoholize*) the act or process of rectifying spirits, or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder, dephlegmation, refinement, subtilization.
ALCOHOLIZE, **Al'co-ho-lize**, *v. a.* (*alcohol*) to make an alcohol, to dephlegm, to dephlegmate, to rectify spirit of wine 'till wholly dephlegmated, to subtilize, to comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.
Al'co-rān, *s.* (Arab. *al* and *Koran*) the book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda, the Turkish bible.
Al-cōv', *s.* (Span. *alcoba*) a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition and other ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state; an arched building in a garden.
Al'dér, *s.* (Lat. *alnus*) the name of a tree.
Al'dér-mān, *s.* (Sax. *ald* *old*, and *man*) a magistrate in a corporation.
Al'dér-mān-ly, *a.* like an alderman, belonging to an alderman.
Al'dérn, *a.* (*alder*) made of alder.
Ale, *s.* (Sax. *eale*) fermented malt liquor; a merry meeting used in country places. *Ben Jonson.*
Al'brēw-ēr, *s.* one who professes to brew ale.
Al'cōn'nér, *s.* (*ale* and *con*) an officer in the city of London who officially inspects the measures in public houses.
Al'e-gār, *s.* (*ale* and *eager four*) four ale.
Al'hōūse, *s.* a house where ale is publicly sold.
Al'hōūse-kēp-ēr, *s.* one who sells ale.
A-lēm'bic, *s.* (Arab.) a vessel used in distillation, a still, a stillatory.
† A-lēngth, *ad.* at full length, along.
A-lért, *a.* (Fr. *alerte*) watchful, vigilant, on guard, ready at call; brisk, LIVELY; pert, smart, PETULANT: implying some degree of censure or contempt.
A-lért'nēs, *s.* watchfulness, vigilance, incessant care; briskness, LIVELINESS, sprightliness; pertness; PETULANCE.
Al'taf-tēr, *s.* an officer whose business it is to look to the assize of bread, and the goodness of ale or beer.
Al'wife, *s.* a woman who keeps an alehouse.
Al-ēx-ān'drine, *s.* (*Alexander*, a French poem) a verse consisting of twelve syllables.
A-lēx-i-phār'mic, *a.* (Gr. *ἀλεξω* to help, and *φάρμακον* poison) that expels poison, antidotal, opposing infection.
A-lēx-i-tēr'ic, *a.* (Gr. *ἀλεξω* to help) that drives away poison; that resists fevers.
Al'ge-bra, *s.* (Arab.) a peculiar kind of arithmetic,

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applicable to the various branches of the mathematics, by which the most difficult questions are solved.
Al'ge-brā'ic, **Al'ge-brā'i-cāl**, *a.* (*algebra*) relating to algebra, containing operations in algebra.
Al'ge-brā'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* by mean of algebra.
Al'ge-brā'ist, *s.* one skilled in algebra.
† Al'gid, *a.* (Lat. *algidus*) chill, COLD, frigid.
† Al'gid'i-ty, **Al'gid-nēs**, *s.* (*algid*) COLD.
† Al'ģif'ic, *a.* (Lat. *algor*) causing cold.
† Al'ģor, *s.* (Lat.) COLD, chilness, algidity.
Al'go-rism, **Al'go-rithm**, *s.* (Arab.) the science of numbers, or the six operations in arithmetic.
† Al'ģose, *a.* (Lat. *algor*) extremely cold.
Al'i-ās, *ad.* (Lat.) otherwise.
† Al'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. *alibilis*) NUTRITIVE, nourishing.
Al'i-ēn, *a.* (Lat. *alienus*) FOREIGN, not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to, averse to; *with* from.
Al'i-ēn, *s.* (Lat. *alienus*) a FOREIGNER, not a denizen, one of another country or family, one not allied, a stranger.
Al'i-ēn, *v. a.* (Lat. *alieno*) to make any thing the property of another, to alienate, to TRANSFER; to estrange, to turn or withdraw the mind or affection, to make averse; *with* from.
Al'i-ēn-a-ble, *a.* (*alienate*) transferrable, sequestrable.
Al'i-en-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *alieno*) to TRANSFER the property of any one to another; to estrange, turn, or withdraw the heart or affections; *with* from.
Al'i-ēn-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *alienatio*) the act of transferring property, TRANSFER; the state of being alienated; estrangement, withdrawal, change of affection; mental derangement.
† A-lif'ēr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *ala* and *fero*) having wings.
† A-lif'ēr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *aliger*) winged, having wings.
A-light, *v. n.* (Sax. *a* *lighten*) to come down, and stop; to descend from a horse or carriage, to light, to dismount; to fall upon (*used of any thing thrown or falling*). *Milton.*
A-like, *ad.* with resemblance, without difference, equally, in the same form.
Al'i-mēt, *s.* (Lat. *alimentum*) FOOD.
Al'i-mēn'tāl, *a.* (*aliment*) NUTRITIOUS.
Al'i-mēn'tāl-ly, *ad.* so as to serve for nourishment, nutritively.
Al'i-mēn'ta-rī-nēs, *s.* (*alimentary*) alimentation, the quality of affording nourishment.
Al'i-mēn'ta-ry, *a.* (*aliment*) belonging to aliment, having the quality of aliment or the power of nourishing, NUTRITIOUS.
Al'i-mēn-tā'tion, *s.* (*aliment*) alimentariness, the power of affording aliment; the power of nourishing: the state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received. *Bacon.*
Al'i-mōn-y, *s.* (Lat. *alimonia*) the maintenance which a married woman sues for and is entitled to on a separation from her husband.
Al'i-quānt, *a.* (Lat. *aliquantus*) belonging to that part of a number which will not divide the whole of that number, of which it is a part, without a remainder; as 3 is an aliquant of 10.
Al'i-quōt, *a.* (Lat.) belonging to that part of a number which will divide the whole of that number, of which it is a part, without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
Al'ish, *a.* (*ale*) of the qualities of ale, like ale.
† Al'i-ture, *s.* (Lat. *alitura*) FOOD, nourishment.
A-live, *a.* (*a* and *live*) not dead, having life: figuratively, unextinguished, undestroyed, active,

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in full force; cheerful, **LIVELY**, sprightly, full of alacrity.

Āl'ka-hēst *s.* (*in chemistry*) a term adopted by the ancients for a liquor which should be an universal dissolvent.

Āl-ka-lēs'cēt, *a.* (alkali) having a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

Āl'ka-lī, *s.* (Egyptian kali glasswort) the salt of the herb kali; any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence.

Āl'ka-līnē, *a.* (alkali) having the qualities or properties of alkali, antiacid, alkalizate.

Āl-kāl'i-zate, *v. a.* (alkali) to make bodies alkaline.

Āl-kāl'i-zate, *a.* having the qualities of alkali, alkaline; antiacid; impregnated with alkali.

Āl-kāl-i-zā'tion, *s.* (alkali) the act of alkalizing or impregnating bodies with alkali.

Āl'ka-nēt, *s.* (Lat. anchusa) a plant.

Āl-ke-kēn'gī, *s.* (*in botany*) the winter cherry.

Āll, *a.* (Sax. alle) being the whole number, every one; being the whole quantity, every part; being the whole quantity, applied to duration of time; being the whole extent of place.

Āll, *ad.* quite, completely, altogether, wholly: only. *Shakespeare.*

Āll, *s.* the **WHOLE**; every thing.

Āll is much used in composition, but in most instances is merely arbitrary; as, all-commanding.

Āllā, Āllāh, *s.* (*with the Mahometans, from Heb.*) the Divine Being, God.

Āl-lāy, *v. a.* (Fr. allier) to ALLEVIATE, quiet, pacify, assuage, ease pain; to mix metals with a baser sort; to join any thing to another so as to abate its predominant quality, to obtund, repress, abate.

Āl-lāy, Āl-lōy, *s.* (Fr. alloy) the baser metal mixed with gold or silver to harden them; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

Āl-lāy'ēr, *s.* the person or thing that allays.

†Āl-lāy'mēt, *s.* (allay) that which has the power of abating the force of another thing. *Sb.*

Āll'bēar-ing, *a.* bearing every thing, omniparous, omniparient.

Āll'chēer-ing, *a.* giving cheerfulness to all.

Āll'cōm-mānd-ing, *a.* having the sovereignty over all.

Āll'cōm-pōs-ing, *a.* that quiets all men, composing all things.

Āll'cōn-quēr-ing, *a.* subduing every thing.

Āll'cōn-sūm-ing, *a.* destroying all things.

Āll'de-vōūr-ing, *a.* eating up all things.

Āl-le-gā'tion, *s.* (allege) **AFFIRMATION**, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; excuse, plea, **APOLOGY**.

Āl-lēg', *v. a.* (Lat. allego) to **AFFIRM**, declare; to plead as an excuse, to produce as an argument.

Āl-lēg'a-ble, *a.* affirmable, may be alleged.

Āl-lēg'ēr, *s.* the person who alleges or affirms.

Āl-lēg'i-ānce, *s.* (Fr. allegiance) the duty of subjects to the government; **LOYALTY**.

†Āl-lēg'i-ānt, *a.* (allege) loyal. *Shakespeare.*

Āl-le-gōr'ic, Āl-le-gōr'i-cāl, *a.* (allegory) after the manner of an allegory, not real, not literal, mystical: typical, symbolical, figurative.

Āl-le-gōr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of an allegory; mystically, figuratively.

Āl-le-go-rize, *v. a.* (allegory) to turn into allegory, to form an allegory, to take in a sense not literal.

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Āl-le-gōr-y, *s.* (Gr. ἀλληγορία) a symbol, a type, a parabolical or figurative speech in which something other is intended than is contained in the words literally taken; as, "wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority."

Allelu'jah, *s.* (Heb. *pron.* āl-le-lū'yā) a word of spiritual exhortation, signifying, *praise God*.

ALLEVIATE, Āl-lēv'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. allevio) to make light, to ease, soften, mollify, assuage, abate, mitigate, to ALLAY, to diminish pain; to palliate, to extenuate, to soften a fault.

ALLEVIATION, Āl-lēv-i-ā'tion, *s.* the act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating, assuagement; mitigation, palliation, extenuation; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

Ālley, *s.* (Fr. allée) a walk in a garden, an avenue; a passage in towns narrower than a street.

Āll fōurs, *s.* a low game at cards.

Āll hāil, *v.* (*in poetry*) all health be to you.

Āl-lānce, *s.* (French) the state of connection with another by confederacy, a league, **CONFEDERACY**; relation by marriage, relation by any form of kindred; the act of forming or contracting relation to another: the act of making a confederacy: the persons allied to each other, **KINDRED**. *Addison.*

Āll'ciency, *s.* (Lat. allicio to entice or draw; *pron.* āl-līsh-īhēn-cy) the power of attracting any thing, attraction, polarity, **MAGNETISM**.

Āll'i-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. alligo) to tie one thing to another, to join, to **UNITE**.

Āl-lī-gā'tion, *s.* the act of tying together; state of being so tied; a rule in arithmetic.

Āl-lī-gā'tōr, *s.* the crocodile.

Āl-lī'sion, *s.* (Lat. allido, allisum) the act of striking one thing against another, **COLLISION**.

Āl-lit'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ad and litera) the beginning of several words in the same verse, with the same letter; as, "Behemoth biggest born." *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Āll'yōdg-ing, *a.* having the sovereign right of judgment, judging all things.

Āll'yōw-ing, *a.* omniscient, allwise.

Āl-lo-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. alloco) the act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in a reckoning, and addition of it to the account: an allowance made on an account in the court of Exchequer. *Chambers.*

Āl-lo-cū'tion, *s.* (Lat. allocutio) the act of speaking to another. *Johnson.*

Āl-lō'dī-āl, *a.* (allodium) belonging to a freehold, not feudal, independent.

Āl-lō'dī-ūm, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a possession held in absolute independence; a **FREEHOLD**.

Āl-lōngē', *s.* (French) a thrust with a rapier.

Āl-lōv', *v. a.* (Fr. hâler) to set on, to incite a dog to the chase, by crying *alleo*.

Āl-lōt', *v. a.* (lot) to distribute by lot; to distribute, **SHARE**, parcel out, give each his share: to grant. *Shakespeare.*

Āl-lōt'mēt, *s.* that which is allotted to any one; the part, the **SHARE**, the portion granted: part appropriated to a particular purpose. *Brown.*

Āl-lōt'tēd, *p.* distributed by lot, &c. *with to.*

Āl-lōt'tēr-y, *s.* that which is granted to any particular person in a distribution; **SHARE**. *Sb.*

Āl-lōw', *v. a.* (Fr. allouer) to admit, not to contradict, not to oppose; to grant, to yield, to own any one's title to; to grant licence to, to **PERMIT**; to give a sanction to, to **AUTHORIZE**; to give to, to pay to, to appoint for;

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to make abatement, or provision; to settle any thing with some concessions or cautions regarding something else. *Addison.*
 Āl-lōw'a-ble, *a.* that may be admitted without contradiction; permissible, lawful, legal, licensed.
 Āl-lōw'a-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of being allowable, **LAWFULNESS**, exemption from prohibition.
 Āl-lōw'ānce, *s.* (allow) admission without contradiction; sanction, license. **PERMISSION**, freedom from restraint; a settled rate, or appointment, a **SALARY**; abatement from a demand, or the strict rigour of a law: established character, reputation. *Shakespeare.*
 Āl-lōy', *s.* (See **ALLAY**) baser metal mixed in coinage: abatement, diminution. *Atterbury.*
 Āl-lūde', *v. n.* (Lat. *alludo*) to have some reference to a thing without the direct mention of it, to hint at, to insinuate.
 Āl-lū'mī-nate, *v. a.* (Fr. *allumer*) to paint, colour, and embellish letters upon paper or parchment.
 Āl-lū'mī-nór, *s.* (Fr. *allumer*) one who colours or paints letters upon paper or parchment.
 Āl-lūre', *v. a.* (Fr. *leurer*) to ENTICE to any thing; to draw toward any thing by enticement.
 † Āl-lūre', *s.* something set up to entice birds.
 Āl-lūre'-ment, *s.* that which allures, or has the force of alluring, **ENTICEMENT**, temptation to pleasure.
 Āl-lūr'ér, *s.* an enticer, an inveigler.
 Āl-lūr'ing-ly, *ad.* enticingly.
 Āl-lūr'ing-nēss, (alluring) *s.* the quality of alluring or enticing, attractiveness, temptation by proposing pleasure.
 Āl-lū'sion, *s.* (Lat. *allusio*) that which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed, a **HINT**, an implication.
 Āl-lū'sive, *a.* (Lat. *alludo*, *allusum*) hinting at something not fully expressed.
 Āl-lū'sive-ly, *ad.* by implication, by insinuation, in an allusive manner.
 Āl-lū'sive-nēss, (allusive) *s.* the quality of being allusive.
 Āl-lū'vī-āl, Āl-lū'vī-ōūs, *a.* (alluvion) that is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.
 Āl-lū'vī-ón, *s.* (Lat. *alluvio*) the carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water to something else.
 Āll'wīse, *a.* possessed of infinite wisdom.
 Āl-lý', *v. a.* (Fr. *allier*) to unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things by similitude, resemblance, or any other means.
 Āl-lý', *s.* one united by some means of connection; as, marriage, friendship, confederacy.
 Āl-ma-cñ'tér, *s.* (in *astronomy*, Arab.) a circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
 Āl'ma-nāck, *s.* (Arab.) an annual calendar.
 Āl-mīght'i-nēss, *s.* (almighty) omnipotence, unlimited power; one of the attributes of God.
 Āl-mīght'y, *a.* omnipotent, of unlimited power.
 Āl'mónd, *s.* (Fr. *amande*) the nut of the almond tree.
 Āl'mónds, *s.* (in *anatomy*) the tonsils.
 Āl'món-ér, *s.* (Lat. *elemosynarius*) the officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.
 Āl'món-ry, *s.* the residence of an almoner, the ambry, the place where alms are distributed.

ALT

Āl-mōst, *ad.* nearly, for the greater part.
 Ālms, *s. pl.* (Sax. *elmes*) what is given gratuitously in relief of the poor, a charitable **GIFT**.
 Ālms'dēd, *s.* an act of charity, a charitable **GIFT**.
 Ālms'gīv'ér, *s.* one who gives alms.
 Ālms'hōūse, *s.* a house devoted for the reception and support of the poor, a hospital for the poor.
 Ālms'mān, *s.* a man supported by charity.
 Āl'nage, *s.* (Fr. *aunage*) measuring by the ell.
 Āl'na-gér, *s.* a measurer by the ell.
 Āl'ōes, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a medicinal juice; the name of a tree.
 Āl-o-ē'tic, *a.* consisting chiefly of aloes.
 A-lōft', *ad.* (Dan. *lofter* to lift up) on high, above.
 A-lōft', *prep.* above. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 A-lōne', *a.* (Dutch *alleen*) solitary, **SINGLE**.
 A-lōng', *ad.* (Fr. *au long*) at length; through any space measured lengthwise: *all along*, throughout, in the whole: *along with*, in company, joined with.
 A-lō-f', *ad.* (all off) at a distance.
 A-lōūd', *ad.* loudly; with a strong voice.
 Āl'pha, *s.* (Greek) the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; the first.
 Āl'pha-bēt, *s.* (Gr. *αλφα alpha*, and *βητα beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks) a table of the letters, or elements of speech of any language; the cross row.
 Āl'pha-bēt'ic, Āl'pha-bēt'i-cāl, *a.* being in the order of the alphabet, according to the series of the letters.
 Āl'pha-bēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in alphabetic order.
 Āl'pīne, *a.* (alps) belonging to the alps.
 Āl-rēad'y, *ad.* at this present time, or at some time past: opposed to *futurity*.
 Āl'so, *ad.* in the same manner, likewise, even.
 Āl'tár, *s.* (Lat. *altare*) the table in christian churches where the communion is laid; the place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*
 Āl'tér, *v. a.* (Fr. *alterer*) to change, to turn, to vary, to make otherwise than it is; to take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect. *Dryden.*
 Āl'tér-a-ble, *a.* that may be altered or changed by something else: distinct from *changeable*, or that which changes, or may change, itself.
 Āl'tér-a-bl-nēss, *s.* the quality of being alterable, or of admitting change from external causes.
 Āl'tér-a-bly, *ad.* in a manner as may be altered.
 Āl'tér-ānt, *a.* (French) having the power of producing changes in any thing.
 Āl'tér-ā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of altering or changing; the change made, **CHANGE**.
 Āl'tér-a-tive, *s.* (alter) medicines which insensibly and gradually gain on the constitution.
 Āl'tér-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. *altercor*) to **WRANGLE**; to dispute, to debate, to contend with.
 Āl'tér-cā'tion, *s.* (French) debate, **CONTEST**, controversy; discord, **WRANGLE**.
 Āl'térn', *a.* (Lat. *alternus*) acting by turns, succeeding one another; mutual, **RECIPROCAL**.
 Āl'tér'na-cy, *s.* (alternate) action performed by turns; alternation, **RECIPROCATION**.
 Āl'tér'nate, *a.* (Lat. *alternus*) being by turns, one after another, **RECIPROCAL**.
 Āl'tér'nate, *s.* that which happens alternately, vicissitude, alternation, **RECIPROCATION**.
 Āl'tér'nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *alternare*) to perform alternately, to change one thing for another reciprocally.
 Āl'tér'nate-ly, *ad.* in reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as *light follows darkness*, and *darkness follows light*.

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Al-tér'na-ti-něs, *s.* (alternate) RECIPROCATION, alternation, alternacy.
Al-tér-nā'tion, *s.* (alternate) the reciprocal succession of things, alternativeness, RECIPROCATION.
Al-tér'na-tive, *s.* (Fr. alternatif) the choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.
Al-tér'na-tive-ly, *ad.* reciprocally, by turns.
Al-tér'na-tive-něs, *s.* RECIPROCATION.
Al-t' r' n' i-ty, *s.* (altern) reciprocal succession, reciprocity, vicissitude, RECIPROCATION.
Al-thōugh, *conj.* notwithstanding, though, however it may be that.
† Al-til'o-quēnce, *s.* (Lat. altus *bis*, and loquor *to speak*) high speech, pompous language.
Al-tim'e-try, *s.* (Lat. altimetria) the art of measuring accessible, or inaccessible heights.
† Al-tis'o-nānt, **Al-tis'o-nous**, *a.* (Lat. altifonus) high sounding, pompous or lofty in sound.
Al-ti-tude, *s.* (Lat. altitudo) height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon: *figuratively*, height of excellence, superiority: height of degree, highest point. *Shakespeare.*
† Al-tiv'o-lānt, *a.* (Lat. altivolans) flying high.
Al-to-gēth'er, *ad.* completely, without exception.
Al'um, *s.* (Lat. alumen) a kind of mineral salt.
A-lū'mi-nous, *a.* consisting of alum, like alum.
Al'wāys, *ad.* (all and way) perpetually: opposed to *sometime*, or to *never*;—constantly, without variation; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.
Am, *v.* the first person of the verb to *be*.
A-ma-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. amabilis) the power of pleasing, loveliness, AMIABLENESS.
A-mān', *ad.* (old Fr. maigne, from Lat. magnus *great*) with vigour or vehemence, violently, fiercely.
A-māl'gām, *s.* (Gr. *αμα* together, and *χαμew* to marry) the mixture of metals by amalgamation.
A-māl'gām-ate, *v. a.* to unite metals with quicksilver to render them soft and ductile; which may be practised upon them all except *iron* and *copper*.
A-māl-ga-mā'tion, *s.* the act, art, or practice of amalgamating metals.
A-mān-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. amando) the act of sending on a message or employment.
A-mīn-u-ēn'sis, *s.* (Lat.) a person who writes what another dictates.
Am'a-rānth, *s.* (Lat. amaranthus) a plant: *in poetry*, an imaginary flower, supposed never to fade.
Am-a-rān'thine, *a.* (Lat. amaranthinus) relating to amaranths, consisting of amaranths.
A-mār'i-tude, *s.* (Lat. amaritudo) bitterness.
A-mā's'mēnt, *s.* (amass) a HEAP, a collection.
A-mā's', *v. a.* (Fr. amasser) to ACCUMULATE, to collect together in one heap: *figuratively*, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach—either of eagerness or of indiscrimination.
A-mā's', *s.* (Fr. amas) an assemblage, an ACCUMULATION.
Am-a-tūr', *s.* (French) a lover of any particular pursuit or system, not a professor.
Am'a-to-ry, **Am-a-tō'rī-āl**, *a.* (Lat. amatorius) relating or belonging to love, causing love.
A-māze', *v. u.* (maze, perplexity) to confuse with terror, to confound, astonish, TERRIFY, as with thunder; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity. *Shakespeare.*

A-māze', *s.* confusion either of fear or wonder, amazement, ASTONISHMENT.
A-māz'ed-ly, *ad.* confusedly, with amazement.
A-māz'ed-něs, *s.* the state of being amazed; wonder, confusion, ASTONISHMENT.
A-māze'mēnt, *s.* (amaze) such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force, extreme fear, horror, TERROUR; extreme dejection (*Milton*); ASTONISHMENT, wonder at an unexpected event.
A-māz'ing, *p. a.* wonderful, ASTONISHING.
A-māz'ing-ly, *ad.* wonderfully, astonishingly.
Am'a-zōn, *s.* (Gr. *a not*, and *μαζos* a breast) a warlike woman, a virago.
Am-a-zō'nī-ān, *a.* (amazon) belonging to the amazons; martial, WARLIKE.
Am-bā'gēs, *s.* (Lat.) a CIRCUMLOCUTION, a circuit of words, an indirect manner of speaking.
Am-bā'gī-ōūs, *a.* CIRCUMLOCUTORY, tedious.
Am-bās'sa-dōūr, **Em-bās'sa-dōr**, *s.* (Fr. ambassadeur) a person sent as the representative of a prince or state, on any public business to a foreign country, a legate.
Am-bās'sa-drēs, **Em-bās'sa-drēs**, *s.* the lady of an ambassadour.
† Am'bāf-sage, *s.* See *Embassage*.
Am'bér, *s.* (Arab. ambar) a yellow transparent, solid, brittle, bituminous substance, found in the Baltic sea, along the coast of Prussia.
Am'bér-grīs, *s.* (amber, and gris gray) a fragrant drug, of an ash colour, which melts almost like wax.
Am-bī-dēx'tér, *s.* (Lat.) a man who has equally the use of both hands: *ludicrously*, one equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.
Am-bī-dēx-tēr'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being able equally to use both hands; double-dealing, DECEIT.
Am-bī-dēx'trōūs, *a.* (ambidexter) having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double-dealing, DECEITFUL.
Am'bi-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. ambiens) SURROUNDING, investing.
Am'bi-gu, *s.* (French) an entertainment, consisting of one course, comprising a medley of dishes.
AMBIGUITY, **Am-bī-gū'i-ty**, *s.* (ambiguous) doubtfulness of meaning, obscurity of expression, uncertainty of signification, homonymy, amphibology, ambiguousness, a clinch; double meaning, duplicity of signification, equivocation.
AMBIGUOUS, **Am-bī-gū-ōūs**, *a.* (L. ambiguus) doubtful in meaning, homonymous, amphibological, equivocal, having two meanings, of uncertain signification, meaning different things, standing for different notions: *it is applied to persons using doubtful expressions, and to doubtful expressions—not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.*
Am-bī-gū-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in an ambiguous manner, doubtfully, uncertainly, with double meaning.
Am-bī-gū-ōūs-něs, *s.* (ambiguous) uncertainty of meaning, duplicity of signification, equivocalness, equivocation, AMBIGUITY.
Am'bit, *s.* (Lat. ambitus) the compass or circuit of any thing, the girth, the CIRCUMFERENCE.
Am-bī'tion, *s.* (Lat. ambitio) the desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent; *with to before a verb, and of before a noun.*
Am-bī'tious, *a.* (Lat. ambitiosus) seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement,

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eager of honours, aspiring; *with* of before the object of ambition, if a noun, and to if expressed by a verb.

Am-bi'tious-ly, *ad.* in an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preferment.

Am-bi'tious-ness, *s.* quality of being ambitious.

Am'bi-tude, *s.* (from ambit) compass, CIRCUMFERENCE. *Johnson.*

Am'ble, *v. n.* (Fr. ambley) to move, as a horse, between a walk and a trot; to move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking: *ludicrously*, to move with submission, and by direction: to walk daintily and affectedly. *Shakespeare.*

Am'ble, *s.* a pace between a walk and a trot.

Am'blér, *s.* a horse taught to amble, a pacer.

Am'bling-ly, *ad.* with an unbling pace.

Ambro'sia, *s.* (Greek *pron.* * am-brō'zhī-a) the imaginary food of the gods; any thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste.

*Am-brō'si-āl, *a.* partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia, FRAGRANT; delicious, delectable, SAVOURY.

Am'bry, *s.* (corrupted from almonry) the place where alms are distributed; an almonry; a PANTRY.

Ambs' ace, *s.* (Lat. ambo, and ace) a double ace, two aces thrown up by the dice at once.

Am-bu-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ambulatio) the act of walking; a promenade.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. ambulo) having the faculty of walking; happening during a walk; moveable; as, an ambulatory court.

Am-būf-cāde, *s.* (Fr. embuscade) ambush, a private station, in which men lie in order to surprise the enemy.

Am'būsh, *s.* (Fr. embuche) ambushcade; the post where assassins conceal themselves in order to fall unexpectedly upon others; the act of surprising another by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait: the persons placed in wait. *Sb.*

Am'būsh-ed, *a.* placed in ambush, lying in wait.

Am'el, *s.* (Fr. email) the matter with which variegated works are overlaid, ENAMEL.

A-mē'li-o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. a, and melior) to better, to meliorate, to make better, to IMPROVE.

A-me-li-o-rā'tion, *s.* the act of bettering, melioration, IMPROVEMENT.

A-mēn', *a. i.* (uncert. deriv.) so be it.

A-mēna-ble, *a.* (French) responsible, accountable, answerable, LIABLE, subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

A-mēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. amendo to mend) to correct, to change any thing that is wrong, to something better, to take away faults; to reform the life, or leave wickedness, to mend; to restore passages in writings which the copiers are supposed to have depraved, to recover the true meaning.

To amend differs from to improve: to improve supposes, or not, denies that the thing is well already; but to amend implies something wrong.

A-mēnd', *v. n.* to mend, to grow better, to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Amende', *s.* (French, *pron.* a-mōnd') amends, satisfaction, COMPENSATION.

A-mēnd'ér, *s.* (amend) one who amends any thing.

A-mēnd'mēt, *s.* a change from bad for the better, CORRECTION; reformation of life; recovery of health.

A-mēnds', *s.* (Fr. amende) recompence, COMPENSATION, atonement, expiation.

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A-mēn'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. amenitas) pleasantness, agreeableness of situation, place, or country.

A-mēn-tā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. amentatus) hanging as by a thread. "The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or catkins." *Miller.*

A-mérce', *v. a.* (Fr. amercier) to mulct, to punish with a pecuniary penalty, to exact a fine, to inflict a forfeiture; *with*, sometimes, in, and, sometimes, of.

A-mér'ced, *p.* fined, mulcted; *with* of.

A-mérce'mēt, A-mér'cia-mēt, *s.* (amerce) the pecuniary FINE or punishment of an offender.

A-me-thōd'i-cāl, *a.* (a and method) out of method, without method, IRREGULAR.

Am'e-thy'st, *s.* (Gr. αμύστος) a precious stone of a violet colour bordering on purple.

Am'e-thy'st'ins, *a.* resembling an amethyst in colour.

Am'i-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. aimable) lovely, pleasing, CHARMING: pretending love, shewing love. *Shakespeare.*

AMIABLENESS, Am'i-a-ble-ness, *s.* the quality of being amiable, loveliness, pleasingness, amability, power of raising love.

Am'i-a-bly, *ad.* in an amiable manner; in a manner to excite love.

Am'i-ca-ble, *a.* (L. amicable) FRIENDLY, kind.

Am'i-ca-ble-ness, *s.* FRIENDLINESS, good-will.

Am'i-ca-bly, *ad.* in an amicable manner; friendly, with good-will and concord.

Am'ice, *s.* (Lat. amictus clad) the first or undermost part of a priest's habit.

A-mid', A-midst', *prep.* in the midst, among.

A-mis's', *ad.* (a, and mis to fail) faultily, criminally; wrong, improperly; out of order, not in health, unwell. *Shakespeare* has used it as a noun, to signify a fault.

A-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. amissio) loss, miss, destitution.

† A-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. amitto) to lose. *Brown.*

Am'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. amitié) FRIENDSHIP, good-will.

Am-mō'nī-ac, *s.* (in pharmacy) a drug.

Am-mo-ni-a-cāl, *a.* having the properties of ammoniac.

Am-mu-ni'tion, *s.* (Lat. munition) warlike stores.

Am-mu-ni'tion brēd, *s.* bread for the supply of the armies or garrison.

Am'nēs-ty, *s.* (Gr. ἀμνηστία) an act of general pardon for crimes committed against government.

† Am-ni'c-o-lift, *s.* (Lat. amnicola) one who dwells upon the borders of a river.

† Am-ni'g'e-noūs, *a.* (Lat. amnigenus) born of a river. *Johnson.*

A-mōng', † A-mōngst', *prep.* (Sax. amang) mingled with, placed with other persons and things on every side; conjoined with others so as to make part of the number.

Am'o-ris't, *s.* (amour) a gallant, a LOVER.

† Am-o-rō'so, *s.* (Ital.) a man enamoured, a LOVER. *Johnson.*

Am'o-roūs, *a.* (Ital. amoroso) enamoured; inclined, naturally, to love; LOVING, fond; relating, or belonging to love; *with* of.

Am'o-roūs-ly, *ad.* lovingly, fondly.

Am'o-roūs-ness, *s.* the quality of being amorous, fondness, love, LOVINGNESS.

A-mōrt', *ad.* (Fr. à la mort) in the state of the dead; dejected, depressed, spiritless. *Shak.*

A-mōr-ti-zā'tion, A-mōr'ti-ze-mēt, *s.* (Fr. amortissement) the right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community for ever.

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A-môr'tize, *v. a.* (Fr. amortir) to alienate lands to any corporation or fraternity for ever.

A-môunt', *v. n.* (Fr. monter) to rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; *with to.* *It is used, figuratively, of the consequence arising from any thing taken altogether.*

A-môunt', *s.* the sum total.

A-môur', *s.* (French) an affair of gallantry, an intrigue: generally used of vitious love. *South.*

Am-phib'i-ous, *a.* (Gr. ἀμφι both, and βίος life) that partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water: of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals which live in air and water.

Am-phib'i-ous-nês, *s.* the quality of being able to live in different elements.

Am-phib-o-lôg'i-câl, *a.* (amphibology) doubtful, equivocal, **AMBIGUOUS**, having double meaning.

Am-phib-o-lôg'i-câl-ly, *ad.* doubtfully, ambiguously, with double meaning.

Am-phib-ôl'o-gy, *s.* (Greek ἀμφιλογία) discourse of uncertain meaning; **AMBIGUITY**. *It is distinguished from equivocation, which means the double signification of a single word.*

Am-phib'o-lous, *a.* (Gr. ἀμφι both, and βάλλω to throw) tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Am-phib-thê'a-tre, *s.* (Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον) a building in a circular or oval form, for public amusements, with seats one above another, and an area in the middle.

Am'ple, *a.* (Lat. amplus) large, wide, extended, extensive; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; **LIBERAL**, without parsimony; magnificent, **SPLENDID** (*Clarendon*); diffusive, not contracted, **COPIOUS**.

Am'ple-nês, *s.* the quality of being ample, largeness, extensiveness; bounteousness, **LIBERILITY**; diffusiveness, **COPIOUSNESS**; magnificence, **SPLENDOUR**.

Am'pli-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. amplio) to enlarge, to make greater, to extend, to **AMPLIFY**.

Am'pli-â-tion, *s.* enlargement, exaggeration, **AMPLIFICATION**; extension, diffusiveness, **COPIOUSNESS**.

† **Am-pli-fi-cate**, *v. a.* (L. amplifico) to **AMPLIFY**. **AMPLIFICATION**, **Am-plif-i-câ-tion**, *s.* (Fr.) enlargement, extension, diffusion, ampliation, exaggeration. *It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffusive narrative; an image heightened beyond reality.*

Am'pli-fi-ér, *s.* one who enlarges any thing, who exaggerates, one who represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances: *it being usually taken in a good sense.*

AMPLIFY, **Am'pli-fy**, *v. a.* (Fr. amplifier) to enlarge, extend, dilate, or increase any material substance or object of sense; to enlarge or extend any thing incorporeal, to amplify, to exaggerate any thing, to enlarge it by the manner of representation: to enlarge, to improve by new additions. *Dryden. Watts.*

Am'pli-fy, *v. n.* to speak largely in many words, to expatiate, to lay one's self out in diffusion, to form large or pompous representations; *with on.*

Am'pli-tude, *s.* (French) **EXTENT**, largeness, greatness; capacity, extent of intellectual faculties; dignity, grandeur, splendour (*Bacon*); abundance, **COPIOUSNESS** (*Watts*): in astronomy, an arch of the horizon.

Am'ply, *ad.* (Lat. amplé) largely, liberally; at large, copiously, with a diffusive detail.

Am'pu-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. amputo) to cut off a limb.

Am-pu-tâ-tion, *s.* (Lat. amputatio) the operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

Am'u-lêt, *s.* (Fr. amulette) an appendant remedy, or preventive, worn about the person.

A-mûse', *v. a.* (Fr. amuser) to entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it; to beguile pleasingly; to draw on from time to time, to keep in expectation, by idle promises: *to DIVERT implies something more lively, and to PLEASE something more important.*

A-mûse'ment, *s.* (French) a trifling employment to divert the tediousness of inaction, **DIVERSION**, entertainment; that which amuses.

A-mû'sér, *s.* (amuse) one who amuses; one who inspires hope by false promises: a deceiver, a trisler.

A-mû'sive, *a.* (amuse) that has the power of amusing, recreative, **DIVERTIVE**. *Thompson.*

A-mÿg'da-late, *a.* (L. amygdala) made of almonds.

A-mÿg'da-line, *a.* (Lat. amygdala) relating to almonds, resembling almonds.

An, *indef. article*, some, any, one. *It is used before nouns of the singular number only—beginning with a vowel or an h mute; as, an oath, an hour.*

An-a-câmp'tic, *a.* (G. ἀνα again, and καμπτω to bend) reflecting, or reflected; producing an echo: as, an *anacampitic* sound, an echo.

An-a-câmp'tics, *s.* (anacampitic) the doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics.

A-nâch'o-rete, **A-nâch'o-rite**, *s.* (Gr. ἀνα again, and χωρίζω to separate) a monk who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere life, a **HERMIT**.

ANACH'RONISM, **A-nâch'ro-nîsm**, *s.* (Gr. ἀνα again, and χρόνος time) an error in chronology, an antichronism, a metachronism, parachronism, prochronism, an error in computing time.

An-a-clât'ics, *s.* (Gr. ἀνα again, and κλάω to break) the doctrine of refracted light, dioptrics.

An'a-grâm, *s.* (Gr. ἀνα again, and γράμμα a letter) a conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as, William Noy, attorney general to Charles the first: *I moyl in law.*

An-a-grâm'ma-tîsm, *s.* (anagram) the act or practice of making anagrams.

An-a-grâm'ma-tîze, *v. a.* to make anagrams.

An-a-lép'tic, *a.* (in physic) comforting, corroborating.

A-nâl'o-gâl, *a.* (analogous) **ANALOGOUS**.

An-a-lôg'i-câl, *a.* (analogy) used by way of analogy. *Analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

An-a-lôg'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in an analogical manner.

An-a-lôg'i-câl-nês, *s.* the quality of being analogical, fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

A-nâl'o-gîze, *v. a.* (analogy) to explain by way of analogy, to form some resemblance between different things, to consider something with regard to its analogy to something else.

A-nâl'o-gôs, *a.* (Gr. ἀνα with, and λόγος reason) having relation, bearing some resemblance or proportion, having something parallel; *with to.*

A-nâl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. ἀνάλογια) resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; (as learning is said to enlighten the mind; that is, it is to the mind what

light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before): *with* to, and sometimes *with* betwixt or between:—In grammar, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *bate*—*bated*.

A-nāl'y-sis, *s.* (Gr. ἀνάλυσις) a separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists; a consideration of any thing in parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence, to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

Ān-a-lýt'ic, *s.* (Gr. ἀναλυτικός) the manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.

Ān-a-lýt'i-cāl, *a.* (analytic) that resolves any thing to its first principles, that separates any compound.

Ān-a-lýt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as separates compounds into simples.

Ān'a-lýze, *v. a.* (Gr. ἀνάλω) to resolve a compound into its first elements or principles.

Ān'a-lý-zér, *s.* who or what analyzes.

Ān-a-mór-pho-sis, *s.* (Gr. ἀναμορφωσις, and μορφή to form) deformation, a perspective representation by which any object is made to appear deformed in one point of view, and regular and exact in another.

A-nā'na, *s.* (in botany) the pineapple.

A-nāph'o-ra, *s.* (in rhetoric) a speech in which several clauses in a sentence are made to begin with the same word; as, "*where is the wife? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world?*"

Ān'ārch, *s.* (anarchy) an author of confusion. *Mil.*

A-nār'chic, **A-nār'chī-cāl**, *a.* (anarchy) confused, without rule or government.

Ān'ār-chy, *s.* (Gr. ἀναρχία) want of government, a state in which every man is unaccountable, a state without magistracy; disorder, **CONFUSION**.

Ān-ās'tro-phe, *s.* (in rhetoric) a figure by which the natural order of the words is inverted.

A-nāth'e-ma, *s.* (Gr. ἀνάθεμα) a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, excommunication.

Ān-a-the-māt'i-cāl, *a.* (anathema) relating to an anathema, of the properties of an anathema.

Ān-a-the-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in an anathematical manner.

Ān-a-thēm'a-tīze, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority, to excommunicate.

A-nāt'o-cism, *s.* (Lat. anatocismus) **USURY**.

Ān-a-tōm'i-cāl, *a.* (anatomy) relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding on principles taught in anatomy, considered as the object of anatomy: anatomized, dissected, separated. *Locke*

Ān-a-tōm'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in an anatomical manner, in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

A-nāt'o-mist, *s.* (Gr. ἀνατομικός) he who studies the structure of animal bodies, by mean of dissection.

A-nāt'o-mize, *v. a.* (anatomy) to dissect an animal, to divide the body into its component or constituent parts; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakespeare.*

A-nāt'o-my, *s.* (Gr. ανατομία) the art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; the act of divid-

ing any thing whether corporeal or intellectual; a skeleton (*Shak.*): ironically, a thin meagre person.

Ān'cēl-tór, *s.* (Lat.) one from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother, a forefather, a progenitor.

Ān'cēs-trēl, *a.* (in law, from ancestor) claimed from ancestors, relating to ancestors.

AN'CESTRY, **Ān'cēs-try**, *s.* (ancestor) lineage, progeny, race, generation, extraction, parentage, family ascending, a series of ancestors or progenitors, the persons who compose the lineage: the honour of descent, birth. *Addison.*

Ān'chór, *s.* (Lat. anchora) an iron instrument, which being fastened to the ground, by mean of the cable, keeps a ship from driving.

Ān'chór, *v. a.* to place at anchor; to fix on. *Sh.*

Ān'chór, *v. n.* to cast anchor; to lie at anchor: to stop at, to rest upon. *Shakespeare.*

Ān'chór hōld, *s.* the hold or fastness of the anchor, anchorage: figuratively, **SECURITY**.

Ān'chór smíth, *s.* a maker or forger of anchors.

Ān'chór-age, *s.* the hold of the anchor; the set of anchors belonging to a ship; the duty paid for liberty to anchor in a port.

Ān'cho-rēt, **Ān'cho-rite**, *s.* (contracted from anachoret) a recluse, a **HERMIT**. *Pope.*

Ān-chō'vy, *s.* (Span. anchova) a small sea fish.

AN'CIENT, **Ān'cient**, *a.* (Fr. ancien) old, that happened long since, of old time; not modern, antique, antiquary, primitive, pristine, first, original; old, not new, that has been of long duration (*Job. Thomson*): past, former. *Shak.* *Ancient* relates to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress a habit used in former times; *old* to the duration of the thing itself; as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn.

Ān'cient, *s.* those who lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

† **Ān'cient**, *s.* the ensign or flag of a ship; the bearer of a flag. *Shakespeare.*

Ān'cient-ly, *ad.* in old times.

AN'CIENTNESS, **Ān'cient-nēss**, *s.* antiquity, antiqueness, originalness, primitiveness, existence from old times.

Ān'cien-try, *s.* the honour of ancient lineage, the dignity of birth.

Ānd, *conj.* the particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

Ānd'iron, *s.* (properly handiron, *pron.* ānd'i-ūrn) irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; dogs.

Ān-drōg'y-nāl, *a.* (androgynus) having two sexes, hermaphroditical, androgynous.

Ān-drōg'y-nāl-ly, *ad.* with two sexes.

Ān-drōg'y-nōūs, *a.* hermaphroditical, androgynal, partaking of the two sexes.

Ān-drōg'y-nūs, *s.* (Gr. ἀνδρ a man, and γυν a woman) one who is of both sexes, a *scrat*, a *hermaphrodite*.

Ān-drō'dēs, *s.* (Gr. ανδρ a man, and εἶδος a shape) an automaton, so contrived as to walk and speak like a man.

Ān'ec-dote, *s.* (Gr. ἀνέκδοτον) something yet unpublished, secret history, a minute passage of private life.

Ān'ec-dōt'i-cāl, *a.* relating to anecdotes

Ān-e-mōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. αἰμος the wind, and γραφή a description) a description of the winds.

Ān-e-mōm'e-ter, *s.* (Gr. αἰμος the wind, and μέτρον a measure) an instrument to measure the force and velocity of the wind.

A-nēm'o-ne, *s.* (Gr. ανιμώνα) the wind flower.

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A-nēm'ōf-cōpe, *s.* (Gr. ἀνέμος and ἀκρότης) a machine to foretel the changes of the wind.
 Ἄνῃ, Ἄνῃς, *s.* the spires or beards of corn. *Johns.*
 Ἀν'cu-rism, *s.* (Gr. ἀνα again, and ῥέγω to dilate) a preternatural dilatation of the arteries.
 A-nēw', *ad.* over again, encore, another time; newly, in a new manner.
 Ἀν-φράc'tu-ōse, Ἀν-φράc'tu-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. anfractus) WINDING, mazy, serpentine, meandrous.
 Ἀν-φράc'tu-ōūs-nēs, *s.* fulness of windings and turnings.
 Ἀν'gēl, *s.* (Lat. angelus) a spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs: *in the style of love*, a beautiful person.
 Ἀν'gēl, *s.* *a.* resembling angels, ANGELIC. *Shak.*
 ANGEL'IC, Ἀν-gēl'ic, *a.* (L. angelicus) resembling angels, partaking of the nature of angels, above human, angelical, cherubic, cherubical, cherubin, seraphic, seraphical, belonging to angels, suiting the dignity of angels.
 Ἀν-gēl'i-ca, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
 ANGEL'ICAL, Ἀν-gēl'i-cāl, *a.* (from angelic) ANGELIC.
 Ἀν-gēl'i-cāl-nēs, *s.* resemblance of angels, excellence more than human; extreme beauty.
 Ἀν'gēl like, *a.* resembling an angel.
 AN'GER, Ἀν'gēr, *s.* (probably from the Sax. ange vexed) uneasiness of mind on the receipt of an injury, with a present purpose of revenge (*Locke*); displeasure; a violent passion, fume, rage, wrath, ire, choler, cholerickness, irefulness, wrathfulness, passionateness, fieriness, exaltation, resentment of an injury; gall, grudge, spleen, bitterness of mind: pain or smart of a fore or swelling. *Templ?*
 Ἀν'gle, *s.* (French) the point where two lines meet; a corner.
 Ἀν'gle, *s.* (Germ. angel) an instrument to catch fish, consisting of a rod, line, and hook.
 Ἀν'gle, *v. n.* to fish with an angle: *figuratively*, to try to gain by insinuating artifice.
 Ἀν'gle rod, *s.* the taper stick to which the line, hook, and bait are hung for fishing.
 Ἀν'glēr, *s.* he who fishes with an angle.
 Ἀν'gli-cism, *s.* (L. angulus) a form of speech peculiar to the English language, an English idiom.
 Ἀν'grī-ly, *ad.* (angry) in an angry manner; furiously, passionately; peevishly.
 AN'GRY, Ἀν'gry, *a.* touched with anger, provoked, cholerick, wrathful, wreakful, ireful, raging, infuriate, spleenful, spleeny, indignant; *with at before a thing, and with before a person*: having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger: *in surgery*, painful, smarting, inflamed.
 Ἀν'gū'ih, *s.* (Fr. angouisse) excessive pain either of body or mind, pang, TORTURE: *applied to the mind*, it means sorrow, grief, sadness.
 Ἀν'gu-lār, *a.* (angle) having angles or corners, angulated, angulous, cornered; consisting of an angle.
 Ἀν-gu-lār'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being angular, or of having corners, angularness.
 Ἀν'gu-lār-ly, *ad.* with angles or corners.
 Ἀν'gu-lār-nēs, *s.* (angular) ANGULARITY.
 Ἀν'gu-la-tēd, *a.* (angle) having angles, ANGULAR.
 Ἀν'gu-lōūs, *a.* (angle) hooked, ANGULAR.
 Ἀν-he-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. anhelus) the act of panting, PALPITATION; the state of being out of breath.
 Ἀν-he-lōse, *a.* (L. anhelus) panting out of breath.
 Ἀν'i-ent-ēd, *a.* (Fr. anéantir) frustrated, disappointed, brought to nothing.
 A-nights', *ad.* in the night time.

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Ἀν'īl, *s.* (in botany) the shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.
 A-nūl'nēs, A-nūl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. anilitas) the state of being an old woman, the old age of women.
 Ἀν'i-mā-ble, *a.* (animate) that may be put into life, or receive animation. *Johnson.*
 Ἀν-i-mād-vér'sion, *s.* (Lat. animadversio) reproof, blame, severe CENSURE (*Johnson*); punishment (*Swift*); serious consideration, remark, correction, or observation on a book. *Bailey.*
 Ἀν-i-mād-vér'sive, *a.* (animadvert) that is considering or reflecting (*Bailey*); that has the power of perceiving, percipient. *Johnson.*
 Ἀν-i-mād-vér't', *v. n.* (Lat. animadverto) to pass censure on, to inflict punishments (*Johnson*); to bend or turn the mind to a thing, to take notice of, to make remarks or observations; *with on or upon.*
 Ἀν-i-mād-vér'tér, *s.* he who passes censures, or who inflicts punishments. *South.*
 Ἀν'i-māl, *s.* (Lat.) a living creature: *by way of contempt*, a stupid fellow.
 Ἀν'i-māl, *a.* that belongs or relates to animals.
 Animal functions, distinguished from natural and vital, are the lower powers of the mind, as the will, memory, and imagination. Animal life is opposed both to intellectual and vegetable. Animal is used in opposition to spiritual or rational; as, "the animal nature."
 Ἀν-i-māl'cule, *s.* (Lat. animalculum) a very small animal, an animal in embryo.
 Ἀν-i-māl'i-ty, *s.* (animal) the state of animal existence.
 ANIMATE, Ἀν'i-mate, *v. a.* (Lat. animo) to quicken, to make alive, to give life to, to vivify, to vivificate; to actuate, to give power to; to heighten the powers or effects of any thing; to gladden, enliven, CHEER; to hearten, inspirit, invigorate, STRENGTHEN; to encourage, to INCITE.
 Ἀν'i-mat-ēd, *p. a.* vivacious, LIVELY, sprightly, airy; vigorous, full of life, full of strength.
 ANIMATION, Ἀν-i-mā'tion, *s.* (animate) the act of animating or enlivening, the state of being enlivened; life, spirit, vivacity, sprightliness, airiness, LIVELINESS.
 Ἀν'i-mā-tive, *a.* (animate) that has the power of giving life, or of animating.
 Ἀν'i-mā-tór, *s.* that which gives life, or any thing analogous to life, as motion.
 Ἀν-i-mōse', *a.* (Lat. animosus) full of spirit, hot, violent, passionate, impetuous. *Johnson.*
 Ἀν-i-mōse'nēs, *s.* spirit, heat, vehemence of temper. *Johnson.*
 Ἀν-i-mōse'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. animositas) vehemence of temper, passionate malignity; HATRED, rooted malevolence; a disposition to break out into outrage.
 Ἀν'īse, *s.* (Lat. anisum) a plant of the parsley kind, with sweet scented seeds.
 Ἀν'kér, *s.* (Dutch anker) a liquid measure containing about eight gallons.
 Ἀν'kle, *s.* (Sax. ancleon) the joint which unites the foot to the leg.
 Ἀν'nāl-īst, *s.* (annals) a writer of annals.
 Ἀν'nāl's, *s. pl.* (Lat. annales) histories, or narratives digested in the exact order of time.
 Ἀν'nāts, *s. pl.* first fruits paid out of spiritual benefices, being the value of one year's profit; masses in the Romish church either for souls departed, or for the benefit of a person living.
 Ἀν-nūl', *v. a.* (Sax. anlan to beat) to heat glass in order to fix the colours laid upon it; to soften

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steel, after having been forged into shape, so as to be easily filed, by heating it red hot, and suffering it afterwards to cool gradually; to temper glass by heating it, after it is blown, to render it less brittle.

Ān-nēx', *v. a.* (Lat. *annecto, annexum*) to unite to at the end, as a codicil to a will; to unite a small thing to a greater, as a *province* to a *kingdom*; to join to, to connect with; to unite *à posteriori*; as a punishment to a crime.

Ān-nēx', *s.* the thing annexed, the additament, the APPENDAGE.

Ān-nēx-ā'tion, *s.* (annex) conjunction, union, addition, annexion, annexment, APPENDAGE; the act or practice of adding or uniting.

Ān-nēx'īōn, *s.* (annex) the act of adding or annexing, addition, union, annexation, APPENDAGE.

Ān-nēx'mēnt, *s.* the act of annexing or adding, annexation, APPENDAGE; the thing annexed.

Ān-nīhī-la-ble, *a.* (annihilate) that may be reduced to nothing, destructible, that may be put out of existence.

Ān-nīhī-late, *v. a.* (Fr. *annihiler*) to reduce to nothing, to put out of existence, to destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was; to ANNUL, to destroy the agency of any thing.

Ān-nī-hī-lā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing; decreation, destruction, cancellation, circumduction, nullification.

Ān-nī-vér'fa-ry, *s.* (L. *anniversarius*) a day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Ān-nī-vér'fa-ry, *a.* returning with the revolution of the year, ANNUAL, yearly.

Ān'no-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *annoto*) to comment, to make remarks, to write notes on an author; to EXPLAIN, to expound; *with* on.

Ān'no Dōm'i-nī, (Lat.) in the year of our Lord.

Ān-no-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *annotatio*) explications or remarks written on books, notes, EXPLANATIONS.

Ān'no-ta-tōr, Ān-no-tā'tōr, *s.* (annotate) scholiast, a COMMENTATOR.

Ān-nōūnce', *v. a.* (Fr. *annoncer*) to PUBLISH, proclaim, promulgate: to declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

ANNOY', Ān-nōy', *v. a.* (Fr. *ennuyer*) to incommode, inconvenience, be inconvenient to, to disturb, discommode, interrupt, impede, hinder, embarrass, trouble, vex, tire, weary, pester, perplex; to damage, endamage, or injure slightly.

†Ān-nōy', *s.* injury, molestation, trouble. *Shak.*

Ān-nōy'ance, *s.* the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which hurts, that which annoys, trouble, molestation, discommodity, incommodity, inconvenience, interruption, nuisance, hurt, small damage, slight injury.

Ān-nōy'ér, *s.* the person who annoys.

ANNUAL, Ān'nu-āl, *a.* (Fr. *annuel*) that comes yearly, that is reckoned by the year, that lasts only a year, anniversary, yearly, every year.

Ān'nu-āl-ly, *ad.* year by year, in every year.

Ān-nū'i-tānt, *s.* (annuity) one who possesses or receives an annuity.

Ān-nū'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *annuité*) a yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years, a yearly allowance.

ANNUL', Ān-nūl', *v. a.* (Lat. *nullus*) to make void, to nullify, annihilate, cancel, circumduct,

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abrogate, abolish; to rescind, revoke, repeal, reverse; to reduce to nothing, to obliterate, to EFFACE.

Ān'nu-lār, *a.* (Lat. *annulus a ring*) having the form of a ring, round, CIRCULAR.

Ān'nu-la-ry, *a.* like a ring, CIRCULAR.

Ān'nu-lēt, *s.* (Lat. *annulus*) a little ring.

Ān-nūl'i-ble, *a.* (annul) annihilable, defeasible.

Ān-nū'me-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *annumero*) to add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

Ān-nu-me-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *annumeratio*) addition to a former number.

Annun'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. *annuncio, pron. * ān-nūn'-shī-ate*) to bring tidings, to relate something that has fallen out: *a word not in popular use.*

* Annuncia'tion day, *s.* a well-known church festival, solemnized with us on the 25th March.

Ān'o-dŷne, *a.* (Gr. *à not, and ὀδὺν pain*) that has the power of mitigating pain, antalgic.

A-nōint', *v. a.* (Fr. *oindre, oint*) to rub over with oil or unguent; to smear, to be rubbed upon (*Dryden*); to consecrate by unction. *Shak.*

A-nōint'ed, *p.* rubbed over with oil; *with* with.

A-nōint'ér, *s.* the person who anoints.

†A-nōm'a-lism, *s.* (anomaly) ANOMALY.

A-nōm-a-lis'ti-cāl, *a.* (in *astronomy*) irregular.

A-nōm'a-loūs, *a.* (anomaly) IRREGULAR, out of rule.

A-nōm'a-loūs-ly, *ad.* irregularly, contrary to rule.

A-nōm'a-ly, *s.* (Gr. *ἀνομαλος*) IRREGULARITY, deviation from the common rule.

Ān'o-my, *s.* (Gr. *à and νόμος*) breach of law.

A-nōn', *ad.* (unc. *deri.*) quickly, soon, in a short time. *Ever and anon*, sometimes, now and then, at other times.

A-nōn'ŷ-mōūs, *a.* (Gr. *à not, and ὄνομα a name*) wanting a name, being without signature.

A-nōn'ŷ-mōūs-ly, *ad.* without a name.

Ān-ōth'ér, *a.* not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different, much altered.

Ān-ōth'ér-guēs, *a.* (corrupted from another and guise) of another kind.

Ān'fa-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *ansatus*) having handles, or something in the form of handles.

Ān'fwér, *v. n.* (uncert. *etymol.*) to speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to give an account; to be accountable, to be liable, *with* for; to vindicate, maintain, support, justify, *with* for; to correspond to, be proportionate to, be adequate to, be adapted to, to fit, to suit; to be equivalent to, to stand for something else; to satisfy a claim of right or justice; to act reciprocally; to perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent; to succeed, to terminate to one's wish; to appear to any call or summons: to comply with, to be over against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Ān'fwér, *s.* that which is said in speech or writing, in return to a question or position; an account to be given to the demand of justice: *in law*, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

Ān'fwér jōb-bér, *s.* he who makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

Ān'fwér-a-ble, *a.* (answer) that to which a reply may be made; that may be answered; obliged to give an account, LIABLE, amenable to justice; correspondent, proportionate, suited, SUITABLE; equal, equivalent (*Raleigh*); relative, correlative. *Hooker.*

Ān'fwér-a-bly, *ad.* in due proportion, suitably, with proper correspondence.

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Ān'swér-ér, *s.* he who answers; he who manages the controversy against one who has written first.
Ant, *s.* (Sax. *æmet*) an emmet, a mire, a pismire.
Ān-tāg'o-nist, *s.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *agōnizō* to contend) one who contends with another, an opponent, an **ADVERSARY**.
Ān-tālgic, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *algos* pain) that mitigates or eases pain, anodyne.
Ān-tāre'tic, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *arctos* the bear or northern constellation) relating to the southern pole.
Ān'te, (Lat.) a Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition.
Ān'te-act, *s.* (ante and act) a former act.
Ān'te-cēd', *v. n.* (Lat. ante, and *cedo* to go) to precede, to go before, to forerun.
Ān'te-cēd'nce, *s.* (antecede) the act or state of going before, priority, **PRECEDENCE**.
Ān'te-cēd'nt, *a.* going before, preceding, **FORMER**; *with* to: *antecedent* is used only with regard to time; *precedent* with regard to both time and place.
Ān'te-cēd'nt, *s.* (Lat. antecedens) that which goes before: *in grammar*, the noun to which the relative is subjoined: *in logic*, the first part of an argument.
Ān'te-cēd'nt-ly, *ad.* in the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.
Ān'te-chām-bér, *s.* the chamber which leads to the chief apartment.
Ān'te-cūr'sor, *s.* (Lat.) one who runs before, a **MESSENGER**. *Johnson*.
Ān'te-date, *v. a.* (Lat. ante, and *do*, datum) to date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity; to anticipate, to take something before the proper time. *Pope*.
Ān'te-dī-lū'vī-ān, *a.* (Lat. ante, and *diluvium* a deluge) existing before the flood; relating to things existing before the flood.
Ān'te-dī-lū'vī-ān, *s.* one who lived before the flood.
Ān'te-lope, *s.* (in zoology) a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.
Ān'te-me-rīd'i-ān, *a.* before noon.
Ān'te-mūn'dane, *a.* (Lat. ante, and *mundus* the world) before the creation of the world.
Ān'te-nūm-bér, *s.* (Lat. ante, and *numerus* a number) the number which precedes another.
Ān'te-pāst, *s.* (Lat. ante, and *pastum* to feed) a foretaste, an **ANTICIPATION**, something taken before the proper time.
Ān'te-pe-nūlt', (in grammar, Lat. antepenultima) the last syllable but two.
† Ān'te-pone, *v. a.* (Lat. antepono) to set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Johnson*.
Ān'tē-rī-ór, **Ān'tē-rī-ūr**, *a.* (Lat. anterior, Fr. *antérieur*) preceding, going before, either with regard to time or place; **FORMER**.
Ān'te-rī-ór'i-ty, *s.* anterior priority, the state of being before, either in time or situation, **PRECEDENCE**.
Ān-thēl-mīn'thīc, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *elaimidos* a worm) that kills worms.
Ān'thēm, *s.* (Gr. *hymnos*) a **HYMN**, a divine song.
Ān-thō'lō-gy, *s.* (Gr. *anthologia*) a collection of flowers; a description of flowers; a collection of devotions in the Greek church: a collection of poems; a selection of beautiful passages from various authors.
Ān-thro-pōph'a-gi, *s. pl.* (Gr. *anthropos* a man, and *phagō* to eat) man-eaters, **CANNIBALS**.

Ān-thro-pōph'a-gy, *s.* the quality of eating human flesh, man-eating, cannibalism.
Ān'ti, (Gr. *antí*) a particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*.
Ān'ti-ācid, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and Lat. *acidum* sour) contrary to acid, alkaline.
Ān'ti-ār-thrit'ic, *a.* (Gr. *antí*, and *agdelis* the gout) good against the gout.
Ān'ti-christ'ian, *a.* (anti, and christian) contrary to the doctrines of christianity.
Ān'ti-christ'ian-ism, *s.* opposition to christianity, antichristianity.
Ān'ti-chris-ti-ān'i-ty, *s.* (antichristian) antichristianism, opposition to christianity.
Ān-tich'ro-nism, *s.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *chronos* time) deviation from the right order or account of time, an **ANACHRONISM**.
ANTICIPATE, **Ān-tic'i-pate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *anticipo*) to take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him who comes after,—to take first possession, to prepossess, preoccupate, preoccupy; to take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had; to taste beforehand, to foretaste, or take up an impression of something which is not, yet as if it really was; to preclude, to prevent any thing by crowding in before it.
ANTICIPATION, **Ān-tic-i-pā'tion**, *s.* the act of taking up something before its time; foretaste, antepast, prelibation, prevention, preclusion, prepossession, preoccupation, preoccupation; preconceived opinion, opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.
Ān'tic, *a.* (Lat. *antiquus* ancient) odd, ridiculously wild, **DROLL**, farcical, buffoon in gesticulation.
Ān'tic, *s.* one who plays antics, a mimic, a **BUFFOON**: odd appearance.
Ān'tic, *v. a.* to make antic. *Shakespeare*.
Ān'tic-ly, *ad.* with drollery, with odd postures.
Ān'ti-clīmax, *s.* (Gr. *antí*, and *κλίμαξ*) a sentence in which the last expresses something lower than the first.
Ān'ti-cōn-vūl'sive, *a.* good against convulsions.
Ān'ti-cōurt'ier, *s.* one who opposes the court.
Ān'ti-dō-tāl, *a.* (antidote) that has the power of expelling poison, alexipharmic, alexiteric.
Ān'ti-dote, *s.* (Gr. *antidotos*) a medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as poison, a counterpoison.
Ān'ti-fēbrile, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and Lat. *febris* a fever) good against fevers.
Ān'ti-hyī-tēric, *a.* (Gr. *antí* against, and *hysterikos* hysteric) good in hysteric complaints.
† Ān-tīlō-gy, *s.* (Gr. *antilogia*) a contradiction between any words and passages in an author.
Ān'ti-mo-nār'chī-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *antí*, and *μοναρχία*) that is against government by a single person.
Ān'ti-mo-nār'chī-cāl-nēss, *s.* the quality of being an enemy to regal power.
Ān'ti-mōn'i-āl, *a.* (antimony) made of antimony, of the qualities of antimony, relating to antimony.
Ān'ti-mōn-y, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a mineral substance.
Ān'ti-no-my, *s.* (Gr. *antí* and *nomos* a law) a contradiction between two laws, or between two articles of the same law. *Baker*.
Ān'ti-pār-a-lýtic, *a.* (Gr. *antí* and *παράλυσις* paralytic) efficacious against the palsy.
Ān'ti-pa-thēt'i-cāl, *a.* (antipathy) having a natural contrariety to any thing; *with* to.
Ān-tip'a-thy, *s.* (Gr. *antí*, and *παθος* feeling) a na-
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tural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; dislike, aversion; *with* to, or against: it is opposed to *sympathy*.

Ān-tīph'ra-sīs, *s.* (Gr. *avri*, and *φρασις* a form of speech) the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

Ān-tīp'o-dāl, *a.* (antipodes) relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

Ān-tīp'o-deš, *s. pl.* (Gr. *avri*, and *ποδες* feet) those people who, living upon the opposite side of the globe, have their feet opposite to ours.

Ān'tī-pōpe, *s.* an usurper of the popedom.

Ān-tīp'to-sīs, *s.* (Greek) a figure in grammar by which one case is put for another.

Ān'tī-quā-ry, *s.* (Lat. *antiquarius*) a man studious of antiquity; a collector of antique things.

† Ān'tī-quā-ry, *a.* old, antique, ANCIENT. *Shak.*

Ān'tī-quāte, *v. a.* (Lat. *antiquo*) to put out of use, to make obsolete. *Dryden.*

Ān'tī-quā-tēd-nēs, *s.* the state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

Ān-tīque, *a.* (French) ANCIENT, old, not modern, of genuine antiquity; of old fashion; odd, wild, DROLL, antic.

Ān-tīque, *s.* an antiquity, a remain of ancient times, an ancient rarity.

Ān-tīque'nēs, *s.* the quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

Ān-tīq'ūi-ty, *s.* (Lat. *antiquitas*) old times, times past long ago; the people of old times, the ancients; the works or remains of old times: *ludicrously*, old age. *Shakespeare.*

Ān'tī-scor-bū'tic, Ān'tī-scor-bū'tī-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *avri*, and Lat. *scorbutus* the scurvy) good against the scurvy.

Ān'tī-sēp'tic, *a.* (Gr. *avri* against, and *σῆνω* to purify) preventive of putrefaction.

Ān'tī-spās-mōd'ic, *a.* (Gr. *avri*, and *σπασμος* the cramp) efficacious against the cramp.

Ān'tī-sple-nēt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *avri* and *σπλην* the spleen) good against diseases of the spleen.

Ān'tī-stru-māt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *avri* against, and *στυμα* a scrophulous swelling) good against the king's evil.

Ān-tith'e-sīs, *s. in the plu.* Ān-tith'e-sēs, Gr. *avri* *thesis*) opposition of words or sentiments, contrast.

Ān'tī-tīpe, *s.* (in divinity, Gr. *avri*, and *τύπος* a type) the figure or similitude answering to the type; that of which the type is a representation.

Ān-tī-tīp'i-cāl, *a.* that relates to the antitype.

Ān-tī-ve-nē-re-āl, *a.* (Gr. *avri*, and *Venus*) good against the venereal disease.

Ānt'lér, *s.* (Fr. *andouiller*) the first branches of a stag's horn; any branch of a stag's horn.

† Ān'tre, *s.* (French) a den, cave, cavern. *Sb.*

Ān'vil, *s.* (Sax. *ænville*) a smith's iron block: any thing upon which blows are laid. *Sbak.*

To be upon the anvil, to be in a state of formation or preparation (*figuratively*).

ANXIETY, *s.* (from the Lat. *anxietas*, pron. āng-zī'e-ty) trouble of mind respecting some future event, suspense with uneasiness, perplexity, care, concern, disquiet, disquietude, restlessness, carefulness, watchfulness, anxiousness, thoughtfulness, solicitude: *in medical language*, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

ANXIOUS, Ānx'ious, *a.* (Lat. *anxius*) disturbed about some uncertain event, solicitous, being in painful suspense, careful, thoughtful, restless, full of inquietude, uneasy, unquiet, disquiet, careful, as of a thing of great importance; *with* of, or about.

Ānx'ious-ly, *ad.* in an anxious manner.

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Ānx'ious-nēs, *s.* (anxious) the quality of being anxious, ANXIETY, thoughtfulness, solicitude; susceptibility of anxiety.

Ān'y, *pro. a.* (Sax. *anig*) every, whoever he be, whatever it be; whosoever, whatsoever: it is used in opposition to *none*.

A-ō'nī-ān, *a.* (in poetry) belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the muses.

Ā'o-rīst, *s.* (in grammar, Gr. *αοριστος*) indefinite.

A-ō'r'ta, *s.* (Gr. *αορτή*) the great artery arising immediately from the left ventricle of the heart.

A-pāce, *ad.* with speed, quickly, hastily.

A-pārt, *ad.* separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction, distinctly; at a distance.

A-pārt'mēt, *s.* (Fr. *apartement*) a part of a house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

Āp-a-thēt'i-cāl, *a.* (apathy) free from passion.

Āp'a-thy, *s.* (Gr. *a not*, and *παθος* feeling) the quality of not feeling, exemption from passion, insensibility, freedom from mental perturbation.

Āpe, *s.* (Icelandish) a kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees, a jackanapes, a baboon: *figuratively*, an imitator.

Āpe, *v. a.* to imitate, to mock, to MIMIC.

A-pēek', Āpēek', *ad.* (probably from *à pique*) in a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

Ā'pēr, *s.* (ape) a ridiculous imitator, a BUFFOON.

A-pēr'i-ēt, *a.* (Lat. *aperio* to open) opening, laxative, PURGATIVE.

A-pēr'i-tive, *a.* (Lat. *aperio*) laxative, PURGATIVE.

A-pért', *a.* (Lat. *apertus*) open, standing open.

A-pér'tion, *s.* (Lat. *apertus*) an opening, a passage through any thing; a gap, a BREACH; the act of opening, the state of being opened.

Ā-pért'nēs, *s.* (apert) openness.

Āp'ér-ture, *s.* an open place, an opening; a BREACH, a hole, the hole next the object glass of a telescope: the act of opening. *Holder.*

Ā'pēx, *s.* (in the *pl.* apices, Lat.) the point, tip, or top of any thing.

A-phær'e-sīs, *s.* (Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*) a figure in grammar, which takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-phē'li-ōn, *s.* (*pl.* aphelia, Gr. *ἀπό* from, and *ἥλιος* the sun) that part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at a point remotest from the sun.

A-phī-lān'thro-py, *s.* (Gr. *a without*, and *φιλανθρωπία* love of mankind) want of love to mankind.

Āph'o-ny, *s.* (Gr. *a without*, and *φωνή* speech) loss of speech, muteness, DUMBNESS.

Āph'o-rism, *s.* (Gr. *ἀφορισμός*) a MAXIM, a short pithy sentence, an unconnected position.

Āph-o-ris'tī-cāl, *a.* (aphorism) of the form of an aphorism.

Āph-o-ris'tī-cāl-ly, *ad.* in form of an aphorism.

Aphrodis'iac, *a.* (Gr. *αφροδιτη* Venus, pron. āph-ro-dīzh'i-āc) relating to the venereal disease, aphrodisiacal.

Āph-ro-dīs-iā-cal, *a.* APHRODISIAC.

Ā'pī-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *apis* a bee) the place where bees are kept.

A-pīce, *ad.* to the part or share of each.

Āpīsh, *a.* (ape) having the qualities of an ape, imitative, MIMICAL; affected, conceited, FOPFISH; silly, trifling, insignificant (*Glanville*); playful, wanton. *Prior.*

Āpīsh-ly, *ad.* in an apish manner; foppishly, conceitedly.

Āpīsh-ness, *s.* BUFFOONERY; mimicry, FOPPERY; insignificance; playfulness.

A-pit'pāt, *ad.* (*formed from the motion*) with quick palpitation.

A-plūs'tre, *s.* (L.) the ancient naval ensign. *Addis.*

A-pōc'a-lýpse, *s.* (Gr. ἀποκαλύπτω) revelation, discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings.

A-pōc-a-lýp'ti-cāl, *a.* containing revelation.

A-pōc-a-lýp'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to convey something secret.

A-pō'co-pe, *s.* (*in grammar*, Gr. ἀποκοπή) a figure by which the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

A-pōch'rý-pha, *s.* (Gr. ἀποκρύπτω) books whose authors are not known; books of doubtful authority.

A-pōch'rý-phāl, *a.* not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apochrypha.

A-pōch'rý-phāl-ly, *ad.* uncertainly.

A-pōch'rý-phāl-nēfs, *s.* uncertainness, doubtfulness of credit.

Āp-o-dic'ti-cāl, *a.* (Gr. ἀποδείξις) evident beyond contradiction, **DEMONSTRATIVE**.

Āp-o-gē'on, **Āp'o-gēe**, **Āp-o-gē'um**, *s.* (*in astronomy*, Gr. ἀπὸ from, and γῆ the earth) that point in which the sun, or any planet, is at the greatest possible distance from the earth.

A-pōl-o-gēt'ic, **A-pōl-o-gēt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. ἀπολογία *to defend*) that is said in defence of any thing or person, excusatory.

A-pōl-o-gēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in the way of defence or excuse.

A-pōl'o-gist, *s.* (apologize) he who makes an apology, a pleader in favour of another.

A-pōl'o-gize, *v. a.* to plead in favour of any person or thing, to make an apology, to make an excuse, to make one's defence; *with* for.

Āp'o-lōgue, *s.* (Gr. ἀπολόγος) **FABLE**, a story contrived to teach some moral truth.

ĀPOL'OGY, **A-pōl'o-gý**, *s.* (Gr. ἀπολογία) defence, excuse, advocacy, plea, allegation, vindication; *with* for: *apology* generally signifies rather *excuse* than *vindication*, and tends rather to *extenuate the fault* than prove innocence.

Āp'oph-thēgm, *s.* (Gr. ἀποφθίγμα) a remarkable saying, a valuable **MAXIM** uttered on some sudden occasion.

Āp-o-plēc'tic, *a.* (apoplexy) relating to an apoplexy.

Āp'o-plēx-y, *s.* (Gr. ἀποπληξίς) a sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion except the heart and thorax.

APOSTACY, **A-pōs'ta-cy**, *s.* (Gr. ἀποστασις) departure from what a man has professed (generally applied to *religion*); backsliding, desertion, an abandoning of king or state, revolt, degeneracy, defection; *with*, sometimes, from.

APOSTATE, **A-pōs'tate**, *s.* (Lat. apostata) one who has forsaken his profession (generally applied to that of *religion*) a backslider, renegade, renegado, revolter.

A-pōs'tāt'i-cāl, *a.* like an apostate, after the manner of an apostate.

A-pōs'ta-tize, *v. a.* (apostate) to backslide, to forsake one's religion, or principles; *with* from.

A-pōs'te-mate, *v. n.* (aposteme) to become an abscess or aposteme, to imposthumate, to gather, to swell and corrupt into matter.

A-pōs'te-mā'tion, *s.* the formation of an abscess or aposteme; imposthumation.

A-pōs'teme, **A-pōs'tume**, *s.* (Gr. ἀπόστημα) an abscess, a hollow purulent **SWELLING**.

A-pōs'tle, *s.* (Lat. apostolus) one of the twelve whom our Saviour sent to preach the gospel; a person sent by mandates to another.

A-pōs'tle-shíp, *s.* the office or dignity of an apostle.

A-pōs'tōlic, **A-pōs'tōl'i-cāl**, *a.* (apostle) delivered or taught by the apostles, belonging to the apostles.

A-pōs'tōl'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in manner of the apostles.

A-pōs'tōl'i-cāl-nēfs, *s.* apostolical authority; the quality of relating to the apostles.

A-pōs'tro-phe, *s.* (*in rhetoric*, Gr. ἀποστροφή) a figure or mode of expression in which the speaker breaks off abruptly, and directs his discourse to some other person: *in grammar*, a note of contraction by the use of a comma, as *tho'* for *though*, — *lov'd* for *loved*.

A-pōs'tro-phize, *v. n.* apostrophe, to address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*

Āp-o-thē'o-sis, *s.* (Gr. ἀποθεώσις) deification; the right of adding one to the number of the gods.

Āp'o-zēm, *s.* (Gr. ἀπο from, and ζέω *to boil*) a decoction, decocture.

Āp-pāl', *v. a.* (Fr. pâlir) to fright, to strike with sudden fear, to dismay, to **TERRIFY**.

Āp-pāl'ed, *p.* terrified, dismayed; *with* at.

† **Āp-pāl'm-nt**, *s.* impression of fear, discouragement, depression. *Bacon.*

Āp'pān-age, *s.* (*low Lat.* appanagium) lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

Āp-pā-rāt'us, *s.* (Lat.) things provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; **SHOW**.

Āp-pār'el, *s.* (Fr. appareil) **DRESS**, clothing; external habiliments. *Tatler.*

Āp-pār'el, *v. a.* to **DRESS**, to adorn with dress, to cover or deck, as with dress.

Āp-pār'ent, *a.* (Lat. apparens) plain, not doubtful, **INDUBITABLE**; seeming, in appearance, not real; **VISIBLE**, in opposition to secret; open, evident, notorious, known, not hidden, not merely suspected: **CERTAIN**, not presumptive. *Shakespeare.*

Āp-pār'ent-ly, *ad.* evidently, openly.

APPARITION, **Āp-pa-r'i-tion**, *s.* (Lat. appareo *to appear*) appearance, visibility; the thing appearing, a form, a visible object; a spectre, ghost, shade, shadow, manes, spirit, goblin, elf, fay, fairy, sprite or spright, sylph, ouphe, pluck, phasm, phantasm, phantom, a walking spirit, something only apparent, not real: *in astronomy*, the visibility of some luminary; opposed to *occultation*.

Āp-pār'i-tór, *s.* (Lat. appareo) a messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court, a summoner; the beadle of an university, or of a court of judicature.

† **Āp-pēach'**, *v. a.* to accuse, to inform against (*Sl.*); to censure, reproach, taint with accusation. *Dr.*

† **Āp-pēach'mēt**, *s.* charge, accusation. *Wotton.*

Āp-pēal', *v. n.* (Lat. appello) to transfer a cause from one to another; to refer to another as judge; to call another as witness; *with* to, and from: *in law*, † to accuse, to charge with a crime, *Sl.*: † a summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*

Āp-pēal', *s.* the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; the reference of any dispute to a competent judge; a call on any one as a witness.

Āp-pēal'ant, **Āp-pēal'er**, *s.* he who appeals, an appellant.

Āp-pēar', *v. n.* (Lat. appareo) to be in sight, to be visible; to become visible as a spirit; to stand in the presence of another, to exhibit one's

self in a court of justice; to be made clear by evidence; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute. *Arbutnot.*

Āp-pēar'ānce, *s.* the act of coming into sight, as the sudden *appearance* of the enemy; the thing seen, as the remarkable *appearances* in the sky; phenomenon, that quality of any thing which is visible; *PRETENCE*, semblance, not reality, outside show; entry into a place or company, coming, arrival; apparition, supernatural visibility; exhibition of a person to a court; open circumstances of a case; *PROBABILITY*, seeming, likelihood; presence, mien, aspect, *COUNTENANCE*. *Addison.*

Āp-pēar'ēr, *s.* the person who appears.

APPEAS'ABLE, Āp-pēas'a-ble, *a.* (appease) that may be pacified or appeased placable, reconcilable, willing to be appeased.

APPEAS'ABLENESS, Āp-pēas'a-ble-nēss, *s.* reconcilableness, placableness, placability, possibility of being reconciled, the quality of being easily appeased.

APPEASE', Āp-pēas'e', *v. a.* (Fr. appraiser) to pacify, reconcile, conciliate, turn away wrath, to make to like again, to cause to be liked again; to quiet, cool, becalm, assuage, compose, allay, calm, lull, hush, put in a state of peace.

Āp-pēas'mēnt, *s.* a state of peace.

Āp-pēas'ēr, *s.* a reconciler, pacifier, pacificator; one who quiets disturbances.

Āp-pēl'lānt, *s.* (Lat. appello *to call*) a challenger, one who summons another either in the lists or in a court of justice; one who appeals from a lower to a higher power.

Āp-pēl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. appellatio) name, style, title, word by which any thing is called.

Āp-pēl-la-tīve, *a.* (Lat. appellativum) belonging to common names; as fish, bird, &c.

Āp-pēl-la-tīve-ly, *ad.* according to the manner of nouns *appellative*.

Āp-pēl-la-to-ry, *a.* (appeal) that contains an appeal.

† Āp-pēl-lēr, *s.* (appeal) one who is appealed against, and accused. *Johnson.*

Āp-pēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. appendo) to hang any thing upon another, to suspend, to appendicate; to add to something; as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPEND'AGE, Āp-pēnd'age, *s.* something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a *portico* to a house; an appendication, adjunct, concomitant, annex, annexion, annexation, annexment, appendix, addition, additament.

Āp-pēnd'ānt, *a.* hanging to something else, belonging to, annexed, concomitant.

Āp-pēn'di-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. appendo) to APPEND.

Āp-pēn-di-cā'tion, *s.* adjunct, APPENDAGE.

Āp-pēn'dix, *s.* (*plu.* appendices, Lat.) something appended, or added to another thing; an adjunct, a concomitant, an APPENDAGE.

Āp-pēr-tān', *v. u.* (Fr. appartenir) to belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment; to pertain; to relate to; *with to*.

Āp-pēr-tān'mēnt, *s.* that which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakespeare.*

Āp-pēr'te nānce, *s.* (Fr. appartenance) that which belongs or relates to another thing. *Brown.*

Āp-pēr'ti-nēnt, *a.* (appertain) belonging to, relating to, having reference to something else. *Shakespeare.*

Āp-pe-tēnce, Āp-pe-tēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. appetentia)

carnal desire, sensual desire.

Milton.

Āp-pe-tī-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (appetible) DESIRABLENESS.

Āp-pe-tī-ble, *a.* (Lat. appetibilis) DESIRABLE.

Āp-pe-tīte, *s.* (Lat. appetitus) the natural desire of good, the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing, craving, eagerness after any thing; the thing eagerly desired; keenness of stomach, hunger, desire of food; *with to and of*.

Āp-pe-tī'tion, *s.* (Lat. appetio) DESIRE. *J. Hale.*

Āp-pe-tī-tīve, *a.* (appetite) craving, that desires; that has the quality of desiring.

APPLAUD', Āp-plāud', *v. a.* (Lat. applaudo) to praise by clapping the hand, to extol, clap, cry up, huzza, commend greatly; to praise in general.

Āp-plāud'ēr, *s.* who praises or commends.

APPLAUSE', Āp-plāus'e', *s.* (Lat. applausus) approbation loudly expressed, praise, commendation, plaudit, eclat, a clap, a clapping of hands, acclaim, acclamation.

Āp-plāus'īve, *a.* laudative, APPLAUDING.

Āp'ple, *s.* (Sax. æppel) the fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye. *Deuteronomy.*

Āp'ple grāft, *s.* a twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

Āp'ple tāt', *s.* a tart made of apples.

Āp'ple wōm-ān, *s.* a woman who sells apples, or who keeps a fruit-stall.

† Āp-plī'a-ble, *a.* (apply) applicable.

Āp-plī'ānce, *s.* (apply) the act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakespeare.*

Āp-plī-ca-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (applicable) fitness to be applied to something, applicableness.

Āp-plī-ca-ble, *a.* (apply) that may be applied, as properly relating to something, fit to be applied.

Āp-plī-ca-ble-nēss, fitness to be applied to something, applicability.

Āp-plī-ca-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

Āp-plī-cā'tion, *s.* (apply) the act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner: solicitation, INTREATY; the employment of means to a certain end; close study, intenseness of thought; attention to some particular affair, ASSIDUITY, *with to*; reference to some case or position; as, "*the story was told, and the bearers made the application.*"

Āp-plī-ca-tīve, *a.* (apply) that does apply, applicatory.

Āp-plī-ca-to-ry, *a.* (apply) applicative.

Āp-plī-ca-to-ry, *s.* that which applies.

Āp-plŷ', *v. a.* (Lat. applico) to put one thing to another; to dress a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable to something; to put to a certain use; to use as the mean to an end; to study, to fix the mind on; to have recourse to as a solicitor or petitioner, *with to*: to address to. *Milton.*

Āp-plŷ', *v. u.* to SUIT, to agree; to have recourse to as a petitioner; to attach by way of influence.

Āp-plŷ'ing, *p.* putting to; soliciting, &c. *with to*.

APPOINT', Āp-pōint', *v. a.* (Fr. appointer) to mark out, align, fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction; to settle any thing by compact; to ESTABLISH any thing by decree; to equip, to furnish in all points, to supply with all things necessary.

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Āp-pōin'tér, *s.* he who settles or fixes any thing or place.

Āp-pōint'mēt, *s.* (Fr. *appointement*) stipulation, compact, CONTRACT; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned; decree, ESTABLISHMENT; order, direction; equipment, furniture; allowance paid to any man, SALARY.

Āp-pōrt'ion, *v. a.* (Lat. *portio*) to set out in just proportion, to SHARE.

Āp-pōrt'ion-mēt, *s.* the division of a rent, or of any thing else, into proper shares.

Āp-pō-sīte, *a.* (Lat. *appositus*) proper, FIT; well-adapted to place, time, or circumstance.

Āp-pō-sīte-ly, *ad.* properly, fitly, suitably.

Āp-pō-sīte-nēss, *s.* FITNESS, propriety.

Āp-pō-sī'tion, *s.* (Lat. *appositio*) the addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass: *in grammar*, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *King George*.

APPRAISE, Āp-prāise', *v. a.* (Fr. *apprecier*) to set a price on any thing, in order to sale, to value, prize, rate, estimate, appreciate, or appretiate.

APPRAISEMENT, Āp-prāise'mēt, *s.* the act of appraising; a valuation, appreciation, estimation, prize, rate, estimate; the value of the thing appraised.

Āp-prāis'ér, *s.* a person appointed to set a value on things to be sold, an AUCTIONEER.

Appré'ciate, Appré'tiate, (Fr. *apprecier*, *pron.* āp-prēsh'hi-ate) to set a price on any thing, to APPRAISE; to set a high value on, to esteem, to hold in estimation.

Apprecia'tion, Appretia'tion, *s.* (French, *pron.* āp-prēsh'hi-ā'tion) valuation, estimation, APPRAISEMENT.

APPREHEND, Āp-pre-hēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. *apprehendo*) to lay hold on, to arrest, attach, catch, stop, detain, SEIZE in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind, to understand, COMPREHEND, have knowledge of; to dread, to fear, to be afraid of, to think on with terror.

Āp-pre-hēnd'ér, *s.* conceiver, thinker. *Glanville*.

Āp-pre-hēn'si-ble, *a.* (apprehend) that may be apprehended, or conceived, CONCEIVABLE.

Āp-pre-hēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. *apprehensio*) the mere contemplation of things; mental perception, opinion, sentiments, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them; fear, suspicion of something to happen, or to be done; SEIZURE, attachment; the power of seizing, catching or holding.

Āp-pre-h'n'sive, *a.* (apprehend) quick to understand; fearful; perceptive feeling. *Milton*.

Āp-pre-hēn'siv-nēss, *s.* quickness of conception; fearfulness, suspiciousness of what may happen.

Āp-prēn'tice, *s.* (Fr. *apprenti*) one bound to another for a certain term, to learn a trade.

Āp-prēn'tice-hōod, *s.* the term during which the apprentice serves his master.

Āp-prēn'tice-shīp, *s.* the term or years which an apprentice is to serve his master.

Āp-priz', *v. a.* (Fr. *appris* *informed, learned*) to acquaint, to INFORM, to give knowledge of any thing.

APPROACH, Āp-prōach', *v. n.* (Fr. *approcher*) to draw near locally, to appropinquate, to come up to; to draw near, as time, to approximate: to make a progress toward—*mentally*; to come near, by natural affinity or resemblance.

APPROACH, Āp-prōach', *s.* the act of drawing near, approximation, coming, the act of coming; access; hostile advance; means of advancing. *Dryden*.

Āp-prōach'a-ble, *a.* accessible; that one may reach, go to, or arrive at.

Āp-prōach'ér, *s.* one who approaches or draws near.

Āp-prōach'less, *a.* inaccessible, unapproachable, that cannot be approached.

Āp-prōach'mēt, *s.* the act of coming near. *Brown*.

Āp-pro-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *approbatio*) the act of approving, or expressing himself satisfied, approval, approbance, the liking of any thing, approvement; commendation, APPLAUSE: attestation, support. *Shakespeare*.

† Āp-prōb', *s.* (approve) approbation, commendation. *Shakespeare*.

Āp-pro-pīn'quāte, *v. n.* (Lat. *appropinquo*) to draw nigh to, to APPROACH.

Āp-prōpri-a-ble, *a.* (appropriate) that may be appropriated; that may be restrained to something particular.

Āp-prōpri-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *appropriier*) to consign to some particular use or person; to claim, convert, or usurp the property of, to take to himself an exclusive right; to make peculiar to something, to annex by combination; *in law*, to alienate a benefice.

Āp-prōpri-ate, *a.* PECULIAR, consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

Āp-pro-pri-ā'tion, *s.* (French) the application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word: *in law*, the alienation of a benefice to some religious house.

Āp-prōpri-a-tōr, *s.* he who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Āp-prōv'a-ble, *a.* that merits approbation.

Āp-prōv'al, *s.* (approve) APPROBATION. *Temple*.

Āp-prōv'ance, *s.* (approve) APPROBATION. *Thomson*.

Āp-prōv'e, *v. a.* (Fr. *approuver*) to like, to allow of, to be pleased with; to express liking, to commend, to praise; to PROVE, to make trial of; to shew, to justify; to render acceptable, to make, or shew worthy of approbation.

Āp-prōv'ed, *p.* commended, proved, &c. *with* of.

Āp-prōv'mēt, *s.* (approve) APPROBATION. *Hayward*.

Āp-prōv'ér, *s.* he who approves; he who makes trial: *in law*, one who, confessing felony of himself, accuses another, and appears in evidence against him.

Āp-prōx'i-mate, *a.* (Lat. *ad to, and proximus near*) near to, approaching.

Āp-prōx'i-mate, *v. n.* (Lat. *ad to, and proximo to approach*) to draw near, to draw on, to appropinquate, to APPROACH.

Āp-prōx-i-mā'tion, *s.* APPROACH to any thing, the act of drawing nigh.

Āp-pūlf', *s.* (Lat. *appulfus*) the act of striking against any thing, a COLLISION.

Āp-pār'te-nance, *s.* (*in law*) that which belongs to something else which is considered as the principal.

Ā'pri-cōt, Ā'pri-cōck, *s.* (Lat. *apricus sunny*) a kind of wall-fruit.

Ā'prīl, *s.* (Lat. *Aprilis*) the fourth month of the year.

Ā'pron, *s.* (*uncert. deriv. pron.* * ā'pōrn) a cloth worn before to keep the other dress clean.

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* A'pron mán, *s.* a workman, **ARTIFICER**. *Shi*
 * A'pron-éd, *a.* wearing an apron.
 Apt, *a.* (Lat. aptus) **FIT**; having a tendency to, liable to, inclined to, led to, disposed to; **READY**, quick; qualified for.
 Āpt, *v. a.* (Lat. apto) to **SUIT**, to adapt; to **FIT**, to qualify, to dispose, to prepare.
 Ap'tate, *v. a.* (Lat. aptatum) to make fit. *Bailey*.
 Ap'ti-tude, *s.* (French) **FITNESS**, aptness, **READINESS**, disposition, inclination, **TENDENCY**.
 Āpt'ly, *ad.* fitly, properly, with just connection or correspondence, justly, pertinently; readily, acutely.
 Apt'nēss, *s.* **FITNESS**, suitability; disposition to any thing (*of persons*); quickness of apprehension, readiness to learn; **TENDENCY** (*of things*).
 Ap'tote, *s.* (in grammar, Gr. α and ω words) a noun which is not declined with cases.
 Ā'qua for'tis, *s.* (Lat.) a corrosive, acid liquor.
 Ā'qua rē'gi-a, *s.* (Lat.) an acid liquor which dissolves gold, the king of metals.
 A-quā'ri-ūs, *s.* (in astronomy, Lat.) the eleventh sign in the zodiac, the water-bearer.
 A-quāt'ic, *a.* (Lat. aquaticus) **WATERY**; living in the water; growing in the water.
 A-quāt'ile, *a.* (L. aquatilis) inhabiting the water.
 Ā'qua vitæ, *s.* (Lat.) brandy, any ardent spirit.
 Ā'que-duct, *s.* (Lat. aqueductus) a conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; a conduit.
 Ā'que-ōus, *a.* (Lat. aqua water) **WATERY**.
 Ā'que-ōus-nēss, (Lat. aquositas) **WATERISHNESS**.
 Aqu'il-ine, *a.* (Lat. aquilinus) resembling an eagle: when applied to the nose, hooked.
 † A-quōse, *a.* (Lat. aqua) **WATERY**. *Johnson*
 † A-quōs'i-ty, *s.* (aquose) **WATERINESS**. *Johnson*.
 Ā'a-bic, *s.* (Arabic) the language of the Arabians.
 Ā'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. arato plough) fit for the plough, **TILLABLE**, productive of corn.
 Ar-äck', Ār-räck', *s.* a spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies.
 A-rā'ne-ōus, *a.* (Lat. arenea) like a cobweb.
 A-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. aratio) the act or practice of ploughing.
 Ār'bāl-ist, *s.* (Lat. arcus a bow, and balista an engine to throw stones) a crossbow.
 Ār'bī-tér, *s.* (Lat.) a judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit, an **ARBITRATOR**: one who has the power of decision or regulation, a judge. *Mil.*
 Ār'bī-tra-ble, *a.* (Lat. arbitror) arbitrary, **DESPO-TIC**, depending on the will.
 Ār-bit'ra-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. arbitror) will, determination, choice. *Milton*.
 Ār'bī-tra-rī-ly, *ad.* with no other rule than the will, despotically, absolutely.
 Ār-bī-trā'rī-ōus, *a.* (Lat. arbitrarius) arbitrary, **DESPO-TIC**, depending on the will.
 Ār-bī-trā'rī-ōus-ly, *ad.* **ARBITRARILY**.
 Ār'bī-tra-ry, *a.* (Lat. arbitrarius) **DESPO-TIC**, absolute, bound by no law; depending on no rule, capricious.
 Ār'bī-trate, *v. a.* (Lat. arbitror) to decide, award, adjudge, determine a contest between parties.
 Ār'bī-trate, *v. n.* to give judgment.
 Ār'bī-tra-rī-nēss, *s.* (arbitrary) **DESPO-TICALNESS**.
ARBITRATION, Ār'bī-trā-tion, *s.* (Lat. arbitror) the determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending, arbitrement, decision, award, umpirage.
ARBITRATOR, Ār'bī-tra-tór, *s.* (arbitrate) an extraordinary judge between party and party,

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chosen by their mutual consent, an arbiter, an umpire, a referee.
 Ār-bit're-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. arbitror) decision, determination, **ARBITRATION**; compromise. *Bacon*.
 Ār'bo-rēt, *s.* (Lat. arbor) a small tree or shrub.
 Ār'bo-rist, *s.* (Fr. arboriste) a naturalist who makes trees his study.
 Ār'bo-rēus, *a.* (Lat. arbor) belonging to a tree.
 Ār'bo'ir, *s.* (Lat. arbor) a shady bowyer.
 Arc, *s.* (Lat. arcus) a segment of a circle; not more than a semicircle: an arch. *Pope*.
 Ār-cā-num, *s.* (flu. arcana, Lat.) a secret.
 Arch, *s.* (Lat. arcus) part of a circle, not more than the half; a concameration, a **VAULT**; an imbowment; a building open below and closed above, used for bridges and other works: the sky, or vault of heaven; † a chief. *Shakespeare*.
 Arch, *v. a.* (Lat. arcuo) to build arches, to cover with arches, to form into arches.
 Arch, *a.* (Gr. ἀρχος chief) **CHIEF**, of the first class; waggish, mirthful, triflingly mischievous; parlous, **ACUTE**; sly, **CUNNING**.
 Arch-ān'gēl, *s.* (Lat. archangelus) one of the highest order of angels.
 Arch-ān-gēl'ic, *a.* belonging to archangels.
 Arch-bish'ōp, *s.* (arch and bishop) the chief bishop.
 Arch-bish'ōp-ric, *s.* the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
 Arch-dē'a'con, *s.* one who supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as belong to the episcopal functions.
 Arch-dē'a-con-ry, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
 Arch-dē'a-con-shīp, *s.* the office of an archdeacon.
 Arch-dūke', *s.* (Lat. archedux) a title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.
 Arch dūch'ēss, *s.* (arch and duchess) the title of the wife, daughter, or sister of an archduke.
 Arch-dūch'y, *s.* the territory of an archduke.
 ARCH'ED, Ārch'ēd, *a.* (arch) vaulted, camerated, roofed, arcuate, testudinated, made in form of an arch.
 Arch'ēr, *s.* (Lat. arcus a bow) one who shoots or fights with a bow, a bowyer, a bowman.
 Arch'ēr-y, *s.* the art or use of the bow.
 Arch'es court, *s.* the supreme consistory belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.
 Ār-che-ty'pāl, *a.* (Lat. archetypus) **ORIGINAL**, being a pattern from which copies are made.
 Ār-che-ty'pe, *s.* (Lat. archetypum) the **ORIGINAL** of which any resemblance is made.
 Ār-chī-dī-āc'o-nal, *a.* (Lat. archidiaconus) belonging to an archdeacon.
 Ār-chī-e-pī'sco-pāl, *a.* (Lat. archiepiscopus) belonging to the archbishop.
 Ār-chī-tēct, *s.* (Lat. architectus) a professor of the art of building; a contriver of a building, a builder; the contriver or former of any compound body; the contriver of any thing.
 Ār-chī-tēc'tive, *a.* (architect) that performs the work of architecture.
 Ār-chī-tēc'tōn'ic, *a.* (Gr. ἀρχος chief, and τεκτων an artificer) that has the power or skill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.
 Ār-chī-tēc'tu-rāl, *a.* belonging to architecture.
 Ār-chī-tēc'ture, *s.* (Lat. architectura) the art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.
 Ār-chī-trave, *s.* (Gr. ἀρχος chief, and Lat. trabs a beam) that part of a column which lies imme-

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diately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

Archives, *Ar'chives*, *s. pl.* (Lat. *archiva*) the place where records or ancient writings are kept: records, authentic memorials.

Arch'nēss, *s.* (arch) CUNNING, slinefs; waggrifhnefs, mifchievousnefs; parlousnefs, ACUTENESS.

Arch-prēlate, *s.* (arch and prelate) chief prelate.

Arch'wife, *ad.* in the form of an arch.

Arc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *arcto to straiten*) straitening, tightening, confinement to a narrow compafs.

Arctic, *a.* (Gr. *αρκτος the bear*) NORTHERN.

Ar'cu-ate, *a.* (Lat. *arcuatus*) BENT, bowed, having the form of an arch.

Ar-cu-ā'tion, *s.* the act of bending any thing, incurvation; the ftate of being bent, CROOKEDNESS.

Ar-cu-bū'if-tēr, *s.* (Lat. *arcus a bow, and baliftra an engine*) a cross-bow-man.

Ar'dēn-cy, *s.* (ardent) ARDOUR, intenfenefs, vehemence; EAGERNESS, warmth of affection.

AR'DENT, *Ar'dēnt*, *a.* (Lat. *ardens burning*) hot, burning, fiery, intense; fierce, vehement, having the appearance or quality of fire; eager, zealous, keen, fervent, fervid, warm in devotion; fpirituofus, fpiritous; warm of defire, paffionate, affectionate.

Ar'dēnt-ly, *ad.* eagerly, affectionately.

AR'DOUR, *Ar'dōūr*, *s.* (Lat. *ardor*) HEAT; fervour, fervency, fervidnefs, warmth of devotion, zeal, ardency, EAGERNESS; warmth, or heat of affection; as, love, defire, courage: the perfon ardent or bright. *Milton.*

† Ar-dū'i-ty, *s.* (arduous) height; difficulty. *Johnfon.*

Ar'du-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *arduus*) lofty, high, hard to climb; DIFFICULT; painful, LABORIOUS.

Ar'du-ōūs-nefs, *s.* height, DIFFICULTY, toilsome-nefs, LABORIOUSNESS.

Are, *v.* the *first, fecond, and third perfons plural of the prefent tense of the verb to be.*

Are-a, *s.* (Lat.) the furface contained between any lines or boundaries, the fuperficial content; any open furface, as, the floor of a room, the open part of a church, the vacant part or ftage of an amphitheatre; an enclosed place, as lifts, or a bowling green, or grafs-plot.

† A-rēad', *A-rēad'*, *v. a.* (Sax. *aredan to counfel*) to advife, to direct. "But mark what I aread thee now." *Milton's Paradise Loft.*

A-re-fā'ction, (Lat. *arefacio to dry*) the act of drying; the ftate of growing dry.

Are-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *arefacio*) to DRY, to exhaust of moifture.

A-rē'na, *s.* (Lat.) gravel, fmall fand, gravel generated in the kidneys or bladder.

Ar-e-nā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *arena fund*) SANDY.

A-rēn'u-lōūs, *a.* (Lat. *arenula*) SANDY, gravelly.

Ar'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. *argentum*) filver, of filver; bright like filver.

Ar'gil, *s.* (Lat. *argilla*) potters' clay.

Ar-gil-lā'ceous, *Ar-gil'lōūs*, *a.* CLAYEY, confifting of argil, partaking of the nature of argil.

ARGUE', *Ar'gue*, *v. n.* (Lat. *arguo*) to reafon, to offer reafons, to ratiocinate; to expofitulate, to perfuade by argument; to difpute, difcourfe, debate, raife difquifitions; *with* with or againft.

Ar'gue, *v. a.* to prove any thing by argument; to debate any queftion; to prove as an argument.

Ar-gu-ēr, *s.* a reafoner, a DISPUTANT.

AR'GUMENT, *Ar-gu-mēnt*, *s.* (L. *argumentum*) a reafon alleged for or againft any thing; the

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subject of any difcourfe or writing, the contents of any work fumm'd up in abfttract; a debate, difpute, controverfy, difputation, reafoning, argumentation, ratiocination; *with* for.

ARGUMENTAL, *Ar-gu-mēn'tāl*, *a.* belonging to argument, argumentative, reafoning, difputative, difcurfory, difcurfive, dialectical, rational, logical.

Ar-gu-mēn-tā't'ō, *s.* (argument) the act of reafoning, reafoning, the act of deducing one propofition from another; ARGUMENT, ratiocination.

Ar-gu-mēn'ta-tive, *a.* (argument) confifting of argument, containing argument, ARGUMENTAL: *applied* to perfons, difputatious, difpofed to controverfy.

Ar-gūte', *a.* (Lat. *argutus*) fubtile, WITTY, fharp, keen, parlous, ACUTE; fhriU.

Ar'id, *a.* (Lat. *aridus*) DRY, parched with heat.

A-rīd'i-ty, *s.* (arid) DRYNESS, ficcity: *theologically*, a kind of infenfibility in devotion.

Ar'i-ēs, *s.* (Lat.) one of the twelve figns of the zodiac, the ram, the firft vernal fign.

Ar'i-e-tate, (Lat. *arieto*) to but like a ram; to batter, to beat down with an inftrument called a ram.

Ar-i-e-tā'tion, *s.* the act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram; the act of ftriking or conflicting in general, a percuffion, a STROKE.

Ar-i-ēt'ta, *s.* (Ital.) a fhort air, fong, or tune.

A-right', *ad.* rightly, without mental error; without crime; without failing of the end defigned.

Ar-i-o-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *hariolus a footherfayer*) footherfaying, vaticination, PREDICTION.

A-rīse', *v. n.* (a and rife) to mount upward as the fun; to get up from fleep, or reft; to come into view, as from obfcurity; to revive from death; to proceed, or have its original: to enter on a new ftation, to fucceed to power or office (*Corvelley*): to commence hoftility. "And when he arofe againft me, I fmote him." 1 *Sam.*

A-rīsen, *part. paff.* of to *arife*; rifen, got up.

Ar'il-ta, *s.* (in *botany*) awn, the long needle-like beard proceeding from the hufk of corn or grafs.

Ar-if-tōc'ra-cy, *s.* (Gr. *ἀριστος greateft, and κρατία to govern*) that form of government which places the fupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclufively of the people.

Ar-if-to-crāt', *s.* a favourer of ariftocracy.

Ar-if-to-crāt'ic, *Ar-if-to-crāt'i-cāl*, *a.* relating to ariftocracy, including a form of government by the nobles.

A-rīth'mē-tic, *s.* (Gr. *ἀριθμος number, and μετρεῖν to meafure*) the fcience of numbers; the art of computation.

Ar-īth-mēt'i-cāl, *a.* according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

Ar-īth-mēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in an arithmetical manner, by the rules of arithmetic.

A-rīth-mē-tic'ian, *s.* a mafter of the art of numbers; an ACCOUNTANT.

Ark, *s.* (Lat. *arca a cheft*) the vefTel in which Noah preferved himfelf and family in the univerfal deluge; the cheft in which the Jews keep the two tables of the law.

Arm, *s.* (Sax. *earm*) the limb which reaches from the fhoulder to the hand; the bow of a tree; an inlet of water from the fea: *figuratively*, POWER, might.

Arm, *v. a.* (Lat. *armo*) to furnifh with weapons

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offensive or defensive; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to fit up, to furnish; as, to *arm* a loadstone;—to provide against.

Arm, *v. n.* to take arms, to be fitted with arms.

Ar-mā-da, *s.* (Span.) a naval armament, a fleet.

Ar-ma-diſſo, *s.* (Span.) a small quadruped found at Brazil.

Ar-mia-mēt, *s.* (Lat. *armamentum*) a force equipped for war: generally, a naval force.

Ar-ma-tur, *s.* (Lat. *armatura*) armour.

Arm'ed chair, *s.* an elbow chair.

† *Arm'gānt*, *a.* slender in the arm. *Shak.*

Arm'hōle, *s.* the cavity under the shoulder.

Ar'mi-gér, *s.* (L.) an armour-bearer, an *ESQUIRE*.

Ar-mi-gér-ōus, *a.* (armiger) bearing arms.

Ar-milla-ry, *a.* (Lat. *armilla* a bracelet) resembling a bracelet. "An *armillary* sphere." *Harris.*

Ar-mip'o-tēnce, *s.* (Lat. *arma* arms, and *potentia* power) power in war.

Ar-mip'o-tēt, *a.* (Lat. *armipotens*) powerful in arms, mighty in war.

Ar-mis'o-nānt, *Ar-mis'o-noūs*, *a.* (Lat. *armifonus*) rustling with armour.

Ar-mis-tic, *s.* (Lat. *armistitium*) a cessation of war for a short time, a short *TRUCE*.

Arm'let, *s.* (arm) a little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armour for the arm; a *BRACELET* for the arm.

Ar'mōr-ér, *s.* (armour) he who makes armour or weapons: he who dresses another in armour.

Ar-mōri-āl, (*French*) belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

Ar-mo-ry, *s.* (armour) a repository for arms; armour, arms of defence. *Milton.*

Ar'mōir, *s.* (Fr. *armure*) defensive arms, armature.

Ar'mōir bear-ér, *s.* who carries another's arms.

Arm'pit, *s.* the hollow under the shoulder.

Arms, *s. plu.* weapons of defence; armour of defence; a state of hostility, war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns *armorial* of a family.

Army, *s.* (Fr. *armée*) a collection of armed men; a host, a great number; the soldiery.

Ar-o-māt'ic, *Ar-o-māt'i-cāl*, *a.* (Lat. *aroma* spice) spicy, *FRAGRANT*, strong scented.

Ar-o-māt'ics, *s. plu.* spices; pungent vegetables.

Ar-o-māt-i-zā-tion, *s.* (aromatize) the mixture of a due proportion of aromatic spices or drugs with any medicine.

A-rōm'a-tize, *v. a.* (Fr. *aromatifer*) to scent with spices; to impregnate with spices, to spice, to flavour, to *RELISH*; to scent, to *PERFUME*.

A-rōse, *pret.* of the verb to *arise*; did arise.

A-rōund, *ad.* in a circle, on every side.

A-rōund, *prep.* about, encircling.

A-rōuse, *v. a.* to wake from sleep; to stir up, to *EXCITE*.

A-rōw, *ad.* in a row, with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

A-rōynt, *ad.* be gone, away. *Shakespeare.*

Ar'que-buse, *s.* (French) a hand-gun; a fusée.

Ar'que-bu-si-ér, *s.* a soldier armed with an *arquebuse*.

Ar-rāign, *v. a.* (Fr. *arranger to set in order*) to set a thing in order, or in its place; to place or arrange a prisoner (after having been indicted) in a court of justice in order for trial, to bring him to the bar, on his trial; to accuse, to charge with a fault in general; *with* for *before the fault or crime*.

Ar-rāign'mēt, *s.* the act of arraigning; the state of a prisoner brought to the bar on his trial; a charge, accusation, *IMPEACHMENT*.

ART

Ar-rāng', *v. a.* (Fr. *arranger to set in order*) to put into proper order for any purpose.

Ar-rāng'mēt, *s.* (French) the act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in proper order, orderly posture or disposition.

Ar-rānt, *a.* (*probably from errant*) bad in a high degree; mere, downright; as, "an *arrant* fool."

Ar-rānt-ly, *ad.* corruptly; shamefully, notoriously.

Ar-rās, *s.* (*from Arras, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven*) tapestry, hangings.

Ar-rāy, *s.* (Teutonic, *reya*) order, arrangement, disposition,—*chiefly of war*; *DRESS*. *Dryden.*

Ar-rāy, *v. a.* (*old Fr. arroyer*) to put in order; to deck, *DRESS*, adorn the person; *with* with, or in.

Ar-rēar, *ad.* (Fr. *arriere*) behind.

Ar-rēar, *s.* that which remains behind unpaid, though due.

† *Ar-rēar'age*, *s.* any sum remaining unpaid when due, *arrears*.

Ar-rēp-titious, *a.* (Lat. *arreptus*) snatched away; crept in privily.

Ar-rēt', *v. a.* (Fr. *arrêter*) to seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice, to *SEIZE* any thing by law; to lay hold on, detain, *APPREHEND*; to withhold, hinder, *DELAY*; to stop motion, to stop, to *OBSTRUCT*. *Bacon.*

Ar-rēt', *s.* any caption, *SEIZURE* of the person; a stop, hinderance, *OBSTRUCTION*.

Ar-rēt', *s.* (Fr.) a decree, a decision of a foreign court.

Ar-ride, *v.* (Lat. *arrideo*) to laugh at, to mock; to smile, to look pleasantly on one.

Ar-rière, *s.* (French) the last body of an army.

Ar-rivāl, *s.* (*arrive*) the act of coming to any place, coming: *figuratively*, the attainment of any purpose.

Ar-rivē, *v. n.* (Fr. *arriver*) to come to any place by water; to reach any place by traveling; to reach any point; to gain any thing by progressive approach: to *HAPPEN*. *Waller.*

Ar-ro-gānce, *Ar-ro-gān-cy*, *s.* (Lat. *arrogantia*) the act or quality of taking much on one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims, *PRIDE*, haughtiness, lordliness, presumption, presumptuousness.

Ar-ro-gānt, *a.* (Lat. *arrogans*) given to make exorbitant claims, assuming, haughty, *PROUD*.

Ar-ro-gānt-ly, *ad.* in an arrogant manner.

Ar-ro-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *arrogare*) to assume, to take on one's self, to claim vainly, to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

Ar-row, *s.* (Sax. *arewe*) the pointed weapon shot from a bow, a bolt, a *DART*.

Ar-row-y, *a.* consisting of arrows. *Milton.*

Ar-se, *s.* (Sax. *earse*) the buttocks, the *POSTERIOBS*, the hind-part of an animal.

To hang an arse, to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

Ar-sē-nāl, *s.* (Ital. *arsenale*) a repository of things requisite for war, a magazine of military stores.

Ar-sēn'i-cāl, *a.* (arsenic) containing arsenic, consisting of arsenic.

Ar'sen-ic, *s.* (Gr. *ἀρσενικος*) a poisonous mineral.

Art, *s.* (Fr. *art*) the power of doing something not taught by nature nor instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an art;—a science,—as, the liberal *arts*;—a *TRADE*;—artfulness, *DEXTERITY*; skill, *CUNNING*: speculation. *Sb.*

Ar-tē-ri-āl, *a.* (artery) that relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Ar-te-ri-ōt'o-my, *s.* (Gr. *ἀρτηρία* an artery, and *τομή* to cut) the operation of letting blood from an artery.

Ar-te-ry, *s.* (Lat. *arteria*) a conical canal, convey-

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ing the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Art'ful, *a.* (art and full) CUNNING; skilful, DEXTEROUS; performed with art. *Dryden.*

Art'ful-ly, *ad.* skilfully, dexterously.

Art'ful-ness, *s.* SKILFULNESS; CUNNING.

Ar-thrit'ic, Ar-thrit'i-cäl, *s.* (arthritis) gouty, relating to the gout; relating to the joints.

Ar-thrit'is, *s.* (Gr. ἀρθρίτις) the gout.

Art'i-choke, *s.* (in botany) an esculent plant.

Art'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. articulus) a part of speech; as, *a, an, the*; a single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing; terms, CONTRACT, stipulations; point of time, exact time.

Art'i-cle, *v. n.* to stipulate, to CONTRACT, to bargain, to make terms; *with* with.

Art'i-cle, *v. a.* to draw up in particular articles.

Ar-tic'u-lär, *a.* (Lat. articularis) belonging to the joints, or to diseases affecting the joints.

Ar-tic'u-late, *a.* (Lat. articulus) distinct, divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety.

An *articulate* pronunciation,—a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

Ar-tic'u-late, *v. a.* (article) to form words, to utter distinct syllables, to speak as a man: †to draw up in articles; †to make terms, to treat. *Shak.*

Ar-tic'u-late, *v. n.* to speak distinctly.

Ar-tic'u-late-ly, *ad.* in an articulate voice.

Ar-tic'u-late-ness, *s.* the quality of being articulate, distinctness of pronunciation.

Ar-tic-u-lä'tion, *s.* the juncture, or joint of bones: in *grammar*, the act of forming words; distinct pronunciation: in *botany*, the knots of the cane, and other plants.

Art'i-fice, *s.* (Lat. artificium) TRICK, fraud, stratagem, finesse, craft, CUNNING; art, trade, skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER, Ar-tif'i-cér, *s.* (Lat. artifex) a manufacturer, an artist, a craftsman, manualist, wright, workmaster, workman, apron-man: a forger, contriver. *Milton.*

Ar-ti-fi'cial, *a.* (Fr. artificiel) made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine: †artful, contrived with skill. *Temple.*

Ar-ti-fi'cial-ly, *ad.* by art, not naturally: †artfully, with skill, with good contrivance. *Sidn.*

Ar-till'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. artillerie) missile weapons of war, cannon, great ordnance.

Art'i-gän, *s.* (French) a manufacturer, an ARTIFICER.

Art'ist, *s.* (Fr. artiste) the professor of an art, generally of an art manual; a skilful man. *Locke.*

Art'less, *a.* UNSKILFUL, inexpert, wanting art; void of fraud, sincere, undisguised; as, an *artless* maid; contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

Art'less-ly, *ad.* in an artless manner, without skill; naturally, sincerely, without craft.

Art'less-ness, *s.* native simplicity, sincerity, freedom from disguise or artifice.

Ar-ün-din'e-ous, *a.* (Lat. arundineus) abounding with reeds.

As, *conj.* (Teut. als) in the same manner with something else; in the manner that; that (in a consequential sense); in the state of another; like, of the same kind with; as if; according to what; as it were; while; because.

As for, with respect to. As if, in the same manner that it would be if. As to, with respect to. As well as, equally with. As though, as if.

As'a-foet'i-da, *s.* a medicinal gum or resin.

As-bes'tine, *a.* (asbestos) partaking of the nature of asbestos, incombustible.

As-bes'tós, *s.* (Gr. ασβέστος) a kind of native fossil stone, which can be split into threads and filaments, and which cannot be consumed by fire.

As-car'i-des, *s.* (Greek) little worms in the rectum.

As-cend', *v. a.* (L. ascendo) to mount, to climb up.

ASCEND', As-cend', *v. n.* to move upward, to mount, rise, climb, soar, tower; to proceed from one degree of good to another (*Watts*); to stand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

ASCENDANCY, As-cen'dän-cy, *s.* influence, a'cendant, superior power, predominancy, prepotency, prevalence, superiority.

ASCENDANT, As-cend'änt, *a.* superiour, paramount, predominant, upper, overpowering; above the horizon.

As-cend'änt, *s.* height, elevation (*Temple*); superiority, influence, ASCENDANCY; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward; the part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon.

As-cen'sion, *s.* (Lat. ascensio) the act of ascending or rising: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven;—the thing rising or mounting.

ASCENT', As-cent', *s.* (Lat. ascensus) rise, the act of rising, the act of mounting; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place, a rise, steep, acclivity, elevation, steepness: a climax, a gradation.

As-cér-täin', *v. a.* (old Fr. ascertainer) to make certain, to make sure, to fix, to establish, to make confident, to take away doubt.

As-cér-täin'a-ble, *a.* possible to be ascertained or established, definable.

As-cér-täin'd, *p.* made certain, assured; *with* of.

As-cér-täin'ér, *s.* one who proves or establishes.

As-cér-täin'mént, *s.* a settled rule, an established standard. *Swift.*

As-cét'ic, *a.* (Gr. ἀσκητικός) employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

As-cét'ic, *s.* a recluse, a HERMIT.

As-cites, *s.* (G. ἀσцитες) a species of dropsy.

As-cit'ic, As-cit'i-cäl, *a.* PROPSICAL.

As-ci-tit'ious, *a.* (Lat. ascititius) supplemental, ADDITIONAL, not inherent, not original.

As-crí-ba-ble, *a.* (ascribe) that may be ascribed, attributable, imputable.

As-crib', *v. a.* (Lat. ascribo) to attribute to as a cause; to attribute, impute, charge upon, as a quality to persons; to attribute as *accident* to substance.

†As-críp'tion, *s.* (Lat. ascriptio) the act of ascribing; qualities ascribed, imputation, attribution.

Ash, *s.* (in botany) a tree, the wood of the ash.

A-shän'éd, *a.* touched with shame; *with* of.

Ash'cöl-öür-éd, *a.* coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Ash'en, *a.* made of ash wood.

Ash'es, *s. plu.* (Sax. ascha) the remains of any thing burnt: in *poetry*, the remains of the body.

Ash'lär, *s.* (in masonry) free stone as it comes rough out of the quarry.

A-shör'e, *ad.* upon shore, upon the land; to the shore, to the land.

Ash-wén's/day, *s.* the first day of lent.

Ash'y, *a.* (ash) ash-coloured; pale, inclining to a whitish gray. *Shak.*

Ā'sia, *s.* (*pron.* *Ā'shī-a) one of the four quarters of the world.
***A-si-ā'sic**, *a.* (Asia) belonging to Asia.
A-side, *ad.* to one side, not perpendicularly; to another part, out of the true direction.
Ā'si-nine, *a.* (Lat. asinus) belonging to an ass.
Ā'sc, *v. a.* (Sax. ascian) to petition, to beg, to **ENTREAT**; *with*, sometimes, for;—to demand, to claim; as to *ask* a price for;—to bid, to **INVITE**; to inquire; *with* after *before* the thing, and of *before* the person.
A-skānce, *ad.* sidewise, **OBLIQUELY**, askaunt.
A-skānt, *ad.* **OBLIQUELY**, on one side, askance.
Ā'skér, *s.* petitioner (*Sb.*); inquirer. *Digby.*
Ā'skér, *s.* (in zoology) a water newt, an **EFT**.
A-skew, *ad.* (skew) aside; with contempt.
A-slānt, *ad.* **OBLIQUELY**, not perpendicularly.
A-slēp, *ad.* at rest, sleeping to sleep.
A-slōp, *ad.* **OBLIQUELY**, with declivity.
A-sōm'a-tōūs, *a.* (Gr. & not, and σῶμα a body) incorporeal, **IMMATERIAL**.
Ā'sp, **Ā'spic**, *s.* (Lat. aspis) a kind of serpent whose poison is certain death.
Ā'sp, **Ā'spēn**, *s.* (in botany) a tree, the poplar.
Ā's-pār'a-gūs, *s.* (in botany, Lat.) a plant.
Ā's'pect, *s.* (Lat. aspectus) look, air, appearance; **COUNTENANCE**, look; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, **VIEW**, prospect, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.
Ā's-pēc'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. aspectabilis) **VISIBLE**.
Ā's-pēc'tion, *s.* beholding, sight, view.
Ā's'pēn, **Ā'sp**, *s.* (in botany) a tree, the poplar.
Ā's'pēn, *a.* made of, or belonging to asp.
Ā's'pe-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. aspero) to roughen, to make rough or uneven.
Ā's-pēr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. asperitas) unevenness, **ROUGHNESS** of surface; roughness of sound, harshness of pronunciation; roughness or ruggedness of temper, crabbedness, **MOROSINESS**.
Ā's'pe-roūs, *a.* (Lat. asper) **ROUGH**, uneven.
Ā's-pér'se, *v. a.* (Lat. aspergo) to bespatter with, to censure or calumny, to **CALUMNIATE**.
Ā's-pér'sion, *s.* (Lat. aspersio) spargefaction, a sprinkling; **CENSURE**, slander, **CALUMNY**.
Ā's-phāl'tic, *a.* (asphaltos) bituminous.
Ā's-phāl'tōs, *s.* (Greek) a solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance.
Ā's-phāl'tūm, *s.* (Lat.) a bituminous stone.
Ā's'pho-dēl, *s.* (in botany) day-lily, a plant.
Ā's'pi-rat, *v. a.* (Lat. aspiro) to pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we aspirate the letter *b* in *horse* and *house*.
Ā's'pi-rat, *a.* pronounced with full breath.
Ā's-pi-rā'tion, *s.* the pronunciation of the letter *b* with a full breath; ardent desire, a breathing after, a fervent wish for spiritual blessings.
Ā's-pīrē, *v. n.* (Lat. aspiro) to desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; *with*, sometimes, to, and sometimes after; † to rise, to tower. *Shakespeare.*
Ā's-pīr'ér, *s.* one who ambitiously strives to be greater than he is. *Milton.*
A-squīnt, *ad.* **OBLIQUELY**, not in the straight line of vision.
Ā'ss, *s.* (Lat. asinus) an animal of burden: *figuratively*, a dolt, a stupid, heavy, dull fellow. *Shakespeare.*
Ā's-fail, *v. a.* (Fr. assailler) to assault, invade, **ATTACK** hostilely; to attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.
Ā's-fail'a-ble, *a.* that may be attacked.

Ā's-fail'ant, *s.* (Fr. assaillant) an **INVADER**: he who attacks, in opposition to *defendant*.
Ā's-fail'ant, *a.* attacking, invading. *Milton.*
Ā's-fail'ér, *s.* who attacks another, an **INVADER**.
Ā's-sās'sin, *s.* (French) a **MURDERER**, one who kills by treachery or sudden violence.
Ā's-sās'sin-ate, *s.* the crime of an assassin, **MURDER**. *Pope.*
Ā's-sās'sin-ate, *a.* to **MURDER** by violence: † to waylay, to take by treachery. *Milton.*
Ā's-sās-si-nā'tion, *s.* **MURDER** by violence.
Ā's-sās'si-na-tór, *s.* **MURDERER**, mankiller, one who murders by violence, or for hire.
Ā's-sā'tion, *s.* (Lat. assatus roasted) roasting.
ASSAULT, **Ā's-sault**, *s.* (Fr. assaut) attack, invasion, descent, hostile violence, hostility, incursion, surreption, charge, brunt, brush, ravage, attempt, conflict, onslaught, hostile onset (opposed to *defence*); storm (opposed to *sap* or *siege*): *in law*, a violent kind of injury offered to a person; *with* on or upon *before* the thing assaulted.
Ā's-sā'y, *s.* (Fr. essai) examination, **TRIAL**; the first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial (*Spenser*); trial by danger or distress; difficulty, hardship (*Fairfax. Milton*): *in law*, the examination of weights and measures used by the clerk of the market.
Ā's-sā'y, *v. a.* (Fr. essayer) to make trial of, to make experiment of; to apply to,—as to the touchstone in trying metals (*Milton*); to **TRY**, to endeavour. *I Samuel.*
Ā's-sā'y'ér, *s.* an officer of the mint for the due trial of silver. *Corwell.*
Ā's-fe-cū'tion, *s.* (Lat. assequor, assecutum) acquirement, the act of obtaining. *Ayliffe.*
Ā's-sēm'blage, *s.* (French) a collection, a heap, a mass, a number of individuals brought together: the state of being assembled: *it differs from assembly, by being applied only or chiefly to things; assembly being used only, or generally, of persons.*
Ā's-sēm'ble, *v. a.* (Fr. assembler) to bring together into one place: *it is used both of persons and things.*
ASSEMBLE, **Ā's-sēm'ble**, *v. n.* to convene, to congregate, to meet, or come together.
ASSEMBLY, **Ā's-sēm'bly**, *s.* (Fr. assemblée) a company met together, a congregation, coterie, resort, meeting, mote, congress, diet, synod, convention, conventicle, convocation, a ball or genteel entertainment.
Ā's-sēnt, *s.* (Lat. assensus) the act of agreeing to any thing, concession, agreement, **CONSENT**.
Ā's-sēnt, *v. n.* (Lat. assentio) to concede, to **CONSENT**, to yield to, **AGREE** to, admit as true.
Ā's-sēnt'mēt, *s.* (assent) **CONSENT**. *Brown.*
Ā's-sért', *v. a.* (Lat. assero) to maintain, to vindicate, to defend either by words or actions; to **AFFIRM**, to declare positively; to claim, to vindicate a title to.
Ā's-sér'tion, *s.* the act of asserting, allegation, **AFFIRMATION**; position advanced.
Ā's-sér'tive, *a.* (assert) **POSITIVE**; dogmatical, peremptory; affirmative.
Ā's-sér't'ór, *s.* (assert) maintainer, vindicator, supporter, affirmer.
Ā's-sēs's, *v. a.* (Ital. assestare) to **TAX**, to rate, to charge with any certain sum.
Ā's-sēs's-a-ble, *a.* taxable, eligible to be taxed.
Ā's-sēs's'mēt, *s.* the sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing; rate, **TAX**.
Ā's-sēs's'ór, *s.* he who lays taxes; the person who

sits by another (*generally used of those who assist the judge*): he who sits by another, as next in dignity. *Milton.*
As'sets, *s. plu.* (Fr. assez) the goods or effects of a deceased person, appropriated to pay his debts.
As-sév'ér, *As-sév'ér-ate*, *v. a.* (Lat. assevero) to AFFIRM with great solemnity, as on oath.
As-sév'ér-ā-tion, *s.* solemn AFFIRMATION.
Ass'héad, *s. a* dullard, a BLOCKHEAD.
ASSIDUITY, *Ās-si-dū'i-ty*, *s.* (Lat. assiduitas) diligence, perseverance, sedulity, sedulousness, laboriousness, indefatigableness, unweariedness, intenseness of endeavour, closeness of application.
ASSIDUOUS, *Ās-sid'u-ous*, *a.* (Lat. assiduus) sedulous, diligent, laborious, painful, industrious, indefatigable, unwearied, bent on, unremitting, constant in application.
Ās-sid'u-ous-ly, *ad.* diligently, continually.
Ās-sign', *v. a.* (Fr. assigner) to mark out, to APPOINT a time or place; to fix with regard to quantity or value: *in law*, generally, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.
Ās-sign'a-ble, *a.* that may be marked out, or fixed; appropriable, transferrable.
Ās-sig-nā-tion, *s.* (French) an appointment to meet, an appointment between lovers; a TRANSFER, a making over a thing to another.
Ās-sig-né', *s.* (Fr. assigné) one deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.
Ā-sig'nér, *s.* (assign) he who appoints.
Ās-sig'n'mént, *s.* (assign) appropriation of one thing to another thing or person; TRANSFER.
Ās-sim'i-la-ble, *a.* (assimilate) that may be converted to the same nature with something else.
Ās-sim'i-late, *v. n.* (Lat. assimilo) to perform the act of converting food to nourishment.
Ās-sim'i-late, *v. a.* to bring to a likeness or resemblance; to turn to its own nature by digestion; *with to*.
† *Ās-sim'i-late-néss*, *s.* LIKENESS. *Johnson.*
Ās-sim-i-lā-tion, *s.* the act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated, RESEMBLANCE; *with to*.
† *Ās-sim'u-late*, *v. a.* (Lat. assimulo) to feign, pretend, counterfeit, dissemble. *Johnson.*
† *Ās-sim-u-lā-tion*, *s.* (Lat. assimulatio) a dissembling, a counterfeiting, dissimulation.
ASSIST', *Ās-sist'*, *v. a.* (Fr. assister) to help, aid, relieve, benefit, befriend, succour, favour, second, further, avail, support, sustain.
ASSISTANCE, *Ās-sist'ānce*, *s.* (French) help, aid, furtherance, succour, relief, easement, support, supply, subsidy.
Ās-sist'ant, *a.* (assist) helping, lending aid, auxiliary, auxiliary, subsidiary.
Ās-sist'ant, *s.* one who assists another, a helper, aider, auxiliary; one engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bac.*
Ās-size', *s.* (Fr. assise a sitting) a court of judicature, the sitting of judges to hear and determine causes; an order respecting the price, weight, &c. of sundry commodities.
Ās-size', *v. a.* to fix the measure or rate of any thing by an assize or writ.
Ās-siz'ér, *s.* an officer who has the care and oversight of weights and measures.
Associable, *a.* (L. associabilis, *pron.* **āf-sō'shā-ble*) that may be joined to another.
* *Āf-sō'ci-ate*, *v. a.* (Lat. associo) to unite with another as confederate; to adopt as a friend on

equal terms; to ACCOMPANY, keep company with; to unite, to JOIN; *with* with.
* *Āf-sō'ci-ate*, *v. n.* to unite or join himself, to consort, to keep company.
* *Āf-sō'ci-ate*, *a.* confederate, joined in interest or purpose, concomitant in agency.
* *Āf-sō'ci-ate*, *s.* a person joined with another, a PARTNER; a confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill; a compeer, a COMPANION.
Āf-so'ci-ā-tion, *s.* UNION, conjunction, society; confederacy, union for particular purposes, good or ill; PARTNERSHIP; connection, apposition, union of matter.
Āf-sōrt', *v. a.* (Fr. assorter) to range in classes, as one thing suits with another, to sort.
Āf-sōrt'mént, *s.* the act of classing or ranging; a mass properly selected and ranged: *in trade*, a quantity of goods consisting of various articles of different sorts: *in painting*, the harmony or proportion of different parts.
Āf-sūāg'e, *v. a.* (*uncer. deriv.*) to mitigate, to soften, to allay, to ALLEVIATE, to ease pain; to pacify, to APPEASE.
Āf-sūāg'e, *v. n.* to abate, decrease, DIMINISH.
Āf-sūāg'mént, *s.* mitigation, palliation, ALLEVIATION, abatement of evil.
Āf-sūā'gér, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases.
Āf-sūā'sive, *a.* SOFTENING, mitigating, paregoric.
Āf-sūe-fā'ction, *s.* (Lat. assuefacio) the state of being accustomed to any thing, HABITUALNESS.
Āf-sūe-tude, *s.* (Lat. assuetudo) custom, HABIT.
Āf-sūme', *v. a.* (Lat. assumo) to take (*Pope*); to take upon one's self, to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something granted without proof: to appropriate, to apply to one's own use. *Clarendon.*
Āf-sūme', *v. n.* to be arrogant; to claim unjustly.
Āf-sūm'ér, *s.* an arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.
Āf-sūm'ing, *p. a.* arrogant, haughty, overbearing, IMPERIOUS.
Āf-sūmp'sit, *s.* (Lat. assumo) a voluntary or verbal promise by which any one takes on himself to pay the debts of another.
Āf-sūmp'tion, *s.* the act of taking any thing to one's self, co-optation, ADOPTION; a supposition without absolute proof; the thing supposed, a postulate: *in divinity*, the taking up of any person into heaven, supposed, by the Romish church of the blessed Virgin.
Āf-sūmp'tive, *a.* that is assumed, postulatory, taken without proof.
Assurance, *s.* (French, *pron.* *ās-shūr'ānce*) certain expectation, secure CONFIDENCE; trust, freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; FIRMNESS, undoubted steadiness; confidence, exemption from awe or fear; want of modesty, freedom from vitious shame, IMPUDENCE; ground of confidence, security, sufficient reason for trust or belief; spirit, intrepidity; sanguineness, readiness to hope; testimony of credit (*Shak.*); conviction (*Tillotson*): *in theology*, security with respect to a future state, certainty of acceptance with God: *in commerce*, the same with INSURANCE, which *see*.
Assure', *v. a.* (Fr. assurer, *pron.* **āsh-shūr'e*) to give confidence by a firm promise; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear, to confer security; to secure to another, to make firm; to INSURE, to exempt from hazard: to assure, to betroth. *Shak.*
* *Āf-sūr'éd*, *p. a.* CERTAIN, indubitable, not doubtful.

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ed; certain, not doubting; insured, exempt from hazard.
 **Āf-sūr'ed-ly*, *ad.* certainly, indubitably.
 **Āf-sūr'ed-nēfs*, *s.* the state of being assured, CERTAINTY.
 **Āf-sūr'ēr*, *s.* he who gives assurance; an INSURER, one who exempts others from hazard.
Āst'ēr-īsk, *s.* (Gr. *ἀστέρισκος*) the mark.
Āst'ēr-īsm, *s.* (Lat. *asterismus*) a constellation.
A-st'ēr'n', *ad.* (a and stern) in the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.
Āst'ma, *s.* (Gr. *ἄσθμα*) a frequent, difficult, and short respiration.
Āst'māt'ic, *Āst'māt'icāl*, *a.* troubled with an asthma.
 ASTON'ISH, *Āf-tōn'ish*, *v. a.* (Fr. *étonner*) to confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to stun, astound, surprise, amaze; to TERRIFY, as with thunder.
Āf-tōn'ish-ēd, *p.* confounded with fear, &c. *with at.*
 ASTONISHING, *Āf-tōn'ish-ing*, *p. a.* amazing, confounding, surprising, alarming, miraculous, supernatural, wonderful, admirable, stupendous, marvellous, wonderful, terrific, TERRIBLE.
 ASTONISHINGNESS, *Āf-tōn'ish-ing-nēfs*, *s.* the quality which excites astonishment, amazingness, surprisingness, miraculousness, wonderfulness, admirableness, stupendousness, marvellousness, supernaturalness, TERRIBLENESS.
 ASTONISHMENT, *Āf-tōn'ish-mēnt*, *s.* amazement, amazedness, amaze, confusion of mind from fear or wonder, wonder, extreme fear, surprise, marvel, great admiration, consternation, great TERROUR, horror.
 †*Āf-tōund'*, *v. a.* (Fr. *étonner*) to ASTONISH. *Johnson.*
A-strād'dle, *ad.* with the legs across any thing.
Āstrāl, *a.* (Lat. *astrum a star*) STARRY, sidereal, starred; belonging to the stars.
A-strāy', *ad.* out of the right way.
Āf-trīct', *v. a.* (in medicine, from the Lat. *astringo*) to CONSTRICT, to contract by applications, in opposition to *relax*.
Āf-trīct'ion, *s.* (Lat. *strictio*) CONSTRICTION, the act or power of contracting the parts of the body by medicinal application.
A-strīde', *ad.* with the legs open.
Āf-trīnge', *v. a.* (Lat. *astringo*) to *astrict*, *CONSTRICT*.
Āf-trīn'gēn-cy, *s.* (astringe) CONSTRICTION, *af-trīct'ion*: opposed to the power of *relaxation*.
Āf-trīn'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. *astringens*) binding, constringent, contracting: opposed to *laxative*.
Āstro-lābe, *s.* (Gr. *ἄστρον a star, and λαβέω to take*) an instrument for taking the altitude of the pole, sun, or stars, at sea.
Ās-trōl'o-gēr, *s.* (Lat. *astrologus*) one who pretends to foretell future events from the supposed influence of the stars, an astrologian.
Āf-tro-lō-gi-ān, *s.* (astrology) an astrologer.
Āf-tro-lō-g'ic, *Āf-tro-lō-g'icāl*, *a.* (astrology) professing astrology, relating to astrology.
Āf-tro-lō-g'icāl-ly, *ad.* in an astrological manner.
Āf-trōl'o-gīze, *v. n.* to practise astrology.
Āf-trōl'o-gy, *s.* (Lat. *astrologia*) the practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars: an art now exploded.
Āf-trōn'o-mēr, *s.* (Gr. *ἄστρον a star, and νόμος a rule or law*) one who studies the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the rules by which they are governed.

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Āf-tro-nōm'ic, *Āf-tro-nōm'icāl*, *a.* (astronomy) belonging to astronomy.
Āf-trōn'o-my, *s.* (Gr. *αστρονομία*) a mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.
Āstro-the-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Lat. *astrum a star, and theologia divinity*) divinity, or the proof of a deity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*
Āf-tūte', *a.* (Lat. *astutus*) crafty, cunning, subtle, wily, politic. *Wilbers.*
A-sūn'dér, *ad.* (Sax. *afundran*) apart, separately.
A-fy'lūm, *s.* (Gr. *ἄσυλον*) a place, out of which he who has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary, a refuge, a SHELTER, a place of security.
A-sym'me-try, *s.* (Gr. *a without, and συμμετρία symmetry*) DISPROPORTION; incommensurability.
A-syn'de-tōn, *s.* (in rhetoric, *ἀσυνδετον*) a figure in which a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as, *veni, vidi, vici*, and is left out.
Āt, *prep.* (Sax. *æt*) near to, in, by, on, with, coincident with, in the state of, in consequence of, employed about, furnished with. *At all*, in any manner, in any degree. *At once*, all together, all in the same instant.
Āt'a-rāx-y, *s.* (Gr. *ἀταραξία*) exemption from vexation, tranquillity. *Glanville's Scepss.*
Ate, *pret.* of the verb to eat; did eat.
Āthe-īsm, *s.* (atheist) disbelief of a God.
Āthe-īst, *s.* (Gr. *a without, and θεος God*) one who denies the existence of God.
A-the-īst'ic, *A-the-īst'icāl*, *a.* given to atheism, tending to atheism, impious, PROFANE.
A-the-īst'icāl-ly, *ad.* in an atheistic manner.
A-the-īst'icāl-nēfs, *s.* PROFANENESS, irreligion.
Āthe-ōūs, *a.* (Gr. *ἄθεος*) atheistic, godless, PROFANE.
A-thirst', *ad.* thirsty, in want of drink.
Āth-lēt'ic, *a.* (Lat. *athleta a wrestler*) belonging to wrestling; STRONG of body, lusty, robust.
A-thwart', *prep.* across, transverse to any thing.
A-thwart', *ad.* crossly, in a manner vexatious and perplexing; wrong.
A-tilt', *ad.* in the manner of a tilter, just ready to make a push; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.
Ātlās, *s.* (from the picture of Atlas) a collection of maps; a large square folio; the supporters of a building; a rich kind of silk or stuff for women's clothes.
Āt'mo-sphere, *s.* (Gr. *ατμος vapour, and σφαίρα a sphere*) the body of air and vapour which encompasses the earth on all sides.
Āt-mo-sphēr'ic, *Āt-mo-sphēr'icāl*, *a.* consisting of or belonging to the atmosphere.
Ato'cia, *s.* (Gr. *a not, and τέρω to bring forth, procreant*) a-tō'shī-a) BARRENNESS.
Āt'ōm, *s.* (Lat. *atomus*) such a small particle as cannot be physically divided, a corpuscle, any thing extremely small.
A-tōm'icāl, *a.* consisting of atoms, relating to atoms.
Āt'ōm-īst, *s.* one who holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.
Āt'o-my, *s.* an obsolete word for ATOM. *Sbak.*
A-tōne', *v. n.* (at and one) to agree, to accord (*Sh.*); to stand as an equivalent for something, to answer for; to commute, to bargain for exemption (*South*); to appease the divine anger, to make satisfaction for sin; to make amends for a fault; *with for*.

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A-tōne', *v. a.* to reduce to concord (*Drummond*); to expiate, to answer for. *Pope.*
A-tōne'ment, *s.* expiation, expiatory, equivalent; satisfaction, amends for a fault, **COMPENSATION**; sin-offering, propitiation: †agreement, concord. *Shakeſp.*
A-tōp', *ad.* upon the top, at the top.
Āt-rāb-i-lā'ri-ān, **Āt-rāb-i-lā'ri-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. atra black, and bilis bile) **MELANCHOLY**; replete with black choler.
Āt-rāb-i-lā'ri-ōūs-nēs, *s.* the state of being melancholy, **MELANCHOLY**, repletion with melancholy.
Āt-ra-mēn'tal, **Āt-ra-mēn'tōūs**, *a.* (L. atramentum ink) inky; black.
A-trō'cious, *a.* (Lat. atrox) wicked in a high degree, **ABANDONED**, enormous, horribly criminal.
A-trō'ciouſ-ly, *ad.* with great wickedness.
A-trō'ciouſ-nēs, *s.* the quality of being enormously criminal, atrocity, horrible **WICKEDNESS**.
A-trō'cī ty, *s.* (Lat. atrocitas) atrociousness, horrible **WICKEDNESS**.
Āt-ro-phy, *s.* (Gr. ἀρροφία) want of nourishment, a disease in which what is taken at the mouth does not contribute to the support of the body.
Āt-tāch', *v. a.* (Fr. attacher) to arrest, seize, **APPREHEND** by writ; to seize in a judicial manner (*Sb.*); to fix to one's interest; to win, **CHARM**, gain over, enamour. *Milton.*
Āt-tāch'ēd, *p.* fixed to one's interest; *with* to.
Āt-tāch'mēnt, *s.* (Fr. attachement) adherence, **FIDELITY**; attention, **REGARD**; apprehension, arrest, **SEIZURE**.
ATTACK', **Āt-tāck'**, *v. a.* (Fr. attaquer) to assault an enemy (opposed to *defence*), to assail, charge on, give battle to, to fight, board, war against, to engage, encounter, rencounter, combat, oppose, resist, attempt, invade, beset, besiege, beleaguer, come upon, fall upon with violence; to offend, to begin a controversy, to begin a quarrel.
Āt-tāck', *s.* (Fr. attaque) an **ASSAULT** on an enemy, a battle, an attempt, onset, inroad, incursion.
Āt-tāck'ēr, *s.* the person who attacks.
Āt-tāin', *v. a.* (Lat. attineo) to gain, obtain, acquire, **PROCURE**; †to overtake, to come up with; to come to, to enter upon; to reach, to equal.
Āt-tāin', *v. n.* to come to a certain state, to arrive at.
Āt-tāin'a-ble, *a.* may be obtained, **PROCURABLE**.
Āt-tāin'a-ble-nēs, *s.* quality of being attainable.
Āt-tān'dér, *s.* (*in law*, attain) the act of attainting; conviction of a crime: taint, tully of character. *Sbak.*
Āt-tān'mēnt, *s.* (attain) that which is attained, acquisition, **ACQUIREMENT**; the act or power of attaining.
Āt-tānt', *v. a.* (Fr. atteindre) to disgrace, to cloud with ignominy: to taint, to corrupt.
Āt-tānt', *s.* **STAIN**, spot, taint, vice. *Sbak.*
Āt-tānt'ēd, *p.* found guilty of a crime.
Āt-tān'ture, *s.* legal censure, **REPROACH**, the imputation of some crime.
Āt-tām'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. attamino) to corrupt, to spoil, to defile, to contaminate, to **POLLUTE**.
Āt-tēm'pér, *v. a.* (Lat. attempero) to mingle, to weaken by the admixture of something else, to dilute; to soften, abate, temper, qualify, mollify; to mix in just proportions, to regulate; to fit for something else.

Āt-tēm'pér-ate, *v. a.* to proportion to something.
Āt-tēpt', *v. a.* (Fr. attenter) to **TRY**, to endeavour; to venture upon; to **ATTACK**, to invade. *Milton.*
Āt-tēpt', *v. n.* to make an attack.
Āt-tēpt', *s.* an attack, an **ASSAULT**; an essay, an endeavour.
Āt-tēpt'a-ble, *a.* liable to attempts or attacks.
Āt-tēpt'ér, *s.* an **INVADER**; an endeavourer.
ATTEND', **Āt-tēnd'**, *v. a.* (Fr. attendre) to regard, to fix the mind upon, to heed, mind, mark, notice, observe, take notice of, give attention to; to be consequent to; to remain, await, be in store for; to wait for, stay for; to wait on, to concomitate, to **ACCOMPANY**.
Āt-tēnd', *v. n.* to be attentive, to yield attention; to stay, to stop, to delay; to wait, to be within call.
Āt-tēn'dānce, *s.* (French) the act of serving, the act of waiting on another, service; the persons waiting, a train, **RETINUE**: †attention, regard. *1 Timothy.*
Āt-tēn'dānt, *a.* (French) accompanying as subordinate or consequential.
Āt-tēn'dānt, *s.* one who attends; one who belongs to the train or retinue; one who waits the pleasure of another; one who is present at any thing; that which is united to another as a concomitant or consequent. *Milton.*
† Āt-tēnd'ér, *s.* companion, associate. *Ben Jonson.*
Āt-tēnt', *a.* (Lat. attentus) intent, **ATTENTIVE**, heedful, regardful.
ATTENTION, **Āt-tēn'tion**, *s.* (French) the act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind on any thing; heed, care, advertence, notice, circumspection, study, consideration, confidence; respect, **REGARD**.
ATTENTIVE, **Āt-tēn'tive**, *a.* (French) heedful, regardful, attent, full of attention, observing, observant, aware, vigilant, advertent, circumspect, curious, watchful, mindful, wistful, thoughtful.
Āt-tēn-tive-ly, *ad.* heedfully, carefully.
ATTENTIVENESS, **Āt-tēn'tive-nēs**, *s.* heedfulness, mindfulness, regardfulness, vigilantness, watchfulness, circumspectness, thoughtfulness.
Āt-tēn'u-ānt, *a.* (*in medicine*, Lat. attenuans) that has the power of making thin or diluting.
Āt-tēn'u-ate, *v. a.* (*in medicine*, Lat. attenuo) to dilute, to make thin, to make slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.
Āt-tēn'u-ate, *a.* made thin, made slender, dilute, diluted.
Āt-tēn-u-ā'tion, *s.* the act of making any thing thin, or slender, lessening.
Āt'tér, *s.* (Sax. ater *venom*) pus, corrupt matter.
Āt-tēst', *v. a.* (Lat. attestor) to bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness, to invoke as conscious; to **AFFIRM**, to depose on oath.
Āt-tēst', *s.* witness, **TESTIMONY**, attestation. *Sb.*
Āt-tēſ-tā'tion, *s.* **TESTIMONY**, witness, evidence.
Āt-tīr', *v. a.* (Fr. attirer *to attract*) to **DRESS**, to habit, to array, to adorn the person.
Āt-tīr', *s.* **DRESS**, clothes; decorations.
Āt-tī-tude, *s.* (French) the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed; posture.
Āt-tór'ney, *s.* (*low* Lat. attornatus) one who is duly appointed to do the business of another; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law, a solicitor, a lawyer: the plural of this word is *attorneys*, not *attornies*.

At-tór'ney-shíp, *s.* the office of an attorney; proxy, vicarious agency.
At-tráct', *v. a.* (Lat. attraho, attractum) to draw to something; to allure, to invite, to ENTICE.
At-tráct'éd, *p.* drawn to; allured; *with* by and to.
At-tráct'í-cál, *a.* having the power to attract or draw to it, magnetic, attractive.
At-tráct'ion, *s.* the power of drawing any thing, MAGNETISM; the power of alluring or enticing, allurements, alluringness, ENTICEMENT.
At-tráct'ive, *a.* (attract) having the power to draw any thing to it, magnetic, attractical; inviting, alluring, ENTICING.
At-tráct'ive, *s.* that which draws, attractant; that which incites, allurements, ENTICEMENT.
At-tráct'ive-ly, *ad.* with the power of attracting.
At-tráct'ive-néss, *s.* (attractive) the quality of being attractive; alluringness.
At-tráct'ór, *s.* (attract) the agent that attracts, a drawer.
At-tra-hént, *s.* (Lat. attrahens) that which draws, an attractive.
At-trib'u-ta-ble, *a.* (attribute) that may be ascribed or attributed, ascribable, imputable.
At-trib'ute, *v. a.* (Lat. attribuo) to ascribe, to give, to yield as due; to impute, as to a cause.
At-trib'ute, *s.* the thing attributed to another,—as perfection to the Supreme Being, quality, characteristic disposition; that which may be affirmed or denied of any subject; a thing belonging to another, an adherent, an APPENDAGE: reputation, HONOUR. *Shakespeare.*
At-trib'u-téd, *p.* ascribed, imputed; *with* to.
At-tri-bú'tion, *s.* commendation, PRAISE, panegyric, qualities ascribed.
At-trib'u-tive, *a.* expressing an attribute. *Harri.*
At-trít'e, *a.* (Lat. attritus) worn by rubbing, ground.
At-trít'néss, *s.* the being much worn.
At-trít'ion, *s.* (Lat. attritio) the act of wearing things by rubbing one against another; abrasion. FRICTION; the state of being worn; grief for sin, the lowest degree of REPENTANCE.
At-túne', *v. a.* (tune) to make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another,—as the voice to a harp.
A-váil', *v. a.* (Fr. valoir, or faire valoir) to PROFIT, to turn to profit,—*with* of; to assist, help, prosper, promote.
A-váil', *s.* PROFIT, advantage, benefit.
A-váil'a-ble, *a.* PROFITABLE, advantageous; powerful in force, binding, valid.
A-váil'a-ble-néss, *s.* power of promoting the end for which it is used; legal force, validity, validity.
A-váil'a-bly, *ad.* profitably, advantageously; powerfully, legally, validly.
A-váil'mént, *s.* PROFIT, advantage; usefulness.
A-vánt'gárd, *s.* (Fr. avantgard) the vanguard.
AV'ARICE, *Av'a-ríce*, *s.* (French) covetousness, greediness, stinginess, sordidness, penuriousness, avariciousness, niggardliness, sordid parsimony, insatiable desire, eagerness of gain, inordinate desire of money.
AVARICIOUS, *Av-a-rí'cious*, *a.* (Fr. avaricieux) covetous, niggard, niggardly, curmudgeonly, stingy, penurious, sordid, greedy of wealth, insatiably desirous, inordinately eager of money.
Av-a-rí'cious-ly, *ad.* covetously, sordidly.
Av-a-rí'cious-néss, *s.* the quality of being avaricious; greediness, covetousness, AVARICE.
A-vást', *ad.* (*sea term*) hold, cease, stop, enough.

A-váunt', *intj.* (Fr. avant) begone, away, get out.
Au'búrne, *a.* brown, of a tan colour.
Auc'tion, *s.* (Lat. auctio) a manner of sale, in which one person bids after another, the last of which is the purchaser, †cant, outcry, public sale; the thing sold by auction.
Auc'tion, *v. a.* to sell by auction.
Auc'tion-a-ry, *a.* belonging to an auction.
AUC'IONEER', *Auc'tion-éer'*, *s.* the person whomanages the auction, the broker, appraiser, estimator.
Au-cu-pá'tion, *s.* (Lat. aucupatio) bird-catching, fowling.
Au-dá'cious, *a.* (Fr. audacieux) bold, IMPUDENT, daring: always in a *bad sense*.
Au-dá'cious-ly, *ad.* boldly, impudently.
Au-dá'cious-néss, *s.* effrontery, IMPUDENCE.
Au-dá'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. audax) spirit, BOLDNESS, daringness, confidence, intrepidity.
Au'dí-ble, *a.* (Lat. audibilis) that may be perceived by hearing, loud enough to be heard.
Au'dí-ble-néss, *s.* capableness of being heard.
Au'dí-bly, *ad.* so as to be heard.
Au'dí-énce, *s.* (French) the act of hearing or attending to any thing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.
Au'dít, *s.* (Lat. audit *he hears*) a final account.
Au'dít, *v. a.* to take an account finally.
Au-dít'ion, *s.* (Lat. auditio) hearing,—as of a lecture.
Au'dí-tór, *s.* (Lat.) a hearer; one employed to take a final account; an officer in the archbishop's court; an officer in the king's household.
Au'dí-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. auditorius) that has the power of hearing; belonging to the sense of hearing.
Au'dí-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. auditorium) an audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.
Au'dít-réss, *s.* she who hears, a she-hearer.
A-vél', *v. a.* (Lat. avello) to pluck away. *Brown.*
A-véng'e, *v. a.* (Fr. venger) to REVENGE; to PUNISH.
A-véng'ánce, *s.* PUNISHMENT, REVENGE.
A-véng'mént, *s.* REVENGE, PUNISHMENT.
A-véng'ér, *s.* punisher, revenger.
AV'ENUE, *Av'e-nue*, *s.* (French) a way by which any place may be entered, an entry, inlet, entrance to; an alley or walk of trees before a house.
A-vér', *v. a.* (Fr. averer) to AFEIRM, to declare positively.
Av'ér-age, *s.* (Lat. averagium) a mean proportion, the medium, of any given quantities; a duty paid by merchants; a contribution made by merchants for losses or damage of goods by sea.
A-vér'mént, *s.* (aver) establishment of any thing by evidence, AFFIRMATION; an offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer.
† Av-ér-rún'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. averrunco) to ERADICATE, root up, tear up by the roots. *Hudibras.*
† Av-ér-rún-cá'tion, *s.* a rooting up, ERADICATION.
Av-ér-sá'tion, *s.* (Lat. averfor) HATRED, abhorrence, turning away with detestation; *with* to or from.
A-vér'sé, *a.* (Lat. averfus) malign, unfavourable, having such a hatred as to turn away; not

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pleased with, UNWILLING to; *with* to, and from.

A-*vérsé*ly, *ad.* unwillingly, backwardly.

A-*vérsé*néss, UNWILLINGNESS, backwardness; antipathy, dislike.

A-*vérs*ion, *s.* (Lat. *aversio*) HATRED, detestation, such as turns away from the object; antipathy, dislike; *with* to, or from.

A-*vért*!, *v. a.* (Lat. *averto*) to turn aside, to turn off, to turn from, to forfend, to put by, as a calamity; to cause to dislike; *with* from.

† *Âuf*, *s.* (Dutch *alf*) a FOOL, a silly fellow.

Âu'gér, *s.* (Dutch *egger*) a tool to bore holes.

Âugbt!, *pro.* (Sax. *awht*) any thing.

Âug-mént!, *v. a.* (Fr. *augmenter*) to increase, to make bigger, to multiply, to make more.

Âug-mént!, *v. n.* to INCREASE, to grow bigger.

Âugmént, *s.* (Lat. *augmentum*) INCREASE, quantity gained; state of increase. *Wifeman.*

Âug-mén-tâtion, *s.* (French) the act of increasing or making, the state of being made bigger, INCREASE; the thing added by which another is made bigger.

Âu'gûr, *s.* (Lat.) one who pretends to predict omens,—as by the flight of birds; an augurer, a soothsayer, a PREDICTOR.

Âu'gûr, *v. n.* to guess, to conjecture by signs, to augurise; to PREDICT.

Âu'gu-rate, *v. n.* to judge by augury, to augurise.

Âu-gû-râ-tion, *s.* the practice of augury, or of foretelling events and prodigies; PREDICTION.

Âu-gû-rér, *s.* (augur) an augur, a PREDICTOR.

Âu-gû-rî-âl, *a.* (augur) relating to augury.

Âu'gu-rise, *v. n.* to augurate, practise augury.

Âu-gû-rôus, *a.* (augur) predicting, PRESIDENT.

Âu'gu-ry, *s.* (Lat. *angurium*) the act of prognosticating by omens or augury; an omen, a sign, a prognostic, a PREDICTION.

Âu-gûst!, *a.* (Lat. *augustus*) great, grand, ROYAL, magnificent, awful.

Âu'gûst, *s.* (Lat. *Augustus*) the eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.

Âu-gûst'néss, *s.* elevation of look, dignity, majesty, grandeur or loftiness of mien or aspect.

Â-vî-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *avis a bird*) a place inclosed to keep birds in.

A-*vid*'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *avidité*) greediness, EAGERNESS, appetite, insatiable desire.

A-*vis*o, *s.* (in commerce, Ital.) notice, advice, or information given by letters.

Âulic, *a.* (Lat. *aulicus*) belonging to the court.

Âunt, *s.* (Fr. *tante*) a father or mother's sister; the correlative to nephew or niece.

Âv'o-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *avoco*) to call off from business, to call away. *Boyle.*

Âv-o-câ-tion, *s.* the act of calling aside (*Dryden*); the business that calls, or the call that summons away.

AVOID, A-*vôid*!, *v. a.* (Fr. *vuider to make void*) to shun, decline, evitate, eschew, flee from, run from; to ELUDE, to escape;—as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside;—to endeavour to shun, to shift off; to quit, abandon, leave; to emit, evacuate, throw out; to oppose hinder, effect (*Brown*); to vacate, to ANNUL. *Spenser.*

A-*vôid*'a-ble, *a.* that may be avoided, shunned or escaped, evitable; liable to be vacated or annulled.

A-*vôid*'ance, *s.* the act of avoiding, evitation; the course by which any thing is carried off, a sink, a DRAIN; the act or state of becoming vacant, the act of annulling, REVOCATION.

A-*vôid*'ér, *s.* the person who avoids or shuns

any thing; the person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which any thing is carried away.

A-*vôid*'léss, *a.* INEVITABLE, unavoidable.

A-*voir*'du-pôis, *s.* (Fr. *avoir du pois*) a weight of which the pound contains sixteen ounces.

Âv-o-lâ-tion, *s.* (Lat. *avolo*) the act of flying away, volation, flight; escape, ELOPEMENT.

A-*vôuch*!, *v. a.* (Fr. *avouer*) to vouch, to affirm, to maintain, to declare peremptorily; to produce in favour of another: to vindicate, to justify. *Shakespeare.*

† A-*vôuch*!, *s.* declaration, evidence, testimony *Sa.*

A-*vôuch*'a-ble, *a.* affirmable, may be vouched.

A-*vôuch*'ér, *s.* he who avouches.

A-*vôw*!, *v. a.* (Fr. *avouer*) to declare with confidence, to vouch, to affirm, to justify, not to dissemble.

A-*vôw*'a-ble, *a.* that may be avowed, that may be openly declared, that may be declared without shame.

A-*vôw*'al, *s.* open DECLARATION, justification.

A-*vôw*'éd-ly, *ad.* in an open manner.

A-*vôw*'ér, *s.* he who avows or justifies.

Âu-rêlî-a, *s.* (Lat.) the chrysalis, the first apparent change of a maggot, or of any species of insect.

Âu'rî-cle, *s.* (Lat. *auricula*) the external ear; one of the two appendages of the heart.

Âu-rîc'u-la, *s.* (in botany) a beautiful flower.

Âu-rîc'u-lâr, *a.* (Lat. *auricula the ear*) within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear; TRADITIONAL, known by report.

Âu-rîc'u-lâr-ly, *ad.* in a secret manner.

Âu-rîfêr-ôus, *a.* (L. *aurifer*) producing gold. *Thom.*

Âu-rô-ra, *s.* (Lat.) the goddess who opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning: in botany, a species of crowfoot.

Âu-rô-ra, *Borealis*, *s.* (Lat.) light streaming in the night from the north.

Âus'pice, *s.* (Lat. *auspiciu*) the omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, PATRONAGE, favour shewn; influence; good arrived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

Âu-spî'cial, *a.* relating to prognostics.

AUSPICIOUS, Âu-spî'cious, *a.* (auspice) having omens of success; prosperous, successful, fortunate (applied to persons); lucky, happy (applied to things); favourable, KIND, propitious: applied to persons or actions. *Shakes.*

Âu-spî'cious-ly, *ad.* happily, prosperously; with prosperous or favourable omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, Âu-spî'cious-néss, *s.* prosperity, success, good fortune, the attainment of one's wishes, successfulness, prosperiousness, fortunateness; promise of happiness.

Âu-stêrê, *a.* (Lat. *austerus*) SEVERE, harsh, gruff, rigorous, rigid; sour of taste, rough, harsh.

Âu-stêrê-ly, *ad.* severely, rigidly.

Âu-stêrê'néss, *s.* SEVERITY, sternness, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.

Âu-stêrê-ti-ty, *s.* severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, SEVERITY, harsh discipline.

Âu'strâl, *a.* (Lat. *australis south*) SOUTHERN: as, the *austral* signs.

Âu'strâl-ize, *v. n.* to tend toward the south.

Âu'strîne, *a.* (L. *austrinus*) SOUTHERN, southerly.

Âu-thên'tic, Âu-thên'ti-câl, *a.* (Lat. *authenticus*) that has every requisite to give it authority, GENUINE, not fictitious: it is never used of persons.

Âu-thên'ti-câl-ly, *ad.* with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

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Äu-thén'ti-cäl-nëfs, *s.* GENUINENESS, authority.
Äu-thén-tiç'i-ty, *s.* (authentic) GENUINENESS.
Äu-thén'tic-ly, *ad.* in an authentic manner.
Äu-thén'tic-nëfs, *s.* (authentic) authenticity, authenticity, GENUINENESS.
Äu'thór, **Äu'thóir**, *s.* (Lat. auctor, Fr. auteur) the beginner first mover of any thing, he to whom any thing owes its original; the efficient, he who effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing,—distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*; a writer in general.
Äu-thór'i-tä-tive, *a.* (authority) having due authority; having an air of authority; positive, magisterial, absolute, domineering, over-bearing, dictatorial.
Äu-thór'i-tä-tive-ly, *ad.* in an authoritative manner; with due authority; with a shew of authority, magisterially, dictatorially.
† Äu-thór'i-tä-tive-nëfs, *s.* an acting by authority; authoritative appearance, magisterialness.
Äu-thór'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. auctoritas) legal power; influence, credit; power, rule (*Sh.*); support, justification, PATRONAGE, countenance (*Ben Jonson*); TESTIMONY; weight of testimony, credibility, cogency of evidence.
Äu-thór-i-zä-tion, *s.* (authorize) the act of giving authority; establishment by authority.
AUTHORIZE, **Äu'thór-ize**, *v. a.* (Fr. autoriser) to give authority to any person, to depute, commission, empower, constitute, appoint; to legalize, to make any thing legal, to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right (*Locke*); to give credit to any person or thing. *Brown.*
Äu-to-mät'i-cäl, *a.* (automaton) belonging to an automaton; having the power of motion in itself, automatus.
Äu-töm'a-tön, *s.* (Greek) a self-moving machine.
Äu-töm'a-toüs, *a.* (automaton) AUTOMATIC.
Äu'töp-fy, *s.* (Gr. ἀυτοψία) ocular demonstration.
Äu-töp'ti-cäl, *a.* perceived by one's own eyes.
Äu-töp'ti-cäl-ly, *ad.* By mean of one's own eyes.
Äu'tüm, *s.* (Lat. autumnus) the season of the year between summer and winter.
Äu-tüm'näl, *a.* belonging to autumn, produced in autumn.
A-vül'sion, *s.* (Lat. avulsio) the act of pulling one thing from another.
Aux'e'fis, *s.* (in rhetoric from the Lat. pron. äug-zē'fis) an increasing, an exornation, an amplification by the substituting of a more grave or magnificent word.
Auxil'iar, **Auxil'iary**, *s.* (Lat. auxilium, pron. * äug-zil'yär, * äug-zil'ya-ry) a helper, an aider, an assistant, a confederate.
*** Auxil'iar**, **Auxil'iary**, *a.* assistant, aiding, helping, (an auxiliary verb); confederate.
A-wäit', *v. a.* to expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for. *Milton.*
A-wäke', **A-wä'k-n**, *v. a.* (Sax. weccian) to rouse out of sleep; to rouse from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action. *Pope.*
A-wäke', **A-wä'k-n**, *v. n.* to break from sleep.
A-wäke', *a.* not being asleep, not sleeping.
A-wärd', *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to ARBITRATE, to decide a contest.
A-wärd', *v. n.* to judge, to determine. *Pope.*

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A-wärd', *s.* judgment, sentence, determination; decision, ARBITRATION.
A-wäre', *ad.* in a state of alarm, excited to caution, vigilant, attentive.
† A-wäre', *v. n.* to beware, to be cautious. *Mil.*
A-wäy', *ad.* (Sax. away) in a state of absence, not in any particular place; from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.
On the way, on the road. He cannot away with, he cannot put up with, he cannot abide. Away with, throw away, take away.
Äw'e', *s.* (Sax. owa) reverential fear, dread, respect mixed with fear, reverence, veneration.
Äw'fül, *a.* that strikes with awe, or fills with reverence, venerable, dread, solemn, august.
Äw'fül-ly, *ad.* in a reverential manner.
Äw'fül-nëfs, *s.* the quality of striking with awe, solemnity, solemnness, venerableness.
A-while', *ad.* some time, some space of time.
AWK'WARD, **Äwk'wärd**, *a.* (Sax. æward backward, untoward) inelegant, unpolite, untaught, ungenteel, dowdy, ungraceful; odd, uncouth; unready, unhandy, inexpert, ungainly, ungain, clumsy, clouterly, looberly, lubberly; perverse, untoward, untowardly. *Hudibras.*
Äwk'wärd-ly, *ad.* clumsily, unready, ungainly; uncouthly; bunglingly, inelegantly, ungracefully.
AWK'WARDNESS, **Äwk'wärd-nëfs**, *s.* inelegance, ungenteelness, ungracefulness, want of gentility; uncouthness, oddness, unsuitableness; indexterity, ungainliness, clumsiness, want of readiness.
Äw'l', *s.* (Sax. ale) a pointed tool to bore holes.
Äw'lëfs, *a.* void of awe, irreverent, wanting reverence; wanting the power to cause reverence.
Äw'n', *s.* (in botany) the beard growing out of corn or grass, arista.
Äw'n'ing, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a covering spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.
A-wöke', *pret.* of the verb to awake; did awake.
A-wöy', *ad.* not in a straight direction, obliquely, askint, not in the right or true direction; unevenly; not according to right reason, perversely.
Äxe, *s.* (Sax. acse) an addice, a carpenter's tool.
Äx'il'la, *s.* (Lat.) the armpit, the cavity under the shoulder.
Äx'il'lar, **Äx'il'la-ry**, *a.* belonging to the armpit.
Äx'i-óm, *s.* (Gr. ἄξιωμα) a proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration; an established principle; a MAXIM.
Ax'is, *s.* (Lat.) the line real or imaginary which passes through any thing, upon which it may revolve.
Äx'le, **Äx'le-trée**, *s.* (Lat. axis) the pin which passes through the wheel, upon which it turns.
Äx'unge, *s.* (Lat. axungia) hog's lard.
Äy, *ad.* (Lat. aio to say) yes:—even, yes, certainly; and more than that: enforcing the sense.
Äye, *ad.* (Sax. awa) always, to eternity, for ever.
Az'i-müth, *s.* (Arab.) the azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.
Äz'ur, *a.* (Fr. azure) pale blue, sky-coloured.

B.

B A C

B A G

B, *s.* the second letter of the alphabet; a note in music. *It is used as an abbreviation; as, B. A. Bachelor of arts, B. L. Bachelor of laws.*

Baa, *v. n.* (Lat. *ballo*) to cry like a sheep.

Baa, *s.* (from the sound) the cry of a sheep.

Bab'ble, *v. n.* (Fr. *babiller*) to prattle like a child, to prate imperfectly; to PRATE, to prattle, to talk idly; to talk much; to talk thoughtlessly, to tell secrets.

Bab'ble, *s.* (Fr. *babil*) idle talk, senseless prattle, PRATE.

† **Bab'ble-mēnt**, *s.* senseless PRATE. *Milton.*

Bab'blér, *s.* an idle talker, an irrational prattler, a teller of secrets.

Babe, *s.* (Welsh *baban*) an infant, a baby.

Bā'bér-y, *s.* finery to please a babe or child.

Bā'bīsh, *a.* (babe) childish, puerile.

Bā-bōn', *s.* (Fr. *babouin*) a monkey of the largest kind, an ape.

Bā'by, *s.* (Welsh *baban*) a babe, an infant of either sex; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

Bac'cha-nā'li-ān, *s.* (Lat. *bacchanalia*) a riotous person, a DRUNKARD.

Bac'cha-nāls, *s. pl.* drunken feasts, orgies.

Bac'cīf'er-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *bacca a berry, and fero to bear*) bearing berries, berry-bearing.

Bāch'e-lōr, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a man unmarried; a man who has taken his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Bāch'e-lōr-shīp, *s.* the state or condition of a bachelor, unmarried life, single life, celibacy; the degree of a bachelor.

Back, *s.* (Sax. *bæc*) the hinder part of the body from the neck to the thighs; the outer part of the hand when shut: opposed to the palm;—the outward part of the body which requires clothes: opposed to the belly;—the rear: opposed to the van;—the place behind, the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool: opposed to the edge.

To turn the back on one, to forsake him, or neglect him.

Back, *ad.* to the place from which one came; backward; behind; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

Back, *v. a.* (from the *subst.*) to mount upon the back of a horse; to break, or train a horse; to place upon the back: *figuratively*, to maintain, strengthen, support, defend; to justify, to support (*Boyle*); to second. *Dryden.*

Back'bite, *v. a.* to censure or reproach the absent, to traduce, to CALUMNIATE.

Back'bi-tér, *s.* a privy CALUMNIATOR.

Back'dōor, *s.* the door behind the house.

Back'friēnd, *s.* an enemy in secret.

Back-gām'mōn, *s.* (Welsh *back gammon, a little ball*) a game at tables, with box and dice.

Back'hōūse, *s.* the buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Back'rōom, *s.* a room behind, not in front.

Back'side, *s.* the hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal, the POSTERIOBS; the yard or ground behind a house.

Back'slide, *v. a.* (divinity) to APOSTATIZE, fall off.

Back'sli-dér, *s.* an APOSTATE. *Proverbs.*

Back'stāff, *s.* an astronomical instrument.

Back'stāirs, *s. plu.* the private stairs in a house.

Back'stāys, *s. plu.* ropes to stay or secure the masts.

Back'sword, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge.

Back'wārd, **Back'wārd's**, *ad.* with the back forward; toward the back; upon the back; from the present station to the place beyond the back; regressively; toward something past; reflexively; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past; perversely, from the wrong end.

Back'wārd, *a.* UNWILLING, averse, hesitating; slow, sluggish, DILATORY; dull, not quick of apprehension; late, coming after something else;—as, *backward* fruits.—fruits long in ripening;—*backward* children,—children slow in growth.

Back'wārd-ly, *ad.* unwillingly, averse; with the back forward; perversely,—or with cold hope.

Back'wārd-nēss, *s.* UNWILLINGNESS; dulness, sluggishness, slowness of progression, tardiness.

Bā'con, *s.* (probably from *baken dried flesh*) the flesh of a hog salted and dried.

To save one's bacon, to preserve one's self from being hurt.

Bād, *a.* (Dutch *quaad*) ill, not good; vitious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy (*Dryden*); HURTFUL, mischievous, pernicious; UNWHOLE-SOME; with for; ill, disordered, sick; with of.

Bade, *pret.* of the verb to bid; did bid.

Bad'ge, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing, a token by which one is known; the MARK or token of any thing.

Bad'ge, *v. a.* to MARK as with a badge.

BAD'GER, **Bād'gér**, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) an animal that earths in the ground, a bawsin, a brock, a gray.

Bād'gér, *s.* one who buys corn and victuals at one place, and carries them for sale to another.

Bād'gér-lēg-gēd, *a.* having legs of unequal length, as the badger is said to have.

Bād'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner, not well.

Bād'nēss, *s.* want of good qualities either natural or moral, illness, evilness, DEPRAVITY.

Bā'fle, *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to elude, to make ineffectual, to balk, frustrate, DISAPPOINT; to confound, to DEFEAT with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing.

To baffle is something less than to conquer.

Bā'fle, *s.* a DEFEAT; a balk, miscarriage, elusion, frustration, DISAPPOINTMENT.

Bā'flér, *s.* who defeats, or puts to confusion.

Bāg, *s.* (Sax. *belge*) a sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as corn, money; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the *poison* of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to the hair; a term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

Bāg, *v. a.* to put into a bag, to load with a bag.

Bāg, *v. n.* to swell like a full bag.

Bāg'a-tēllé, *s.* (French) a TRIFLE, a thing of no importance; a bawble, a GEWGAW.

Bāg'gage, *s.* (French) the furniture and utensils of an army, the goods which are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*; a worthless woman.

Bāg'n'i-o, *s.* (Italian) a house for bathing, sweat-

BAL

fig, and cleansing the body, a fudatory: a BROTHEL.

Bäg'pipe, *s.* a musical instrument.

Bäg'pi-pér, *s.* one who plays on a bagpipe.

Bail, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) mainprize, the discharge of a person from arrest or imprisonment, by giving security for his appearance at a certain time and place.

Bail, *v. a.* to give bail for another, to mainprize, to admit to bail.

Bail'a-ble, *a.* mainpernable, that may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA/LIFF, Bäl'liff, *s.* (Fr. baillie) a subordinate officer, an officer whose business it is to execute arrests, a bumbailiff, a sergeant, a catch-poll; an under-steward of a manor.

Bäl'i-wick, *s.* (baillie and Sax. wic) the jurisdiction of the bailiff within his hundred.

Bait, *v. a.* (Sax. batan) to put meat upon a hook, or in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals; to give meat to one's self or horse upon a road.

Bait, *v. n.* to stop at any place for refreshment.

Bait, *v. a.* (Fr. battre *to beat*) to attack with violence, to harass by the help of others; as, we bait a bull with bull-dogs.

Bait, *s.* meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare; a temptation, an allurement, an ENTICEMENT; a refreshment on a journey.

Bäize, *s.* (*in commerce*) a coarse woollen cloth.

Bäke, *v. a.* (Sax. bæcan) to heat any thing in a close place,—generally in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

Bäke, *v. n.* to do the work of baking; to be heated, to be baked. *Shakespeare.*

Bäke'höuse, *s.* a place for baking bread.

Bä'ken, *part. pass. of the verb to bake.*

Bä'ker, *s.* he whose trade is to bake.

Bäl'ance, *s.* (French) one of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies; a pair of scales, EQUIPOISE; the act of comparing two things, as by the balance; the overplus of weight between two things; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; the beating part of a watch: in astronomy, the sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

BAL/ANCE, Bäl'ance, *v. a.* (Fr. balancer) to weigh in a balance, either *real* or figurative; to compare by the balance, to poize, librate, equilibrate, hold in equilibrium; to counterpoise, to weigh equal to, to be equipollent, to counteract; to regulate an account by stating it on both sides; to pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Bäl'ance, *v. n.* to HESITATE, to be in a state of suspense; to fluctuate between equal motives, or two parties, to trim, to play fast and loose.

Bäl'an-cér, *s.* the person who weighs any thing.

Bäl-cö'ny, *s.* (Ital. balcone) a frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room, a mirador; a terrace.

Bäld, *a.* (Welsh bal) wanting hair, despoiled of hair by time or sickness, without natural covering; without the usual covering; bare, naked, mean, without dignity or value.

Bäl'dér-däsh, *s.* (Sax. bald, and dash *to mingle*) any thing jumbled together without judgment, rude mixture; a confused discourse.

Bäl'dér-däsh, *v. a.* to mix or adulterate liquor.

Bäl'diy, *ad.* nakedly; meanly, inelegantly.

Bäl'dness, *s.* the want of hair, the loss of hair; inelegance, meanness of writing.

BAL

Bäl'drick, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a GIRDLE; the zodiac. *Spenser.*

Bäle, *s.* (French) a pack or bundle of goods.

Bäle, *s.* (Dan. bale) misery, CALAMITY.

Bäle, *v. a.* (*sea term*) to lave out water, not to pump.

Bäle, *v. a.* (Fr. emballer) to make up into a bale.

Bäl'ül, *a.* full of misery, CALAMITOUS; full of grief, woful, sad, SORROWFUL; full of mischief, deadly, DESTRUCTIVE.

Bäl'ül-nëss, *s.* CALAMITOUSNESS, misery; wofulness, SORROWFULNESS; DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Bäl'k, *s.* (Germ.) a great beam.

Bäl'k, *s.* (*in agriculture*) a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field.

Bäl'k, *v. a.* to DISAPPOINT, to frustrate, to elude; to miss any thing, to leave untouched: to omit, or refuse any thing (*Shak.*); to heap, as upon a ridge. *Shakespeare.*

Bäl'k, *s.* a DISAPPOINTMENT when least expected.

Bäl'k'ers, *s.* (*in fishery*) men who stand upon the cliff to give signs to others in boats which way the shoal is gone.

Bäll, *s.* (Dutch bol) any thing of a round form, a round thing to play with; a small round thing by which votes are given; a globe, a sphere; as, the ball of the earth.

Bäll, *s.* (Fr. bal) an entertainment of dancing.

Bäl'läd, *s.* (Fr. balade) a SONG.

Bäl'läd, *v. n.* to make or sing ballads. *Spenser.*

Bäl'läd sän-gér, *s.* who sings ballads in the street.

Bäl'läst, *s.* (Dutch) something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity, lastage; that which is used to keep any thing steady.

Bäl'läst, *v. a.* to put weight at the bottom of the ship, in order to keep it steady; to keep any thing steady.

Bäl'lätte, *s.* (French) a dance in which some history is represented.

Bäl-löön, *s.* (Fr. ballon) a large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry: in architecture, a ball or globe placed upon the top of a pillar: in fireworks, a sky-rocket: in aerostation, a large spheroidal globe made of silk, which being inflated with gas, rises into the air with any proportionate weight attached to it, and descends at will, by letting out a certain part of the gas, which is considerably lighter than atmospheric air.

Bäl'löt, *s.* (Fr. ballote) a little ball used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

Bäl'löt, *v. n.* to choose by ballot.

Bäl-lo-tä'tion, *s.* the act of voting by ballot.

Bäl'm, *s.* (Fr. baume) the sap or juice of an odoriferous shrub; any valuable or fragrant ointment: any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shakespeare.*

Bäl'm, *v. a.* to anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal; to soothe, assuage, ALLEVIATE. *Shakespeare.*

Bäl'm, Bäl'm mint, *s.* (Lat. melissa) a plant.

Bäl'm'y, *a.* having the qualities of balm; producing balm; FRAGRANT, odoriferous; soothing, soft, mild, mitigating, SOFTENING, assuasive.

Bäl'ne-a-ry, *s.* (L. balnearium) a bathing room.

Bäl'ne-ä'tion, *s.* (L. balneum) act of bathing.

Bäl'ne-a-to-ry, *a.* belonging to a bath or stove.

Bäl'säm, *s.* (Lat. balsamum) OINTMENT, unguent. It is thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Bäl-säm'ic, Bäl-säm'i-cäl, *a.* of the qualities of balsam, unctuous, OILY, mild, mitigating, SOFTENING.

B A N

Bālūs-tér, *s.* (*in architecture*) a small column or pilaster.
Bām-bō, *s.* an Indian plant of the reed kind.
†Bām-bō'zle, *v. a.* (*a cant word*) to deceive, cheat.
†Bām-bō'zler, *s.* a tricking fellow, a cheat.
Bān, *s.* (*Teut.*) public notice given of any thing, (especially relating to contracts of marriage) whereby any thing is publicly commanded or forbidden; a CURSE, excommunication; interdiction, PROHIBITION.
Bān, *v. a.* (*Dutch bannen*) to CURSE, execrate.
Ba-nā'nā tree, *s.* (*in botany*) a species of plantain.
Bānd, *s.* (*Sax.*) a tie, a BANDAGE; a peculiar neck-cloth worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students at college; a company of persons joined together in any common design: a company of soldiers (*Shak.*):—*in architecture*, a fascia, face, plinth, or any flat low moulding.
Bānd, *v. a.* to unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band. *Dryden.*
BANDAGE, **Bānd'age**, *s.* (*French*) a tie, band, brace, leash, fillet, roller, ligature, bracer, binder, cincture, girdle, something bound over another.
Bānd'bōx, *s.* a small, slight box.
Bān'dit, *s.* (*Ital.* bandito) a man outlawed.
Bān-dit'ti, *s. pl.* a company of outlaws; a company of robbers, a gang of desperate fellows.
Bān-dit'to, *s.* (*Ital.*) a RUFFIAN, desperate fellow.
Bān'dōg, *s.* a kind of large dog, a mastiff.
Bānd'rol, *s.* (*Fr.* banderolle) a small flag or streamer; the fringed flag hung upon a trumpet.
Bān'dy, *s.* (*Fr.* bander to bandy) a club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball.
Bān'dy, *v. a.* to beat to and fro, or from one to another; to agitate, to toss about: † to exchange, to give and take reciprocally. *Shak.*
Bān'dy, *v. n.* to contend, as at some game in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
Bān'dy-lēg, *s.* (*Fr.* bander) a crooked leg.
Bān'dy-lēg-gēd, *a.* having crooked legs.
Bāne, *s.* (*Sax.* bana a murderer) POISON; that which destroys; mischief, ruin.
†Bāne, *v. a.* (*from the subst.*) to POISON. *Shak.*
Bāne'fūl, *a.* POISONOUS, destructive.
Bāne'fūl-nēss, *s.* POISONOUSNESS, destructiveness.
Bāne'wōrt, *s.* (*botany*) a plant, deadly nightshade.
Bāng, *v. a.* (*Dutch vengolen*) to BEAT, thump, cudgel, handle roughly, treat with violence. *A low word.*
Bāng, *s.* a BLOW, thump, stroke. *A low word.*
†Bāngle, *v. a.* to waste by little and little, to squander carelessly. *Duty of Man.*
BANISH, **Bān'ish**, *v. a.* (*Fr.* bannir) to exile, relegate, expulse, transport, condemn to leave his own country; to drive away; as, to banish business; to banish sorrow: to eject, to expel from a society.
BANISHMENT, **Bān'ish-mēnt**, *s.* (*Fr.* bannissement) the act of banishing another; the state of being banished from one's country, exile, exilement, relegation, deportation, transportation; expulsion.
Bānk, *s.* (*Sax.* banc) the earth arising upon each side of a water,—that is, of a brook or river; for we say the shore of the sea;—any heap of earth piled up; a seat or bench of rowers (*Waller*); a place where money is deposited to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.
Bānk-bill, *s.* a note given for money paid into the bank.

B A R

Bānk'ér, *s.* one who traffics in money.
Bānk'rūpt, *a.* (*Fr.* banqueroute) in debt beyond the power of payment, INSOLVENT.
Bānk'rūpt, *s.* a man in debt beyond the power of payment, a man insolvent.
Bānk'rūpt, *v. a.* to break, to disable one from satisfying his creditors.
Bānk'rūpt-cy, *s.* the state of a man broken or bankrupt, insolvency.
Bān'nér, *s.* (*Fr.* bannière) a flag, a standard, a military ensign, a streamer.
Bān'nér-ēt, *s.* a knight made in the field of battle, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.
Bān'nī-ān, *s.* a man's undress, or morning gown, like the dress of the Banninans in India.
Bān'nōck, *s.* (*local*) an oaten or peas-meal cake.
Bān'quēt, *s.* (*French*) an apician FEAST.
Bān'quēt, *v. a.* to FEAST, to treat luxuriously.
Bān'quēt, *v. n.* to feast, to fare daintily.
Bān'quēt-ér, *s.* a feaster, one who lives deliciously; one who makes feasts.
Bān'sī-cle, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) the stickleback.
Bān'tér, *v. a.* (*Fr.* badiner) to RIDICULE, to rally, to play upon, to turn to ridicule.
Bān'tér, *s.* RAILLERY, satirical merriment.
Bān'tér-ér, *s.* one who banter, a droll.
Bān'tīng, *s.* (*a low word*, bairn) a little child.
Bāp'tism, *s.* (*Lat.* baptismus) an external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words; the first sacrament of the christian church; christening.
Bāp-tis'māl, *a.* pertaining to baptism.
Bāp'tist, *s.* (*Fr.* baptiste) a baptizer.
Bāp'tis-tēr-y, *s.* (*Lat.* baptisterium) the place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.
Bāp-tizē, *v. a.* (*Fr.* baptiser) to christen, to name by christening, to administer baptism.
Bāp-tiz'ér, *s.* a baptist, one who christens.
Bar, *s.* (*Fr.* barre) any thing placed to hinder entrance; a spar, a boom; a bolt to fasten a door; any obstacle which hinders or obstructs, OBSTRUCTION; a rock, or sand bank at the entrance of a river or harbour, over which ships cannot sail at low water; the place within a court to which criminals are brought and judged; an inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house: *in law*, a plea brought by the defendant which sets aside the claim of the plaintiff.
Bar, *v. a.* to fasten with a bolt or bar; to hinder, to OBSTRUCT; to prevent, exclude, make impracticable; to detain,—with from (*Shak.*); to shut out,—with from (*Dryden*); to exclude from use, right, or claim,—with from; to prohibit (*Addison*); to except, to make an exception (*Shak.*): *in law*, to hinder the process of a suit.
Barb, *s.* (*Lat.* barba a beard) any thing that grows in the place of a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow, or fishing hook; armour for horses.
Barb, *s.* (Barbary) a barbary horse.
Barb, *v. a.* to shave, to dress out the beard (*Sh.*); to jag, or put a beard upon arrows or fishing hooks; to furnish horses with armour.
Bā'ba-cān, *s.* (*Fr.* barbican) a FORTIFICATION placed before the walls of a town, a fortress at the end of a bridge; an opening in the wall through which the guns are leveled.
Bār-bā'ri-ān, *s.* (*Lat.* barbarus) a man uncivilized, or untaught; a SAVAGE; a brutal monster, a man void of pity: † a foreigner. *Sh. Coriolanus.*

BAR

Bār-bārī-ān, *a.* belonging to barbarians, SAVAGE.
Bār-bārīc, *a.* FOREIGN, far-fetched.
Bār'ba-rism, (*Lat.* barbarismus) a solecism, a form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, INCIVILITY.
Bār-bārī-ty, *s.* (barbarous) cruelty, inhumanity, SAVAGENESS: † barbarism, impurity of speech. *Dryden.*
Bār'ba-rize, *v. a.* (barbarous) to make barbarous, to make cruel or savage. *Mason.*
Bār'ba-rōis, *a.* (*Fr.* barbare) stranger to civility, uncivilized; ignorant unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman, fell, SAVAGE.
Bār'ba-rōis-ly, *ad.* ignorantly, without knowledge or arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of grammar; cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.
Bār'ba-rōis-nēss, *s.* INCIVILITY of manners; impurity of language; cruelty, inhumanity, SAVAGENESS.
Bār'be-cue, *v. a.* to dress a hog whole, upon a gridiron, after splitting it to the backbone.
Bār'be-cue, *s.* a hog dressed West India-fashion.
Bār'bēd, *p. a.* furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks or points.
Bār'bēr, *s.* (bārb) a man who shaves the beard.
Bār'bēr, *v. a.* to powder, dress out the head. *Sh.*
Bār'bēr **Chi-rūr'ge-ōn**, *s.* a man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade, such as were all surgeons formerly; it now signifies a low practitioner of surgery.
†Bār'bēr-mōn-gēr, *s.* a fop, a man decked out by his barber. *A word of reproach. Shakespeare.*
Bār'bēr-ry, *s.* (*Lat.* berberis) the pipperridge bush.
Bārd, *s.* (*Welsh* bardd) a poet.
Bāre, *a.* (*Sax.*) NAKED, without covering; uncovered in respect: unadorned, plain, simple; detected, no longer concealed; poor, indigent; mere, unaccompanied with usual recommendation; threadbare, much worn; wanting clothes, slenderly supplied with clothes; *with, sometimes, of.*
Bāre, *v. a.* to strip, DENUDE, make naked.
Bāre, *Bōre*, *pret. of to bear*; did bear.
Bār'bone, *s.* a very lean person. *Shakespeare.*
Bār'fa-cēd, *a.* not masked, with the face naked; unreserved; shameless, IMPUDENT.
Bār'fa-cēd-ly, *ad.* openly; shamefully.
Bār'fa-cēd-nēss, *s.* IMPUDENCE, effrontery.
Bār'fōot, *ad.* without shoes.
Bār'fōot-ēd, *a.* being without shoes.
Bār'hēd'ēd, *a.* uncovered in respect.
Bār'ly, *ad.* nakedly; poorly, indigently; without decoration; merely, only, nothing more.
Bār'nēss, *s.* nakedness; LEANNESS, indigence, scantiness, POVERTY; meanness of clothes.
Bār'gain, *s.* a CONTRACT or agreement concerning the sale of something; a purchase, emption, the thing sold or purchased; stipulation, interested dealing; an unexpected reply, tending to obscenity (*Dryden, Swift*); event, upshot. "We must make the best of a bad bargain." *Arbutnot.*
Bār'gain, *v. n.* to make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing, to stipulate, CONTRACT; to chaffer, to higgie, to haggle; *with for.*
Bār'gain-ēe, *s.* one who accepts a bargain.
Bār'gain-ēr, *s.* the person who proffers, offers, or who makes a bargain.
Bārgē, *s.* (*Dutch* bargie) a long narrow boat, rowing ten or twelve oars, carvel built, and

BAR

may be called *State Boats*; those of twelve oars are allowed to admirals, and those of ten oars—to captains commanding frigates of 28 guns and upwards: a boat for burden.
Bār'ger, *s.* the manager of a boat of burden.
Bār'k, *s.* (*Dan.* barck) the rind of a tree.
Bār'k, *v. a.* to strip trees of their bark.
Bār'k, *s.* (*low Lat.* barca) a small ship.
Bār'k, *v. n.* (*Sax.* beorcan) to make the noise which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues; to clamour at, to pursue with reproaches. *Shakespeare.*
Bār'k'bār-ēd, *a.* stripped of the bark.
Bār'k'ēr, *s.* one employed in stripping trees; one who barks or clamours, one who stands at the door of a sale-shop to invite customers.
Bār'k'ing, *p. a.* Latrant, making the noise of a dog.
Bār'k'y, *a.* consisting of bark, cortical.
Bār'ley, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a species of grain of which malt is made.
Bār'ley-cōrn, *s.* a grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length, the third part of an inch.
Bār'ley-brake, *s.* a kind of rural play. *Sidney.*
Bārm, *s.* (*Welsh* burm) yeast, yest, newing.
Bārm'y, *a.* containing barm, yeasty.
Bārn, *s.* (*Sax.* bern) a storehouse for grain, hay, or straw; a place to thrash corn in.
Bār'na-cle, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a bird like a goose, fabulously said to grow upon trees; a kind of shellfish; a farrier's instrument to hold a horse by the nose.
Ba-rōm'e-tēr, *s.* (*Gr.* βάρος weight, and μέτρον measure) an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather, a weatherglass.
Bār-o-mēt'rī cāl, *a.* relating to barometers.
Bār'ōn, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) one in the degree of nobility next below a viscount; one of the judges in the court of exchequer; a member of parliament for one of the cinque ports: *in law*, a man in relation to his wife. "Baron and femme." *A Baron of beef*, the two sir-loins not cut asunder.
Bār'ōn-age, *s.* the body of barons and peers; the dignity of a baron; the land which gives title to a baron, a barony.
Bār'ōn-ēss, *s.* a baron's lady.
Bār'ōn-ēt, *s.* (baron, and et a diminutive termination) the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary.
Bār'ōn-y, *s.* (*Fr.* baronnie) the honour or lordship which gives title to a baron.
Bār'o-scōpe, *s.* (*Gr.* βάρος weight, and σκοπεῖν to view) an instrument to shew the weight only of the atmosphere.
Barouche, *s.* (*Germ. pron.* Ba-rōsh') a kind of coach, first used at *Hamburgh*, recently in London.
Bār'ra-cān, *s.* (*in commerce*) a kind of camelot.
Bār'rāck, *s.* (*Span.* barracca) lodgings for soldiers.
Bār'ra-tōr, *s.* (*Fr.* baratter to cheat) a WRANGLER, an encourager of lawsuits.
Bār'ra-try, *s.* (*Fr.* baratter) foul practice in law; the crime of a shipmaster who cheats the owners.
Bār'rel, *s.* (*Welsh* baril) a round wooden vessel to be stopped close, a coop; a liquid measure; a dry measure; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder; that about which any thing is wound.
Bār'rel, *v. a.* to put any thing into a barrel.

B A S

Bär'el-bél-lí-éd, *a.* having a large belly. *Dryden.*
 BAR'REN, Bär'rén, *a.* (Sax. bare naked) incapable of producing its kind, effete, impotent, teemless, unprolific: applied to *animals*;—unfruitful, sterile, not fertile, infertile, infecund, fruitless, sandy, empty; scanty, not copious: *figuratively*, unmeaning, uninventive, dry, dull, unaffecting, jejune, lean, wanting matter, wanting pathos.
 BAR'RENNESS, Bär'rén-néfs, *s.* want of the power of generation, want of offspring; unfruitfulness, sterility, infecundity, infertility; scarceness, scarcity, scantiness, DEARTH; want of invention, want of the power of producing any thing new, want of matter, scantiness, thinness, leanness, poverty, dryness, jejune-ness, want of pathos.
 † Bär'fúl, *a.* (bar) full of obstructions. *Shakef.*
 Bär-rí-cádé', *s.* (French) a FORTIFICATION, made in haste, of trees, earth, &c. to keep off an attack, a barrier, a barricado; any stop, bar, or OBSTRUCTION.
 Bär-rí-cádé', *v. a.* to stop up a passage, to OBSTRUCT, to hinder by stoppage.
 Bär-rí-cádó, *s.* (Span.) a barricade, a FORTIFICATION.
 Bär-rí-cádó, *v. a.* to barricade, FORTIFY, stop up.
 Bär-rí-ér, *s.* (Fr. barrière) a FORTIFICATION, a strong place upon the frontiers of a country, a barricade, an entrenchment; a stop, an OBSTRUCTION; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a limit, a BOUNDARY.
 Bär-rí-tér, *s.* (bar) a counsellor at law.
 Bär'row, *s.* a kind of carriage, with one wheel, moved by pushing forward, a *wheel-barrow*; a frame of boards carried between two men, a *hand-barrow*.
 Bär'row, *s.* (Sax. berg) a hog, a pig.
 Bär'tér, *v. n.* (Fr. baratter, *to trick in traffic*) to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.
 Bär'tér, *v. a.* to EXCHANGE one thing for another.
 Bär'tér, *s.* the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities, commutation, EXCHANGE.
 Bär'tér-ér, *s.* who traffics by exchange of goods.
 Bär'tér-y, *s.* EXCHANGE of commodities, barter.
 Bär'tén, *s.* the demesne lands of a manour; the manour house itself: † the outhouses.
 Bāse, *a.* (Fr. bas, basse) MEAN, vile, worthless: of *things*: of mean spirit, disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous, base-minded, low, without dignity of sentiment; of *persons*; base-born, born out of wedlock, ILLEGITIMATE: not sterling, without value: of *metals*;—deep, basfs, grave: of *sounds*.
 Bāse-börn, *a.* born out of wedlock, ILLEGITIMATE.
 † Bāse-cōurt, *s.* (Fr. basse-cour) the lower yard, the back-yard, the farm-yard. *Shakef.*
 Bāse-münd'ed, *a.* mean-spirited, WORTHLESS.
 Bāse-víöl Bāse-víöl, *s.* a musical instrument.
 Bāse, *s.* (French) the bottom of any thing, the basis, the lower part of a building or column; the pedestal of a statue; the place from which racers or tilters run, the starting post; the bottom of the field, the *career*; the string that gives the base sound; an old rustic play, called, also, *prison bart*: † stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. *Hudibras.*
 Bāse, *v. a.* to EMBASE, to vitiate metals by admixture; to adulterate. *Bacon.*
 Bāse'ly, *ad.* in a base manner, meanly, dishonourably, in bastardy.

B A T

Bāse'néfs, *s.* vileness, MEANNESS; vileness of metal; ILLEGITIMACY, bastardy; deepness of sound; ADULTERATENESS, spurioufness.
 † Bāsh, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to blush, to be ashamed.
 Ba-shâw', *s.* a title of honour and command among the Turks; a man of an overbearing temper.
 Bāsh'fúl, *a.* (bash) MODEST, meekeyed, coy, shamefaced; sheepish, rustickly modest.
 Bāsh'fúl-ly, *ad.* modestly, coyly, timorously.
 Bāsh'fúl-néfs, *s.* MODESTY, as shewn in outward appearance: sheepishness, rustic shame.
 Bāsh'il, *s.* the angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away; the skin of a sheep tanned.
 Bāsh'il, *v. a.* to grind the edge of tools to an angle.
 Ba-shí'ic, *s.* (Fr. basilique) a large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them; a magnificent church.
 Ba-sí'í-cón, *s.* (Gr. βασιλικόν) an OINTMENT.
 Bāsh'i-lisk, *s.* (Lat. basilicus) a kind of serpent, a cockatrice; † a species of ordnance.
 Bā'sín, *s.* (Fr. bassin) a small vessel to hold water, or other liquids; a small pond; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance; a dock for repairing ships.
 Bā'sís, *s.* (Lat.) the base, the foundation of any thing, as of a building or column; that upon which any thing rests; the pedestal; the groundwork or first principles of any thing.
 Bāsk, *v. a.* (Dutch backeren) to warm by laying out in the heat of the sun.
 Bāsk, *v. n.* to lie in the warmth.
 Bās'ket, *s.* (Welsh basged) a vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, &c. interwoven.
 Bās'ket hilt, *s.* the hilt of a sword, large enough to contain and defend the whole hand.
 Bās'ket wóm-án, *s.* a woman who plies at market with a basket to carry home what is bought.
 Bāfs, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a mat used in churches to kneel upon, a bassock.
 Bāfs, *a.* (*in music, see Base*) grave, deep.
 Bāfs, *v. n.* to sound in a deep tone. *Shakef.*
 Bās'sóck, *s.* (bass) a bass, a mat to kneel upon.
 Bāf-són', *s.* (French) a musical instrument.
 Bāfs re-lí'f, Bāfs re-lí'vo, *s.* (Ital.) sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.
 Bās'tárd, *s.* (French) a child born of an unmarried woman; any thing spurious or false.
 Bās'tárd, *a.* begotten out of wedlock, ILLEGITIMATE; spurious, not genuine, false, COUNTERFEIT.
 Bās'tárd, *v. a.* to convict of being a bastard, to bastardize, to stigmatize with bastardy.
 Bās'tárd-éd, *a.* made or proved a bastard.
 Bās'tárd-ize, *v. a.* to BASTARD; beget a bastard.
 Bās'tárd-ly, *ad.* spuriously, as a bastard.
 Bās'tárd-y, *s.* (bastard) an unlawful state of birth, ILLEGITIMACY: meanness, abjectness, baseness.
 Bāste, *v. a.* (Fr. batonner) to bastinado, to beat with a stick; to drip butter or fat upon meat while it is roasting; to sew in a slight manner.
 Bāf-tí-nāde', Bāf-tí-nā'dó, *s.* (Fr. bastonnade) the act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given by a cudgel, a basting, a beating.
 Bāf-tí-nāde', Bāf-tí-nā'dó, *v. a.* to beat, to baste, to swinge, to treat with a bastinado.
 Bāt, *s.* (Sax.) a heavy club, a baton.

B A W

Bät, *s.* (*in zoology*) an animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, a rearmouse.
Bä'ta-ble, *a.* (bate) disputable: *batable* ground.
Bätch, *s.* (bake) the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything made at once.
Bäte, *s.* (*contracted from* debate) strife, CONTENTION.
Bäte, *v. a.* (*contracted from* abate) to lessen any thing, to retrench, to DIMINISH; to sink the price; to lessen a demand: to cut off, to take away.
Bäte, *v. n.* to grow less, to remit; *with of*, *Bäte'fål*, *a.* CONTENTIOUS, quarrelsome.
Bäte'ment, *s.* (abatement) DIMINUTION.
Bät'fowl-ing, *s.* a particular manner of catching birds in the night time, bird batting.
Bäth, *s.* (Sax.) a place to bathe in.
Bäthe, *v. a.* (Sax. bathian) to lave, to wash, as in a bath; to foment, to supple or soften by the application of warm liquors: † to wash any thing.
Bäthe, *v. n.* to lave, to be in water.
Bätting, *prep.* (*from* bate, or abate) except.
Bät'let, *s.* (bat) a wooden instrument to beat linen when taken out of the buck.
Bät-ön', *s.* (Fr. baton) a staff, club, truncheon, marshal's staff, a badge of military honour.
Bät'tail-lous, *a.* (Fr. bataille) having the appearance of a battle, WARLIKE.
Bät-täl'ia, *s.* (Ital. battaglia) the order of battle; the main body of an army in array.
Bät-täl'ion, *s.* (Fr. bataillon) a division of an army, a troop, a body of forces.
Bät'ten, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymology*) to fatten, to make fat; to feed plentifully: to fertilize. *Phillips.*
Bät'ten, *v. n.* to grow fat; to live in indulgence.
Bät'ten, *s.* a scantling of wood of from two to four inches broad, about one inch thick, and the length unlimited.
Bät'ter, *v. a.* (Fr. battre) to beat, beat down, to ariete, to shatter; used of walls thrown down by artillery;—to wear with beating: applied to persons, to wear out with service.
Bät'ter, *s.* (*in cookery*) a mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c. beaten together for a pudding or pancake.
Bät'ter-er, *s.* one who batters.
Bät'ter-y, *s.* the act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; a line of cannon; the place upon which cannons are mounted to attack or defend a place: *in law*, a violent striking of any man.
Bät'tle, *s.* a FIGHT, an encounter between opposite armies: † a body of forces, or division of an army (*Bacon*); † the main body of an army. *Hayward.*
Bät'tle, *v. n.* to join battle, to contend in fight.
Bät'tle-är-räy', *s.* array, order of battle.
Bät'tle-äxe, *s.* a kind of axe used in battle.
Bät'tle-door, *s.* an instrument to strike a shuttlecock.
Bät'tle-m'nt, *s.* (battle) a wall raised above the top of a building with embrasures.
Bät'ty, *a.* (bat) belonging to a bat or rearmouse. *Sb.*
Bä'vä-röy', *s.* a kind of cloak or surtout. *Gay.*
Bäv'in, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a stick like those bound up in faggots, a piece of waste wood; a faggot.
Bäv'ile, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a GRWGAW, a trifling piece of finery, a thing of more show than use.
Bäv'cock, *s.* (beau and cock) a fine fellow. *Sb.*
Bäv'd', *s.* (*old Fr.* baude) a PIMP, a procuress.
Bäv'd', *v. n.* to procure, to PIMP, to pander.
Bäv'di-ly, *ad.* (bawdy) obscenely.

B E A

Bäv'di-nëss, *s.* obsceneness, OBSCENITY.
Bäv'dry, *s.* (bawd) OBSCENITY, unchaste language; the practice of a bawd or procuress.
Bäv'dy, *a.* (bawd) OBSCENE, unchaste.
Bäv'dy-höuse, *s.* a BROTHEL, a house of ill-fame.
Bäwl', *v. n.* (Lat. balo) to hoot, to cry with vehemence, whether for joy or pain (always used *in contempt*); to speak loud, to VOCIFERATE; to cry as a froward child.
Bäwl', *v. a.* to proclaim as a crier.
Bäv'sin, *s.* (*in zoology*) a BADGER, a brock.
Bäy, *a.* (Lat. badius) of a chestnut colour.
Bäy, *s.* (Dutch baye) an opening of the sea into the land, by which it is partially surrounded; a pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.
Bäy, *s.* (Fr. aboi, *the last extremity*) the state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.
Bäy, *s.* (*in architecture*) a division of a barn, or other building. *Builder's Dictionary.*
Bäy, *s.* (*in poetry*) an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for victory, or excellence.
Bäy, *Bäy tree*, *s.* (Lat. laurus) a tree called laurel.
Bäy, *v. n.* (Fr. aboyer) to bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues; to encamp about, to shut in so as to prevent escape.
Bäy, *v. a.* to follow with barking, to bark at.
Bäy salt, *s.* salt made of sea-water.
Bäy window, *s.* a window jutting outward, forming a kind of bay in the room, a bow-window.
Bäy'ard, *s.* (bay, brown) a bay horse. *Phillips.*
Bä'yön-ët, *s.* (Fr. bayonette) a short sword.
Bdëlli-üm, *s.* (Heb.) an aromatic gum.
Be, *v. n.* to exist, to have existence, to have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident.
Let be, do not meddle with, leave untouched.
Bëach, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the shore, that part particularly which is dashed by the waves, the strand.
Bëach'ed, *a.* exposed to the waves; stranded.
Bëach'y, *a.* having beaches.
Bëa'con, *s.* (Sax. becn *a signal*) an edifice on an eminence to denote, by certain signals, the approach of an enemy; a mark to direct navigators to avoid rocks and shallows; a LIGHTHOUSE.
Bëad, *s.* (Sax. beade *a prayer*) a small globe or ball, strung upon thread, used by the Papists to count their prayers; one of the little balls of pearl or glass worn about the neck for ornament; any globular body: *in architecture*, a little round moulding.
Bëa'dle, *s.* (Sax. bydel) a messenger belonging to a court, a paritor, an apparitor; a petty parish officer.
Bëad'roll, *s.* a catalogue of those who are, by the Papists, to be mentioned in prayer.
Bëad's'män, *s.* one employed to pray for another. *Shakespeare.*
Bëa'gle, *s.* (Fr. bigle) a hound for hunting hares.
Bërk, *s.* (Fr. bec) the bill of a bird, the nib; any thing ending in a point like a beak.
Bëak'ed, *a.* having a beak; of the form of a beak.
Bëak'ér, *s.* a cup with a spout like a bird's beak.
Bëak'iron, *s.* (*pron.* bëak'i-ürn) a blacksmith's tool.
Bëal, *s.* (Ital. bolla) a whelk, a PIMPLE.
Bëal, *v. n.* to fester, to CANKER; to ripen, to gather matter, to suppurate as a sore does.
Bëam, *s.* (Sax. beam *a tree*) the main piece of timber which supports a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance,

BEA

at the end of which the scales are suspended; †the horn of a stag (*Denham*); the pole of a chariot (*Dryden*); a ray of the sun.

Bēam, *v. n.* to emit rays or beams of light.

Bēm'y, *a.* radiant, **SHINING**, emitting beams; **WEIGHTY**, massive (*Dryden*); having horns.

Bēan, *s.* (Sax.) a well-known kind of pulse.

Bēar, *v. a.* (Sax. *beran*) to carry as a burden, to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority, or distinction; to support, **PROP**, keep from falling; to endure, undergo, **SUFFER**; to permit, to suffer without resentment; to produce, to yield fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to gain, to win; *with* away;—to be answerable for; to animate, to incite.

"*This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.*"

Bēar, *v. n.* to suffer pain; to be patient; to take effect, to succeed; to act in any character; to tend up, away, or onward; to act as an impellent, opponent, or reciprocal power; *with*, generally, upon or against: to act upon; to be situate with respect to other places.

To bear up, to stand firm, not to sink, not to faint or fail. *To bear with*, to endure an unpleasant thing.

Bēar, *s.* (Sax. *bera*) a rough shaggy animal.

Bēard, *s.* (Sax.) the hair which grows upon the lips and chin; the sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn, *arista*; the barb of an arrow, or a hook.

Bēard, *v. a.* to take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face, to set at open defiance; to jag, to give a barb to a hook or an arrow; to take off the coarse parts of a fleece of wool.

Bēard'ed, *a.* having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed or jagged.

Bēard'less, *a.* wanting a beard, without a beard; young, youthful, juvenile.

Bēar'ēr, *s.* (bear) a carrier of any thing, a conveyer, a porter; one who carries the body to the grave; a fruitful tree.

Bār'gar-dēn, *s.* a place where bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

Bār'hērd, **Bār'wārd**, *s.* who tends bears.

Bār'ing, *s.* the site or place of any thing with respect to something else; † *mien*, **BEHAVIOUR**.

Shakespeare.

Bēst, *s.* (Fr. *bête*) an irrational animal, opposed to *man*, generally four-footed, and covered with hair or wool; a brutal savage man.

Bēstli-nēss, *s.* **BRUTISHNESS**; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

Bēst'ly, *a.* **BRUTAL**, bestial, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*

BEAT, **Bēat**, *v. a.* (Fr. *battre*) to strike, knock, bang, hit, slap, buffet, cudgel, curry, pay, maul, drub, baste, thump, thwack, thrash, knob, knub, pommel, lay blows upon; to strike a drum; to break, bruise, bray, pound, comminute by blows; to strike bushes in order to rouse game; to thrash corn; to mix by long and frequent agitation; to dash as *water*, or brush as *wind*; to tread a path; to subdue, vanquish, conquer; to harass the mind, to overlabour; to lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.

To beat down, to depress, to crush by repeated opposition;—to endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded;—to sink or lessen the price. *To beat the hoof*, to walk, to go on foot.

Bēat, *v. n.* to move in a pulsatory manner, to

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PALPITATE; to dash as a flood or storm; to move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke; to throb, as a sore swelling; to try different ways, to search,—*with* about; to act upon with violence.

To beat up, to raise soldiers.

Bēat, *pret. and part. pass.* of to beat.

Bēat, *s.* **STROKE**, manner of striking; manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

Bēat'en, *p. pass.* of to beat; struck; conquered.

Bēat'ēr, *s.* an instrument with which any thing is beaten; a man much given to blows.

Be-a-tif'ic, **Be-a-tif'i-cāl**, *a.* (from Lat. *beatificus*) that has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blessed.

Be-a-tif'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to complete happiness.

Bē-āt-i-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (beatify) an acknowledgment of the Pope that the person is blessed.

Be-āt'i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *beatifico*) to make happy, to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

Bēat'ing, *s.* correction, **PUNISHMENT** by blows; a throbbing, as of a sore; a quick **PALPITATION**.

Be-āt'i-tude, *s.* (Lat. *beatitudo*) blessedness, felicity, happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven;—a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

Beau, *s.* (French, *pron.* * *bō*) a man of dress, a *fox*; a gallant, an innamorato, a *LOVER*.

Bēa'vēr, *s.* (Fr. *bièvre*) an animal with a fine fur, the castor: a hat of the best kind; that part of a helmet which covers the face. *Shuk.*

Bēa'vēr-ēd, *a.* covered with a beaver, wearing a beaver.

***Beau'ish**, *a.* befitting a beau, foppish.

***Beau' monde**, *s.* (French) the fashionable world, persons of fashion and distinction.

Beaū'te-ōūs, *a.* (beauty) fair, elegant in form, pleasing to the sight, **BEAUTIFUL**. *Chiefly used in poetry.*

Beaū'te-ōūf-ly, *ad.* in a beauteous manner.

Beaū'te-ōūf-nēss, *s.* the state or quality of being beauteous, **BEAUTY**.

BEAUTIFUL, **Beaū'ti-fūl**, *a.* (beauty) fair, beauteous, handsome, comely, goodly, graceful, elegant of feature, having the qualities which constitute beauty.

Beaū'ti-fūl-ly, *ad.* in a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, **Beaū'ti-fūl-nēss**, *s.* excellence of form, fairness, comeliness, handsomeness, gracefulness, **BEAUTY**.

Beaū'ti-fy, *v. a.* (beauty) to deck, grace, **ADORN**, decorate, embellish, add beauty to.

Beaū'ti-fy, *v. n.* to grow beautiful, to advance in beauty.

BEAUTY, **Beaū'ty**, *s.* (Fr. *beauté*) that assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye; comeliness, grace, fairness, fineness, goodliness, pulchritude, gracefulness, handsomeness, beauteousness, beautifulness, elegance of form; a beautiful person: fineness, delicacy, elegance.

Beaū'ty spōt, *s.* a black spot of silk placed upon the face, a patch, a foil.

Bēc-a-fī'co, *s.* (in ornithology) the figpecker.

Be-cām', *v. a.* (calm) to still the elements, to keep a ship from motion; to **APPEASE**, to quiet the mind.—*To calm* is to stop motion,—*to becalm* to withhold from motion.

Be-cāme', *pret.* of the verb to become, did become.

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Be-câuse', *conj.* for this reason that, on this account that, for this cause that.

Be-chânce', *v. n.* to HAPPEN to, to befall.

Bëck, Bëck'on, *v. n.* (Sax. becn) to nod, to make a sign with the head, to make a sign without words.

Bëck, Bëck'on, *v. a.* to call or guide, as by a motion of the head or hand, to nod, to make a sign to.

Be-clîp', *v. a.* to clasp, hug, EMBRACE. *Johnson.*

Be-clôûd', *v. a.* to dim, to darken, to perplex, to OBSCURE.

Be-cômé', *v. n.* to enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.
To become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

Be-cômé', *v. a.* (Sax. becæmen to please) to appear in a manner suitable to something: of persons, to besit, to suit, to be suitable to; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful: applied to things.

Be-cômé', *pass. part.* of the verb to become.

Be-côm'ing, *p. a.* that pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful, SUITABLE, congruous; seemingly, DECENT.

Be-côm'ing-ly, *ad.* in a becoming manner, fitly.

Be-côm'ing-nëss, *s.* elegant congruity, decency, fitness, propriety, SUITABLENESS.

Bëd, *s.* (Sax.) something made to sleep upon; lodging (*Shak.*); marriage (*Clarendon.*); bank of earth laid in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated, or reposit; a LAYER, ledge, row, stratum.
To bring to bed, to deliver of a child.

Bëd, *v. a.* to go to bed with, to sleep with, to place in bed; to sow, or plant in earth; to lay in order, to stratify.

Bëd, *v. n.* to COHABIT, to live together as man and wife. *Wifeman.*

Be-dâb'ble, *v. a.* to wet, to besprinkle.

Be-dâg'gle, *v. a.* to BEMIRE, to soil clothes by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

Be-dâsh', *v. a.* to BEMIRE by throwing dirt; to bespatter, to wet by throwing water.

Be-dâub', Be-dâwb', *v. a.* to besmear, to SOIL with spreading any viscous body over it.

Be-dâz'zle, *v. a.* to daze, to dazzle, to make the sight dim by too much lustre.

Bëd'cham-bér, *s.* the room one sleeps in.

Bëd'clothes, *s. plu.* the coverlets upon the bed.

Bëd'dîng, *s.* the materials of a bed, a bed.

Be-dëck', *v. a.* to deck, to grace, to ADORN.

Be-dëw', *v. a.* to MOISTEN gently, as with dew.

Bëd'fël-low, *s.* one who lies in the same bed.

†Be-dîght', *v. a.* to dress, set off, ADORN. *Gay.*

Be-dîm', *v. a.* to OBSCURE, cloud, darken.

†Be-dîzen, *v. a.* to dress out, to ADORN.

Bëd'lâm, *s.* (corrupted from Bethlehem) a madhouse, a hospital for the cure of lunacy: a MADMAN, a bedlamite, a lunatic. *Shak.*

Bëd'lâm, *a.* belonging to a madhouse, fit for a madhouse. *Shak.*

Bëd'lâm-ite, *s.* a MADMAN, a lunatic.

Bëd'pôst, *s.* the post at the corners of the bed.

†Bëd'prëss-ér, *s.* a heavy lazy fellow. *Shak.*

Be-dräg'gle, *v. a.* to BEMIRE, to soil clothes by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Be-drënc'h', *v. a.* to soak, to STEEP, to saturate with water.

Bëd'rîd, *a.* confined to bed by age or sickness.

Bëd'rîte, *s.* the privilege of the marriage bed.

Be-drôp', *v. a.* to besprinkle, to MOISTEN; to

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speckle, to spot, to mark with spots or drops. *Milton.*

Bëd'stëad, *s.* the wood frame supporting a bed.

Bëd'fë érv-ér, *s.* one false to the bed.

Bëd'tîme, *s.* the hour of rest, sleeping time.

Be-dûng', *v. a.* to cover or manure with dung.

Be-dûst', *v. a.* to sprinkle with dust.

Bëd'wârd, *ad.* toward bed.

Be-dwârf', *v. a.* to stunt, to dwarf, to make little, to hinder in growth.

Bëd'wôrk, *s.* work done in bed. *Shak.*

Bëe, *s.* (Sax. beo) the insect that makes honey.

Bëech, *s.* (Sax. bece) a tree that bears mast.

Bëech'en, *a.* made of, or belonging to the beech.

Bëef, *s.* (Fr. bæuf) the flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. *Shak.*

Bëef, *a.* consisting of the flesh of beeves.

Bëefeat-ér, *s.* a yeoman of the guard, so called because, in waiting, he has beef for his commons.

†Bëef-wit'tëd, *a.* dull, stupid, heavy-headed. *Sb.*

Bëe'gâr-den, *s.* a place to set hives of bees in.

Bëe'hîve, *s.* the case in which bees are kept.

Bëe'mâst-ér, *s.* one who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

Bëen, *pass. part.* of the verb to be.

Bëer, *s.* (Welsh bir) liquor made of malt and hops.

Bëet, *s.* (Lat. beta) a plant, a garden herb.

Bëetle, *s.* (Sax. bytel) a well-known insect; a heavy mallet, a pavement rammer.

Bëetle, *v. n.* to PROJECT, to jut out, to hang over. *Thomson.*

Bëetle-brôw-ëd, *a.* having prominent brows. *Sw.*

Bëetle-hëad-ëd, *a.* loggerheaded, STUPID. *Shak.*

Bëetle-stôck, *s.* the handle of a beetle.

Bëet'rave, Bëet'râd-îsh, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Bëeves, *s. plu.* oxen, black-cattle.

Be-fâl', *v. n.* to HAPPEN to, to come to pass.

Be-fît', *v. a.* to SUIT, to become, to be suitable.

Be-fôol', *v. a.* to INFATUATE, to fool, to deprive of understanding, to lead into error.

Be-fôre', *prep.* further onward in place; in the front of; in the presence of; prior to, sooner than; superiour to, in preference to.

Be-fôre', *ad.* sooner, earlier in time; in time past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; already.

Be-fôre'hând, *ad.* in a state of anticipation; by way of preparation, antecedently; in a state of accumulation; at first, before any thing else is done.

Be-fôre'time, *ad.* formerly, of old time. *1 Sam.*

Be-fôrtune, *v. n.* to HAPPEN, to betide.

Be-fôul', *v. a.* to make foul, to SOIL, to dirt.

Be-frënd', *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to, to countenance, to shew friendship to, to benefit, to ASSIST.

Be-frîng'e', *v. a.* to FRINGE; to decorate, as with fringe.

Bëg, *v. n.* (Germ. beggeren) to live on alms, to live by asking relief of others.

Bëg, *v. a.* to ask, to INTREAT, to seek by petition; to take any thing for granted without proof.

Be-gët', *v. a.* (Sax. begetten) to GENERATE, procreate, become the father of children; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents; with, sometimes, on or upon.

Be-gët'tér, *s.* the father, a procreator, GENERATOR.

Bëg'gâr, *s.* one who lives on alms; one who supplicates, a petitioner; one who takes for granted, one who assumes what he does not prove.

Bëg'gâr, *v. a.* to reduce to beggary; to EMPOVERISH, to exhaust, to deprive. *Shak.*

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Bēg'gār-lī-nēs, *s.* the state of being beggarly
POVERTY; despicableness, MEANNESS.
Bēg'gār-ly, *a.* POOR, necessitous, indigent; MEAN
base, despicable.
Bēg'gār-ly, *ad.* indigently; meanly.
Bēg'gār-y, *s.* indigence, extreme POVERTY.
Be-gin', *v. n.* (Sax. *beginnan*) to enter upon some-
thing new; to commence any action or state,
to do the first act, or first part of an act: ap-
plied to *persons*;—to enter upon existence; as,
the world *began*;—the practice *began*; to have
its original; to take rise, to commence: to
come into act. *Dryden.*
BEGIN', **Be-gin'**, *v. a.* to do the first act of any
thing, to set about, to commence, inchoate,
inaugurate, make a beginning; to trace from
any thing, as the first ground.
To begin with, to enter upon, to fall at work
upon.
Be-gin'nér, *s.* he who gives the first cause, or ori-
ginal, to any thing; an inceptor, an unexpe-
rienced attempter, one in his rudiments, a
young practitioner.
BEGIN'NING, **Be-gin'nīng**, *s.* the first original or
cause, rise; the entrance into act, or being,
the commencement, inception, inchoation, the
date when any thing took its rise; the prime,
the first part of any thing, the rudiments, or
first grounds or materials.
Be-gird', *v. a.* to bind with a girdle; to encircle,
to encompass, to SURROUND; to block up, to
BESIEGE.
Bēg'lér-bēg, *s.* (Turkish) a governor of a pro-
vince.
Be-gnāv', *v. a.* to bite, CORRODE, eat away.
Be-gōn', *intj.* hence, go away, haste away.
Be-gōt'ten, *part. pass.* of to *beget*.
Be-grēāl', *v. a.* to soil or daub with fat matter.
Be-grime', *v. a.* to SOIL with dirt deeply impressed.
Be-guile', *v. a.* to delude, to CHEAT, to impose on;
to deceive, to EVADE; to deceive pleasingly,
to amuse.
Be-gūn', *part. pass.* of to *begin*.
Be-hālf', *s.* (behoof) FAVOUR, vindication, SUP-
PORT.
BEHAVE', **Be-hāve'**, *v. n.* to act, to conduct one's
self, to deport, to comport, to demean; *with*
the reciprocal pronoun.
BEHA'VIOUR, **Be-hā'vī-ōūr**, *s.* manner of be-
having one's self, manners, breeding, deport,
deportment, demeanor, port, portance, com-
port, comportment, comportance, knowledge
of ceremony, external appearance, with re-
spect to grace; carriage, with respect to pro-
priety: elegance of manners, gracefulness
(*Bacon*); conduct, conversation, general prac-
tice, course of life. *Locke.*
Be-head', *v. a.* to decapitate, to cut off the head,
to guillotine.
Be-hēld', *pret.* of to *behold*; did behold, did see.
Bēhe-mūth, *s.* (Heb. *a large beast*) the elephant.
Be-hēst', *s.* (hest) COMMAND, precept, mandate.
Be-hīnd', *prep.* at the back of another; upon the
back; toward the back; remaining after the
departure of something else; at a distance
from; inferior to another; on the other side
of something.
Be-hīnd', *ad.* out of sight, not yet produced to
view.
Be-hīnd'hānd, *ad.* in arrears, in an exhausted state;
not equally forward, *with* with.
Be-hōld', *v. a.* (Sax. *beholden*) to view, to see, to
look on. *To behold is to see*, in an emphatical

or intensive sense; "Son of man, *behold* with
thine eyes." *Ezekiel.*
Be-hōld', *intj.* see, lo: *used to excite attention*.
Be-hōld'en, *p. a.* obliged, bound in gratitude.
Be-hōld'ér, *s.* a spectator, a looker on.
†Be-hōld'ing, *s.* (beholden) obligation. *Carew.*
†Be-hōld'ing, *s.* (behold) aspection, view, sight.
Be-hōof', *s.* (behoove) use, advantage, PROFIT.
Be-hōove', *v. n.* (Sax. *behofan*) to be fit, to be
meet. *It is used only impersonally with it*.
Be-hōove'fūl, *a.* PROFITABLE, advantageous, useful.
Be-hōove'fūl-ly, *ad.* profitably, usefully.
BE'ING, **Bē'ing**, *s.* (*from be*) existence: opposed
to *nonentity*;—essence, essential, substance; the
person or thing existing; a particular state or
condition.
Be-lā'bōūr, *v. a.* (*a low word*) to BEAT, to thump.
Dryden.
Be-lā'tēd, *a.* benighted, out late at night.
Be-lāy', *v. a.* to block up, to stop the passage
(*Dryden*); to waylay, to place in ambush.
Spenser.
Bēlch, *v. n.* (Sax. *bealcan*) to eruct, to eructate,
to eject the wind from the stomach: to issue
out, as by eructation. *Dryden.*
Bēlch, *v. a.* to throw out from the stomach; to
eject from any hollow place. *Sb.* It is a word
implying *coarseness*, *batefulness*, or *horror*.
Bēlch, *s.* the act of eructating, eructation.
Bēl'dām, *s.* (Fr. *belle dame*) an old woman, a hag.
Be-lēa'guér, *v. a.* (Dutch *beleggeren*) to BESIEGE.
Be-lēa'guér-ér, *s.* one who besieges a place.
Bēl'fōund-ér, *s.* one who casts bells by trade.
Bēl'fry, *s.* (Fr. *beffroi*) place where bells are hung.
Be-lie', *v. a.* to CALUMNIATE any one; to give a
false representation of any thing; to give the
lie to, to charge with falsehood; to fill with
lies (*Sb.*); to counterfeit, to feign, to mimic.
Dryden.
BELIEF', **Be-līf'**, *s.* (believe) credit given to
something on the authority of others, credence,
faith, or firm confidence in the truths of reli-
gion; religion, the body of tenets held by the
professors of faith; persuasion, notion, opi-
nion (*Milton*); tenet, the thing believed, the
object of faith or belief; creed, a form con-
taining the articles of faith.
Be-līev'a-ble', *a.* credible, that may be credited or
believed; worthy of belief.
Be-līev'e', *v. a.* (Sax. *gelyfan*) to credit on the au-
thority of another, to put confidence in the
veracity of another: to imagine, to think, to
fancy, to CONCEIT.
Be-līev'e', *v. n.* to have a firm persuasion of any
thing, to exercise the theological virtue of faith.
To believe in, to hold as an object of faith. *To*
believe on, to trust, to place full confidence. *I*
believe, &c. notices somewhat of certainty or
exactness.
Be-līev'ér, *s.* he who believes, or gives credit; a
professor of christianity.
Be-līev'ing-ly, *ad.* in a believing manner.
Be-like', *ad.* probably, likely, perhaps.
Bēll, *s.* (Sax. *bel*) a kind of hollow vessel of cast
metal, formed to make a noise; any thing in
the form of a bell.
To bear the bell, to be the first.
Bēll, *v. n.* to grow in flowers, in form of a bell.
Bēlle, *s.* (French) a young lady.
Bēll'fāsh-īōn-ēd, *a.* campaniform, formed as a bell.
Bēll'es lēt'tres, *s. plu.* (Fr.) polite literature.
Bēl-līg'ér-ānt, **Bēl-līg'ér-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. *belligē*)
waging war, engaged in war.

B E N

Bellow, *v. n.* (Sax. bellan) to low, to roar, to make a noise like a bull; to blare, to make any violent outcry; to clamour, to VOCIFERATE; to roar as the wind, or as the sea in a storm, to make any terrific noise.

Bellows, *s. plu.* (bellies) the instrument used to blow the fire, or to blow an organ.

Bellu-ine, *a.* (Lat. belluinus) beastly, belonging to a beast; BRUTAL; cruel, SAVAGE.

Belly, *s.* (Welsh bola) that part of the body which contains the bowels, the abdomen, the paunch, the part which requires food, in opposition to the back which demands clothes; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Belly, *v. n.* to swell into a large capacity, to hang out, to bulge out.

Belly-ach, *s.* the colic, a pain in the bowels.

Belly-bound, *a.* diseased so as to be costive.

Belly-fül, *s.* as much food as satisfies the appetite, or as fills the belly.

Belly-pinch-éd, *a.* starved, famished.

Bellmān, *s.* a public crier.

Bellmēt-al, *s.* a mixed metal, consisting of five parts copper, with one of pewter.

Be-lock', *v. a.* to fasten as with a lock. *Sb.*

Be-long', *v. n.* to appertain to, to be the property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere or be appendant to (*Locke*); to pertain, relate to, have relation to; to be the quality or attributes of.

Be-lōv'éd, *p. a.* loved, dear, darling. *Sbak.*

Be-lōw', *prep.* under in place; inferior in dignity, inferior in excellence; unworthy of.

Be-lōw', *ad.* in a lower place; upon earth; in hell.

Bellswāg-gér, *s.* (*a cant word*) a WHOREMASTER. *Dryden.*

Belt, *s.* (Sax.) a GIRDLE, a cincture for a sword.

Bellwēth-ér, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock with a bell upon its neck.

Bellvi-dēr', *s.* (Ital.) a pavilion upon the top of a building, an eminence in a garden; a fine prospect.

Be-mād', *v. a.* to make mad, to turn the brain. *Sb.*

BEMIRE', **Be-mir'**, *v. a.* to drag or encumber in the mire, to daub, spatter, bemoil, bedash, dabble, daggle, bedaggle, bespatter, bedraggle, to soil by passing through dirty places.

Be-mōan', *v. a.* to LAMENT, moan, bewail.

Be-mōan'ér, *s.* a lamenter, one who bewails.

Be-mōck', *v. a.* to treat with mocks. *Sbak.*

Be-mōil', *v. a.* to bedraggle, to BEMIRE.

Be-mōn'stér, *v. a.* to make monstrous. *Sbak.*

Be-mūs'éd, *a.* dreaming *A word of contempt. Pope.*

Bēnch, *s.* (Sax. bene) a kind of long stool, a form; a seat of justice; the judges or justices sitting upon a bench.

Bēnch, *v. a.* to furnish with benches; to seat or place upon a bench.

Bēnch'ér, *s.* (bench) the senior members of the society in the inns of court.

BEND, **Bēnd**, *v. a.* to crook, bow, curve, inflect, incurvate, make crooked; to direct to a certain point; to apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind, to incline; to subdue, conquer, make submissive.

To bend the brow, to knit the brow, to frown.

BEND, **Bēnd**, *v. n.* to be incurvated; to lean or jut over (*Sb.*); to resolve, to determine (*Addison*); to stoop, crawl, crouch, truckle, knuckle, buckle, duck, bow, yield, submit, to be submissive, to behave with servility.

BEND, **Bēnd**, *s.* flexure, conflexure, bent, ply,

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cast, bending incurvation, curvature; CROOKEDNESS.

Bēnd'a-ble, *a.* that may be incurvated.

Bēnd'ér, *s.* the person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.

Be-nēath', *prep.* under: opposed to *above*;—under, overwhelmed by some pressure; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of, unbecoming, not equal to.

Be-nēath', *ad.* in a lower place; below, upon the earth, as opposed to *heaven*.

Bēn-e-dic'tion, *s.* (Lat. benedictio) blessing, a decretory pronounciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing (*Bacon*); acknowledgments for blessings received, thanks.

Bēn-e-fāc'tion, *s.* (Lat. benefacio) the act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred, a donation, a GIFT.

Bēn-e-fāc'tór, *s.* (Lat. benefacio) one who confers a benefit, or contributes to a public charity.

Bēn-e-fāc'trēs, *s.* she who confers a benefit.

Bēn'e-fice, *s.* (Lat. beneficium) advantage conferred on another; a church preferment.

Bēn'e-fiç-éd, *a.* possessed of a church preferment.

Be-nēfi-cēce, *s.* (beneficent) the practice of doing good, active goodness; charitableness, KINDNESS.

Be-nēfi-cēnt, *a.* (Lat. beneficus, beneficentior) KIND, charitable, doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition.

Bēn-e-fi'cial, *a.* (Lat. beneficium) advantageous, conferring benefits; PROFITABLE, useful; *with to*.

Bēn-e-fi'cial-ly, *ad.* advantageously; usefully.

Bēn-e-fi'cial-nēs, *s.* usefulness, PROFITABLENESS.

Beneficiary, *a.* (benefice, *pron.* bēn-e-fish'ya-ry) holding something in subordination to another.

Bēn'e-fit, *s.* (Lat. beneficium) a kindness, a favour conferred, an act of love; use, advantage, PROFIT.

Bēn'e-fit, *v. a.* to ASSIST, to befriend, to do good to; to advantage, to PROFIT.

Bēn'e-fit, *v. n.* to gain advantage; to profit, to make improvement or progress.

Be-nēt', *v. a.* to INSNARE, to surround as with toils. *Shakespeare.*

Be-nēv'o-lēnce, *s.* (Lat. benevolentia) disposition to do good, benevolence, good-will; KINDNESS, charity; the good done, the charity given.

Be-nēv'o-lēnt, *a.* KIND, disposed to charity.

Be-nēv'o-lēnt-nēs, *s.* BENEVOLENCE, good-will.

Bēn-gāl', *s.* (*in commerce*) stuff made of silk and hair.

Be-nigh't', *v. a.* to involve in darkness, to darken, to shroud with the shades of night; to surprise by the coming on of night; to debar from intellectual light. *Dryden.*

Be-nign', *a.* (Lat. benignus) KIND, friendly, actually good; liberal, generous (*Milton*); wholesome, HEALTHFUL, not malignant.

Be-nign'i-ty, *s.* (benign) actual KINDNESS, graciousness, goodness; salubrity, wholesome quality, HEALTHFULNESS, friendliness to vital nature.

Be-nign'ly, *ad.* favourably, kindly, graciously.

Bēn'i-son, *s.* (Fr. benissons) blessing, benediction.

Bēnt, *s.* (*to bend*) the state of being bent, a state of flexure, curvity, CROOKEDNESS; DECLIVITY (*Dryden*); determination, fixed purpose; application of the mind (*Locke*); inclination; TENDENCY, particular direction; turn of the temper or disposition; shape, FORM, or fashion superinduced by art; a stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

B E S

BENT, *Bēnt*, *p. a.* made crooked, curved, curved, arcuate, bowed, curve, wry, inflected, flexuous, flexuose, turned about, incurvated; directed to a certain point; determined on.

BENUM', *Be-nūm'*, or *Be-nūmb'*, *v. a.* (Sax. *bennumen*) to make torpid, to paralyze, deaden, torpify, take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

Be-pāint', *v. a.* to cover with paint. *Shak.*

Be-pinch', *v. a.* to mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

Be-piss', *v. a.* to wet with urine.

Be-quēath', *v. a.* to devise, to leave by will to another.

Be-quēst', *s.* a legacy, a devise, something left by will.

Be-rāt'tle, *v. a.* to make a noise at in contempt, to fill with noise. *Shak.*

Be-rēave', *v. a.* (Sax. *bereofian*) to strip off, to deprive of, to debar, to take away from: *with of.*

Be-rēft', *part. pass.* of to *bereave*; deprived of.

Bér'ga-mōt, *s.* (Fr. *bergamotte*) a species of pear; a kind of perfume; a sort of snuff.

Be-rhyme', *v. a.* to mention in verses. *A word of contempt.*

Bér'lin, *s.* (Berlin, a city) a kind of coach.

Bér'ry, *s.* (Sax. *beran to bear*) any small fruit, with many seeds and stones.

Bér'ry, *v. n.* to bear berries.

Bérth, *s.* (*with sailors*) a station or appointment on board a ship; a room, or place to mess in; convenient anchorage for a ship; the due distance one ship ought to be from another when moored, or at single anchor.

Bér'yl, *s.* (L. *beryllus*) a kind of precious stone.

Be-ferēn', *v. a.* to CONCEAL, to cover with a screen.

Be-seech', *v. a.* (Sax. *secan*) to INTREAT, to implore: *sometimes before a person*;—to beg, to ask: *before a thing.*

Be-sēm', *v. n.* (Dutch *beziemen*) to become, to suit, to besit, to be decent for.

Be-sēt', *v. a.* to BESIEGE; to waylay; to embarrass, to perplex, to ENTANGLE without any means of escape.

Be-shreū', *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to wish a curse to, to wish ill to happen to. "*Beshrew thee, cousin, &c.*" *Shak.*

Be-side', *Be-sides'*, *prep.* at the side of another, near; over and above; not according to; out of.

Be-side', *Be-sides'*, *ad.* more than that, moreover, over and above, not included here.

BESIEGE', *Be-siege'*, (*siege*) to beleaguer, to block up, to compass, encompass, environ, invest, hem in, lay siege to, to beset with armed forces in order to win a town or fortress; to invade, to ATTACK.

Be-si-er, *s.* one employed in a siege.

Be-slib'bér, *v. a.* to daub, smear, soil. *Shak.*

Be-smear', *v. a.* to bedaub, to overspread with something that sticks upon; to foul, soil. *Sb.*

Be-smoke', *v. a.* to foul with smoke; to dry in smoke.

Be-smūt', *v. a.* to blacken with smoke or soot.

Bē'sōm, *s.* (Sax. *befm*) an utensil to sweep with.

Be-sōrt', *v. a.* to SUIT, to fit, to become. *Sb.*

Be-sōrt', *s.* company, attendance, RETINUE. *Sb.*

Be-sōt', *v. a.* to infatuate, to stupify, to dull the senses. *Milton.*

Be-sought', *pret. and part. pass.* of to *beseech*.

Be-spān'gle, *v. a.* to adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*

Be-spāt'tér, *v. a.* to soil, by throwing filth, to

B E T

spot with dirt or water; to asperse, to CALUMNIATE. *Swift.*

Be-spāwl', *v. a.* to daub with spittle.

Be-spēak', *v. a.* to order, or intreat any thing beforehand; to forbode, to foreshew, tell something beforehand; to shew, to betoken (*Locke*); *poetically*, to speak to, to address. *Dryden.*

Be-spēak'ér, *s.* he who bespeaks any thing.

Be-spēc'kle, *v. a.* to mark with spots or speckles.

Be-spew', *v. a.* to daub with spew or vomit.

Be-spice', *v. a.* to season with spices, to RELISH. *Sb.*

Be-spit', *v. a.* to daub with spittle.

Be-spōt', *v. a.* to mark with spots.

Be-sprēad', *v. a.* to cover over, to spread over.

Be-sprīn'kle, *v. a.* to bedrop, insperse, MOISTEN, sprinkle over; to bestrew, scatter over.

Be-spūt'tér, *v. a.* to sputter over something, to daub by sputtering or throwing spittle upon it.

Bēst, *a.* (*superl. of good*) most good, good in the highest degree.

The best, the utmost power, the strongest endeavour, the highest perfection. *Sb.*—*To make the best*, to carry to its greatest perfection, to improve to the utmost.

Bēst, *ad.* (well) in the highest degree of goodness.

Be-stāin', *v. a.* to spot, to mark with stains.

Be-stēad', *v. a.* (stead) to advantage, to PROFIT.

Bēs'ti-āl, *a.* (beast) belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts; having the qualities of beasts, BRUTAL, below the dignity of reason or humanity, carnal. *Shak.*

Bēs'ti-āl'i-ty, *s.* the quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature; unnatural connection with a beast.

Bēs'ti-āl-ly, *ad.* in manner of a brute, brutally.

Be-stick', *v. a.* to stick over with any thing, as, with pins; to mark with spots here and there.

Be-stir', *v. a.* to put one's self into vigorous action: generally with the *reciprocal pronoun*.

Be-stōw', *v. a.* (Dutch *besteden*) to give, to confer on, to communicate; to dispose of, to give in marriage; to apply, to lay out on; to lay up, stow, place; *with on.*

Be-stōw'ér, *s.* a giver, donor, disposer.

Be-stōw'mēt, *s.* a GIFT, a dower; an endowment, a benefit or advantage conferred.

Be-strānght', *p. a.* distracted, mad, FRANTIC.

Be-strew', *v. a.* to scatter, besprinkle, sprinkle over.

Be-stride', *v. a.* to stride over, to have any thing between one's legs; to step over: to ride on. *Shak. Dryden.*

Be-stūd', *v. a.* to adorn with studs or shining prominences.

Bēt, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a wager, a stake, as a wager.

Bēt, *v. a.* to WAGER, to stake as a wager.

Be-tāke', *v. a.* to have recourse to, to apply to: *with the reciprocal pronoun*;—to move, to remove. *Milton.*

Be-tēm', *v. a.* to give, bestow (*Spenser*); to bring forth. *Shak.*

Be-thīnk', *v. a.* to recal to reflection, to bring back to consideration, or recollection: *with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.*

Bēth'le-hēm, *s.* a hospital for lunatics, BEDLAM.

Be-thrāl', *v. a.* to ENSLAVE, to subjugate, to CONQUER.

†Be-thūmp', *v. a.* (*a ludicrous word*) to BEAT.

Be-tide', *v. n.* to HAPPEN to, to befall, to bechance; *with, sometimes, to*;—to become, to be the fate of. *Shakespeare.*

Be-time', *Be-time'*, *ad.* seasonably, early; soon, before long time has past; early in the day.

B E W

Be-tō'ken, *v. a.* to signify, to mark, to denote, to indicate, to represent, to be a sign of; to fore-shew, to presignify. *Thomson.*
Bēt'o-ny, *s.* (Lat. *betonica*) a plant.
Be-tō'ss', *v. a.* to agitate, to put into violent motion. *Shak.*
Be-trāy', *v. a.* (Fr. *trahir*) to give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust; *with* to, or *into*;—to discover or reveal what has been entrusted to secrecy; to expose to evil by revealing something entrusted; to make known that which were better concealed (*Watts*); to shew, to discover. *Milton.*
Be-trāy'ér, *s.* he who betrays, a traitor.
Be-trim', *v. a.* to deck, DRESS, to decorate, ADORN. *Shak.*
BETROTH', **Be-trōth'**, *v. a.* to contract to any one, in order to marriage, to affy, to affiancé, to desponsate; to nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
Be-trūst', *v. a.* to entrust, to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.
Bēt'tér, *a.* (*comp. of good*, Sax. *betera*, *of bet good*) having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.
The better, the superiority, the advantage; *with of*. *For the better*, (so as to improve it) improvement.
Bēt'tér, *ad.* (*comp. of well*) well, in a greater degree.
Bēt'tér, *s.* (*from the adjective*) superiour, one to whom precedence is to be given.
Bēt'tér, *v. a.* (*from the noun*) to meliorate, IMPROVE; to surpass, to EXCEL; to advance, to support. *Bacon.*
Bēt'tór, *s.* (bet) one who lays wages. *Addison.*
Bēt'ty, *s.* (*a cant word*) an instrument to break open doors. *Arbutnot.*
Be-twēen', *prep.* (Sax. *betwīnan*) in the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; betwixt. *Between* is properly used of two, and among of more than two.
Be-twixt', *prep.* (Sax. *betwyx*) BETWEEN; in the midst of two (*Milton*); from one to another. *Sb.*
Bēv'el, **Bēv'il**, *s.* (*with mechanics*) a kind of rule or square; an angle not square, or not 90 degrees.
Bēv'el, **Bēv'il**, *v. a.* to cut to a bevel angle.
Bēv'ér-age, *s.* (Ital. *bevere to drink*) drink, liquor to be drunk in general; a treat on putting on new clothes; a treat on first coming into a prison, *garnish*.
Bēv'y, *s.* (Ital. *beva*) a flock of birds; a company, an ASSEMBLY.
Be-wāil', *v. a.* to bemoan, LAMENT, deplore.
Be-wāre', *v. n.* (be and ware or wary) to act or regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger, to take care not to be imposed on; *with of*.
Be-wēep', *v. a.* to weep over, bedew with tears. *Sh.*
Be-wēt', *v. a.* to MOISTEN, to water, to bedew. *Sb.*
Be-wildér, *v. a.* to lose in pathless places, to maze, to confound for want of a plain road; to ENTANGLE, to puzzle, to PERPLEX.
Be-witch', *v. a.* to ENCHANT, to injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms; to CHARM, to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.
Le-witch'ér-y, *s.* ENCHANTMENT, fascination; charm, resistless prevalence.
Be-witch'mént, *s.* ENCHANTMENT, fascination; the power of charming. *Shak.*
†Be-wrāy', *v. a.* (Sax. *wregan*) to BETRAY, discover perfidiously; to shew, make visible. *Sidn.*
Be-wrāy'ér, *s.* betrayer, discoverer, divulger. *Ad.*

B I G

Be-yōnd', *prep.* (Sax. *beyeond*) at a distance; on the further side of; further onward than; out of the reach of; above, in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of.
To go beyond, to DECEIVE, to circumvent.
Bēz'el, **Bēz'il**, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
Bīās, *s.* (Fr. *biais*) the weight lodged upon one side of the bowl, which turns it from the straight line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures; propensity, INCLINATION.
Bīās, *v. a.* to incline to some side, to balance one way, to prejudice, preoccupate, prepossess.
Bīb, *v. n.* (Lat. *bibo*) to tipple, to sip, to drink.
Bīb, *s.* a short kind of apron for children.
Bīb'bér, *s.* a tippler, one who drinks often.
Bīble, *s.* (Gr. *βιβλος a book*) the sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.
Bīb'u-lōūs, *a.* (Lat. *bibulus*) that has the quality of sucking up moisture.
Bī-cāp'su-lār, *a.* (Lat. *bicapsularis*) having the seed vessel divided into two parts.
Bi-cīp'i-tāl, **Bi-cīp'i-tōūs**, *a.* (Lat. *biceps, bicipitis*) having two heads.
Bīck'ér, *v. n.* (Welsh *bicre a contest*) to skirmish, to quarrel, to fight without a set battle, to fight off and on; to quiver, to move backward and forward as flame or smoke.
Bīck'ér-ér, *s.* a skirmisher.
Bī'corn, **Bi-cōr'nōūs**, *a.* (Lat. *bicornis*) having two horns or antlers.
Bi-cōr'po-rāl, *a.* (bicorpor) having two bodies.
Bīd, *v. a.* (Sax. *biddan*) to desire, to ask, to call, to INVITE, to order, to COMMAND; to propose, proffer, offer a price for; to proclaim, to make known, as *bans*: to pronounce, declare, denounce. *Shakespeare.*
Bīd'den, *part. pass.* of to bid; invited, commanded.
Bīd'dér, *s.* one who offers or proposes a price.
Bīd'dīng, *s.* order, command (*Sb*); INVITATION.
Bi-dēn'tāl, *a.* (Lat. *bidens*) having two teeth.
Bī'dīng, *s.* (bide) habitation, RESIDENCE.
Bi-ēn'ni-āl, *a.* (Lat. *biennis*) of the continuance of two years.
Bīer, *s.* (bear) a frame used to carry the dead.
Bīest'īngs, *s.* (Sax. *bysting*) the first milk given by a cow after calving.
Bīf'ér-sūs, *a.* (Lat. *biferens*) bearing twice a year.
Bīfid, **Bīfi-da-tēd**, *a.* (*botany*) divided into two, split in two, opening with a cleft.
Bi'fold, *a.* (L. *binus and fold*) twofold, DOUBLE.
Bīfōrm-ēd, *a.* (Lat. *biformis*) compounded of two forms or bodies.
Bi-fūr'ca-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *binus and furca*) shooting out by a division into two heads.
Bi-fūr-cā'tion, *s.* (binus two, and furca a fork) division into heads, or branches.
Bīg, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) having comparative bulk, great in bulk, large; great with young, PREGNANT; distended, ready to burst, swollen, swelled; full and desirous of giving vent; great in air and mien, tumid, haughty, PROUD; great in spirit, lofty, BRAVE. *Shakespeare.*
Bīg'a-mīst, *s.* (bigamy) one who has married a second wife while the first was living.
Bīg'a-my, *s.* (*from Lat. bigamia*) the crime of having two wives at once.
Bīg'bēl-lī-ēd, *a.* PREGNANT, great with child.
Bīg'gīn, *s.* (Fr. *beguin*) a child's cap. *Shak.*
Bīgt, *s.* (*a sea term*) one round of a rope.
Bīg'ly, *ad.* tumidly, haughtily, with bluster.
Bīg'nēss, *s.* BULK, greatness of quantity, size.

B I N

BIG'OT, *Big'ot*, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a man devoted unreasonably to a certain party, or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions, a blind zealot, a devotee; *with to*.
Big'ot-éd, *a.* blindly prepossessed in favour of something, irrationally zealous; *with to*.
Big'ot-ry, *s.* (bigot) blind zeal, prejudice, unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; *with to*; the practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope*.
Big'swōln, *a.* turgid, ready to burst.
Bil'an-dér, *s.* (Fr. belandre) a small merchant vessel.
BIL/BERRY, *Bil'bér-ry*, *s.* (*botany*) a small shrub, and berry, the whortleberry, hurtleberry, hurts, blueberry, windberry.
Bil'bo, *s.* (Bilboa) a rapier, a sword.
Bil'boes, *s. pl.* (*sea term*) shackles for the feet.
Bile, *s.* (Lat. bilis) a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, secreted from the liver and collected in the gall bladder, choler, gall; a fore angry swelling.
Bilge, *s.* (Sax. bilig) the breadth of a ship's bottom.
Bilge, *Bilge*, *v. n.* to spring a leak, to let in water by striking upon a rock; to founder.
Bil'ia-ry, *a.* (bile) belonging to the bile.
Bil'lings-gate, *s.* (*from Billingsgate, a fish market*) ribaldry, foul language; a scold.
Bi-lin'gūus, *a.* (Lat. bilinguis) having, or speaking two tongues.
Bil'i-ous, *a.* (bile) consisting of bile, partaking of bile.
Bilk, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to CHEAT, to defraud by running in debt and avoiding payment.
Bill, *s.* (Sax. bile) the beak of a fowl, the nib.
Bill, *s.* (Sax. bille) a kind of hatchet with a hooked point; a battle axe.
Bill, *s.* (Fr. billet) a written paper of any kind, an account of money; a law presented to parliament, not yet made an act; an advertisement; a draught, or *bill of exchange*, ordering the payment of a certain sum of money; an account of any matter laid before the court of chancery.
Bill, *v. n.* to caress, as doves; to kiss, to be fond.
Bil'let, *s.* (French) a small paper, a note; a ticket directing a soldier where he is to lodge.
Bil'let, *v. a.* to quarter soldiers.
Bil'let, *s.* (Fr. billot) a small log of wood.
Bil'lèt doux, *s.* (French) a loveletter.
Bil'liards, *s.* (Fr. billard) a well-known game.
Bil'lōw, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a hollow, swollen wave.
Bil'lōw, *v. n.* to surge, to swell, or roll as a wave.
Bil'lōw-y, *a.* swelling, turgid, wavy, surgy.
Bin, *s.* (Sax. binne) a place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposit, a locker.
Bi'na-ry, *a.* (Lat. binus) two, dual, DOUBLE.
Bind, *v. a.* (Sax. bindan) to confine with bonds, to enchain, to FETTER; to gird, tie, brace, lash, inwrap, involve, to fasten together, or to any thing; to retain dressings upon a wound; to oblige, constrain, compel by law, duty, oath, or stipulation; to oblige by kindness; to confine, to HINDER; *with in, or up*; to conspire, CONSTRINGE, render the body *costive*; *with up*; —to RESTRAIN; *with up*.
To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; —to contract with any body. *To bind over*, to oblige to make appearance.
Bind, *v. n.* to contract its own parts together, to grow stiff and hard; to make *costive*; to be obligatory.
Bind, *s.* (*in agriculture*) a species of hop.

B I T

Bind'er, *s.* who binds; a fillet, a BANDAGE.
Bind'ing, *s.* a BANDAGE; a kind of filleting.
Bi-nōc'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. binus double, and oculus an eye) having two eyes.
Bi-nōm'i-nōus, *a.* (Lat. binus double, and nomen a name) having two names.
Bi-ōg'ra-phér, *s.* (biography) a writer of lives, a relater of the actions of particular persons.
Bi-ōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. βίος a life, and γράφω to write) the history of lives.
Bip'a-rouis, *a.* (Lat. binus double, and pario to bring forth) bringing forth two at a birth.
Bip'ar-tite, *a.* (*a law term*) having two correspondent parts, divided into two.
Bi-pār-ti'tion, *s.* the act of dividing into two.
Bip'ed, *a.* (Lat. bipes) an animal with two feet.
Bip'e-dāl, *a.* (Lat. bipedalis) having two feet; being of the length of two feet.
Bi-pēn'na-tēd, *a.* (Lat. binus twofold, and penna a wing) having two wings.
Biq'ua-drate, **Biq'ua-drat'ic**, *a.* (*in algebra*) raised to the fourth power.
Birch, *s.* (Sax. birce) a tree.
Birch'en, *a.* made of birch.
Bird, *s.* (Sax.) a feathered animal, a fowl.
Bird, *v. n.* to catch birds.
Bird'bōlt, *s.* an arrow to be shot at birds.
Bird'cage, *s.* an inclosure to keep birds in.
Bird'cāch-ér **Bird'mān**, *s.* a fowler, a birder, one who makes it his business to catch birds.
Bird'ér, *s.* a BIRDCATCHER.
Bird'lime, *s.* a glutinous substance spread upon twigs in order to entangle birds.
Bir'th, *s.* (Sax. beorth) the act of coming into life; the act of bringing forth; thing born; production; —extraction, lineage, race, ANCESTRY; rank inherited by descent.
Bir'th'dāy, *s.* the day on which any one is born; the anniversary of that day.
Bir'th'dóm, *s.* privilege of birth.
Bir'th'nigh't, *s.* the night on which any one is born; the anniversary of that night.
Bir'th'plāce, *s.* the place where any one was born.
Bir'th'right, *s.* the rights and privileges to which any one is born; the right of primogeniture.
Bir'th'strān-g'ed, *a.* suffocated in the birth.
Bis'cuit, *s.* (French) a kind of hard-baked bread, for sea; a kind of confection or sweet cake.
Bi-sēct, *v. a.* (Lat. binus two, and seco to cut) to divide into two parts.
Bi-sēction, *s.* (*a geometrical term from bisect*) the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
Bish'op, *s.* (Sax. biscop) one of the head order of the clergy, who has the charge of a diocese.
Bish'op, *s.* (*a cant word*) wine, oranges and sugar mixed together.
Bish'op, *v. a.* to confirm, to admit solemnly into the church.
Bish'op-ric, *s.* the diocese of a bishop.
Bisk, *s.* (Fr. bisque) a rich kind of soup.
Bis'mūth, *s.* (*in natural history*) the MARCASITE.
Bis-sēx'tile, *s.* (Lat. bis and sextilis) leap-year.
† Bis'sōn, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) blind. *Shakespeare*.
Bistre, *s.* (French) a colour made of chimney foot.
Bi-sul'cōis, *a.* (Lat. bifidus) clovenfooted.
Bit, *s.* (Sax. bitol) the iron work of a bridle.
Bit, *v. a.* to put the bridle upon a horse.
Bit', *s.* (bite) the quantity usually put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing.
Bitch, *s.* (Sax. bitge) the female of the canine kind; a dogge's (*Ass*); a name of reproach for a woman.

BLA

Bit, *v. a.* (Sax. bitan) to crush, or pierce with the teeth; to cut, to wound; to give pain by cold (*Shak.*); to hurt or pain with reproach; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to CHEAT, trick, defraud: a low phrase. *Pope.*
Bit, *s.* the seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a fraud; a sharper, one who commits a fraud.
Bit'er, *s.* he who bites; a tricker, a CHEAT, a deceiver.
Bit'ing, *p. a.* sharp, acrimonious, CORROSIVE.
Bit'ten, *part. pass.* of the verb to bite.
Bit'tér, *a.* (Sax.) having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, SEVERE; miserable, CALAMITOUS; painful, inclement; sharp, invective, SATYRICAL; mournful, afflicted. *Job.*
Bit'tér-ly, *ad.* with a bitter taste; sorrowfully, calamitously, sharply, severely.
Bit'térn, *s.* (Fr. butor) a bird that feeds on fish.
Bit'tér-néss *s.* (bitter) a bitter taste, amaritude; sharpness, acerbity, SEVERITY of temper; MALICE, grudge, hatred; piquancy, satire, LAMPOON; vexation, affliction, sorrow, CALAMITY.
Bit'tér-fwét, *s.* (in botany) the name of an apple.
Bi-tū'mén, *s.* (Lat.) a kind of pitch.
Bi-tū'mī nōss, *a.* of the nature of bitumen, like pitch.
Bi-válve, *a.* (Lat. binus *two*, and *valvæ* doors or valves) having two valves or shutters.
Blāb, *v. a.* (Dutch blabberen) to tell what ought to be kept secret.
Blāb, *v. n.* to tattle, to tell tales.
Blāb, **Blāb'bér**, *s.* a tattler, a TELLTALE.
Blāck, *a.* (Sax. blac) of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, sullen; horrible, WICKED, atrocious; DISMAL, mournful. *Black and blue*, the colour of a bruise.
Blāck, *s.* a black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.
Blāck, *v. a.* to blacken, to make black.
Blāck'a-mōr, **Blāck'mōr**, *s.* a negro.
Blāck'b'r-ry, *s.* the fruit of the bramble.
Blāck'bird, *s.* a well-known bird, the ouzel.
Blāck'brōw-éd, *a.* having black eyebrows; gloomy, DISMAL, threatening. *Shakespeare.*
Blāck'en, *v. a.* (black) to black, to denigrate, to make black; to darken, to cloud; to CALUMNIATE, to make infamous.
Blāck'en, *v. n.* to grow black, or dark.
Blāck'en-ing, *s.* denigration, a making black.
Blāck-cā'tle, *s.* oxen, bulls, and cows.
Blāck-éarth, *s.* mould, the soil.
Blāck'guārd, *s.* (cant word) a mean dirty fellow.
Blāck'ing, *s.* that which is used to make any thing black.
Blāck'ish, *a.* (black) somewhat black.
Blāck-lēd, *s.* a mineral.
Blāck'néss, *s.* (black) black colour; darkness; atrociousness, horribleness, wickedness.
Blāck'smith, *s.* a smith who shoes horses.
Blāck'thörn, *s.* the sloe, the wild plumb-tree.
Blād'dér, *s.* (Sax. bladdre) that vessel in the body which contains the urine; a pustule, a BLISTER, a vesication.
Blāde, *s.* (Sax. blād) the spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed; the sharp or striking part of an instrument or weapon: a brisk fellow.
Blāde, *v. a.* to furnish or fit with a blade.
Blāde-bōne, *s.* the bone of the shoulder.
Blād'd, *a.* having blades or spires.

BLA

Blān, *s.* (Dutch bleyne) a pimple; a BLISTER.
Blām'a-ble, *a.* (blame) faulty, CENSURABLE.
Blām'a-ble-néss, *s.* CENSURABLENESS, fault, faultiness, culpability.
Blām'a-bly, *ad.* in a manner liable to censure.
Blāme, *v. a.* (Fr. blāmer) to CENSURE, to charge with some slight fault; to discommend, condemn, cry down, dispraise, chide, reprove; *general'y with for.*
Blāme, *s.* imputation of a fault, crime, that which produces or deserves censure, reproof, reprehension; dispraise, discommendation.
Blām'éd, *p.* charged with a fault; *with for.*
Blām'fūl, *a.* CENSURABLE, meriting blame, guilty of a fault which deserves censure; criminal. *Johnson.*
Blām'less, *a.* INNOCENT, exempt from blame.
Blām'less-ly, *ad.* innocently without crime.
Blām'less-néss, *s.* INNOCENCE, exemption from blame, guilt, or censure.
Blā-mér, *s.* a censurer, one who blames.
Blām'wōr-thy, *a.* blamable, CENSURABLE; culpable.
Blānch, *v. a.* (Fr. blanchir) to whiten; to whiten by stripping or peeling off the husks.
Blānch, *v. n.* to evade, to shift; to speak soft. *Bacon.*
Blānd, *a.* (Lat. blandus) soft, MILD, gentle.
† Blān'dish, *v. a.* (Lat. blandior) to smooth, soften. *Milton.*
BLANDISHMENT, **Blān'dish-mént**, *s.* act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture, soft words, kind speeches, kind treatment, caresses, embrace, embracement, endearment, dalliance, interchange of caresses, amorousness, enticement to pleasure, conjugal conversation.
Blānk, *a.* (Fr. blanc *white*) white (*Milton*); having no mark or writing; having no rhyme; pale, confused, crushed, dispirited, subdued, depressed. *Milton.*
Blānk, *s.* a void space upon paper; a paper having the writing effaced; a paper unwritten; a lot by which nothing is gained; the point to which an arrow is directed: † object to which any thing is directed. *Shakespeare.*
Blānk, *v. a.* to damp, to confuse, to DISPIRIT; to cancel, to efface, to ANNUL. *Spenser.*
Blān'két, *s.* (Fr. blanchet) a white woollen bed cover.
Blān'két, *v. a.* to cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.
Blānk'ly, *ad.* with paleness, with confusion.
Blāre, *v. n.* (Dutch blaren) to bellow, to ROAR (*Skinner*); to SWALE, blaze, melt away as a candle. *Bailey.*
Blāf-phēme, *v. a.* (low Lat. blasphemio) to speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of. *Shakespeare.*
Blāf-phēme, *v. n.* to speak blasphemy.
Blāf-phēmér, *s.* one who speaks blasphemy.
Blāsphe-mōus, *a.* impiously irreverent with regard to God, full of blasphemy.
Blāsphe-mōus-ly, *ad.* impiously toward God.
Blāsphe-my, *s.* (blaspheme) an offering of some indignity or injury, to God himself, either by words or writings. *Ayliffe.*
Blāst, *s.* (Sax.) a gust of wind; a violent explosion; the sound of a horn, or trumpet; the stroke of a malignant planet; an infectious or malignant air, a BLIGHT.
Blāst, *v. a.* to strike with some sudden plague or calamity, to BLIGHT, to make to wither; to injure, invalidate, make infamous (*Stillington*);

BLE

BLO

to confound, TERRIFY, strike with terroure. *Shakespeare.*
 Blāst'ed, *p. a.* planet-struck, siderated.
 † Blāst'mēt, *s.* blast, blight. *Shakespeare.*
 Blā'tānt, *a.* (French) bellowing as a calf.
 Blāze, *s.* (Sax. blase a torch) a flame, a BURNING; the light of the flame; publication, report widely spread abroad. *Milton.*
 Blāze, *v. n.* to flame, to shine as fire, to burn with a stream of fire, to show the light of the flame; to SWALE, melt away as a candle (*Bailey*); to be conspicuous.
 Blāze, *v. a.* to PUBLISH, to divulge, make known.
 Blā'zér, *s.* one who spreads reports.
 Blā'zon, *v. a.* (Fr. blasonner) to describe a coat of arms; to deck, embellish, ADORN; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, set out; to extol, to blaze about, to PUBLISH. *Shak.*
 Blā'zon, *s.* the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms, heraldry, blazonry; show, divulgation, PUBLICATION. *Shakesf.*
 Blā'zon-ry, *s.* the art of blazoning or describing coats of arms, blazon, heraldry.
 Blēach', *v. a.* to whiten by exposure to the air.
 Blēach', *v. n.* to grow white in the open air.
 Blēach'ér, *s.* a whitster, a whitener of linens.
 Blēak, *a.* (Sax. blæc) pale, COLD, chill; cheerless.
 Blēak'nēss, *s.* COLDNESS, chilness.
 Blēak'y, *a.* bleak, COLD, chill. *Dryden.*
 Blēar, *a.* (Dutch blaer a blister) dim with rheum or water, sore with rheum; dim, obscure.
 Blēar, *v. a.* to make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum; to dim the eyes.
 Blēar'ed-nēss, *s.* (bleared) the state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum, lippitude.
 Blēat, *v. n.* (Sax. blatan) to cry as a sheep.
 Blēat, *s.* the cry of a sheep.
 Blēb, *s.* (Germ. blaen to swell) a vesication, a BLISTER.
 Blēd, *pret.* and *pass. part.* of to bleed.
 Blēd, *v. n.* (Sax. bledan) to lose blood, to run with blood; to die a violent death (*Pope*); to drop, as blood,—as juice from a tree.
 Blēd, *v. a.* to let, to take blood from.
 Blēd'ing, *s.* the operation of letting blood; blood-letting, venesection, phlebotomy.
 Blēm'ish, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to mark with any deformity; to defame, to stigmatize, to CALUMNIATE.
 Blēm'ish, *s.* a mark of deformity, a scar, diminution of beauty; imputation, disgrace, REPROACH; a soil, STAIN, taint, DEFORMITY; natural imperfection, natural defect.
 † Blēnch, *v. n.* to shrink, to start back, to give way. *Shakespeare.*
 Blēnd, *v. a.* (Sax. blendan) to mix, to MINGLE.
 Blēnd'ér, *s.* the person who mingles.
 Blēs, *v. a.* to make happy, to prosper, to make successful; to wish happiness to another, to pronounce a blessing on him; to CONSECRATE by a prayer; to praise, celebrate, GLORIFY for benefits received.
 Blēs'ed, *p. a.* happy, blissful, enjoying felicity, happy in the favour of God; happy in the joys of heaven, beatified.
 Blēs'ed-ly, *ad.* happily, beatifically.
 BLESSEDNESS, Blēs'ed-nēss, *s.* happiness, felicity, bliss, blissfulness; beatitude, heavenliness, celestialness, heavenly felicity, divine favour; sanctity, HOLINESS.
 Blēs'ér, *s.* he who blesses or gives a blessing; he who makes any thing prosper.
 Blēs'ing, *s.* benediction, a prayer imploring hap-

piness to any one; a declaration promising happiness in a prophetic and authoritative manner; any of the means of happiness; a GIFT, an advantage, a benefit; divine favour.
 Blēs't, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of to bless.
 Blōw, *pret.* of to blow; did blow.
 BLIGHT, Blight, *s.* (*unknown deriv.*) any cause of the failure of fruits, any thing blasting or nipping, infectious air, carbunculation, sideration. blast, nip, chill, mildew.
 BLIGHT, Blight, *v. a.* to blast, nip, chill, mildew, corrupt with mildew, to cut off, to destroy, cause to wither, hinder from fertility.
 Blight'ed, *p. a.* blasted, siderated, planet-struck, mildewed, rendered unfruitful.
 Blind, *a.* (Sax.) deprived of sight, wanting the sense of seeing, eyeless, sightless, dark; intellectually dark, ignorant, unable to judge; with to; unseen, private, out of the public view; not easily discernible, dark, obscure, unseen, hard to find. *Milton.*
 Blind, *v. a.* to make blind, to deprive of sight; to darken, to obscure to the eye; to darken the understanding; to obscure to the understanding. *Stillingfleet.*
 Blind, *s.* something to hinder the sight; something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.
 Blind'fold, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing, by putting something before the eyes.
 Blind'fold, *a.* having the eyes covered.
 Blind'ly, *ad.* without sight; implicitly, without examination, without judgment or direction.
 BLINDNESS, Blind'nēss, *s.* want of sight, privation of sight; cecity, † ablepsy; intellectual darkness, want of knowledge, ignorance.
 Blind'side, *s.* weakness, foible, weak part.
 Blind'worm, *s.* the slow worm, a small viper.
 Blink, *v. n.* to wink, to twinkle with the eyes; to see obscurely. *Shakespeare.*
 Blink'ard, *s.* one who has weak or bad eyes; something twinkling. *Hakewill.*
 Bliss, *s.* (Sax. blisse) the highest degree of human happiness; BLESSEDNESS, felicity in general.
 Bliss'ful, *a.* full of joy, BLESSED; happy.
 Bliss'ful-ly, *ad.* happily, blessedly.
 Bliss'ful-nēss, *s.* BLESSEDNESS; happiness, felicity.
 Blis'sóm, *v. n.* (*with shepherds*) to be in a state to receive the ram; to caterwaul, to be wanton. *Johnson.*
 BLISTER, Blis'tér, *s.* (Dutch bluyster) a bladder raised in the cuticle from the cutis, filled with serum, a bleb, blain, pustule, vesicle, vesication.
 Blis'tér, *v. n.* to vesicate, to raise in blisters.
 Blis'tér, *v. a.* to vesicate, to raise vesicles by some hurt, burn, rubbing, or by epispastic plaster.
 Blithe, *a.* (Sax) MERRY, gay, sprightly, LIVELY.
 Blith'ly, *ad.* in a blithe manner.
 Blith'nēss, Blith'some-nēss, *s.* MIRTHFULNESS, gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness, LIVELINESS.
 Blith'some, *a.* MERRY, cheerful, LIVELY.
 Blōat, *v. a.* (*probably from blow*) to swell, or make turgid with wind; with up.
 Blōat, *v. n.* to grow turgid, to SWELL.
 Blōat, *a.* swelled with intemperance, turgid, bloated.
 Blōat'ed-nēss, *s.* turgidness, SWELLING.
 Blōb', Blōb'bér, *s.* (*a local word*) a bubble.
 Blōb'bér-lip, *s.* a thick lip.
 Blōb'bér-lip-pēd, *a.* having thick lips.
 Blōck', *s.* (Dutch) a short thick heavy piece of

BLO

timber, a stub, stock, log; a mass of matter; the piece of wood upon which hats are formed; the wood upon which criminals are beheaded; a sea term for a *pully*; stop, OBSTRUCTION; a stupid fellow, a BLOCKHEAD.

Block', *v. a.* (Fr. bloquer) to shut up, to inclose, so as to hinder egress, to OBSTRUCT; *with, oftentimes, up.*

Block-ade', *s.* (block) a siege carried on by shutting up the place, a leaguer, an investment.

Block-ade', *v. a.* to shut up by obstruction.

BLOCKHEAD, Block'hēad, *s.* (block and head) a jolt-head, thick-head, logger-head, ass-head, blunder-head, blunderer, sheep's head, bull-head, dull-head, clodpoll, clodpate, hobby, booby, halfwit, buzzard, dullard, numskul, dunce, mome, clod, block, stock, calf, snipe, oaf.

Block'hēad-ēd, *a.* dull, doltish, STUPID.

Block'hōuse, *s.* a fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, a kind of FORTIFICATION.

Block'ish, *a.* (block) dull, doltish, STUPID.

Block'ish-ly, *ad.* in a stupid manner.

Block'ish-nēss, *s.* dullness, STUPIDITY.

Block' tīn, *s.* tin pure and unmixed.

Blōd, *s.* (Sax. blod) the red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals; child, progeny, kindred, family (*Shak.*); descent, lineage (*Dryden*); birth, high extraction; royal lineage (*Shak.*); violent death, MURDER (*Shak.*); life (*2 Samuel*); temper of mind, state of the passions (*Hudibras*); a hot spark, a man of fire (*Bacon*); the juice of any thing. *Genesis.*

Blōd, *v. a.* to stain with blood.

Blōd'bol-tēr-ēd, *a.* blood-sprinkled. *Macbeth.*

Blōd-guilt-i-nēss, *s.* (blood and guilty) MURDER.

Blōd-hōt, *a.* being of the heat of the blood.

Blōd'hōund, *s.* a hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Blōd'i-ly, *ad.* with a disposition to shed blood.

Blōd'i-nēss, *s.* the state of being bloody.

Blōd'lēss, *a.* innocent of shedding blood; DEAD.

Blōd'fhēd, *s.* murder, slaughter, waste of life.

Blōd'fhēddēr, *s.* a MURDERER.

Blōd'fhōt, Blōd'fhōt-ten, *a.* filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

Blōd'sūck-ēr, *s.* a leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a cruel man, a MURDERER.

Blōd'thīrf-ty, *a.* desirous to shed blood.

Blōd'vēs-sel, *s.* an artery, a vein.

Blōd'y, *a.* stained with blood; cruel, savage, MURDEROUS.

Blōd'y flux, *s.* the dysentery.

Blōd'y mind-ēd, *a.* inclined to bloodshed, CRUEL, butcherly, barbarous.

Blōm, *s.* (Germ. blum) a blossom, a blowth, the flower which precedes the fruit, the state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to perfection; the blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered; beauty in the highest degree.

Blōm, *v. n.* to bring or yield blossoms, to blossom, to blow, to flower; to be in a state of youth and improvement.

Blōm'y, *a.* full of blossoms, flowery.

†Blōr, *s.* (blow) act of blowing, a blast. *Chapman.*

Blōs'sōm, *s.* (Sax. blōsme) the flower of any plant, previous to the seed or fruit, the blowth, the bloom.

Blōs'sōm, *v. n.* to bloom, to blow, to flower, to put forth blossoms.

Blot', (Fr. blottir *to hide*) to obliterate, to make writing invisible by covering it with ink, to

BLU

EFFACE, to erase; to blur, to make black spots upon paper; to disfigure, to DISGRACE (*Shak.*): to † darken. *Cowley.*

Blot', *s.* an OBLITERATION of something written; a blur, a spot upon paper; a spot in reputation, a stain, DISGRACE, reproach.

Blotch', *s.* (blot) a spot or PIMPLE upon the skin.

Blōte, *v. a.* (Belgic blōssen *to grow red*) to SMOKE, or dry by the smoke, as red or *bloted* herrings.

Blōw, *s.* (Dutch blowe) the act of striking; a STROKE, a slap, cuff, dub, drub, stripe, thump, bang, thwack, buffet; a fatal stroke, the stroke of death: a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

Blōw, *v. n.* to make a current of air; to pant, to puff, to be breathless; to breathe; to sound with being blown. *This word is sometimes used impersonally, with it; as, "It blows hard, it blew a tempest."*

To blow over; to pass away without effect. *To blow up,* to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

Blōw, *v. a.* to drive by the force of the wind; *with a particle to fix the meaning,* as, to blow down; to blow away;—to inflate with wind, to swell, to puff into size; to form into shape by the breath; to sound an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report.

To blow out, to extinguish by the breath. *To blow up,* to swell with breath;—to inflate with pride;—to kindle;—to move by *afflatus* (*Addison*);—to burst with gunpowder, to raise into the air. *To blow upon,* to make stale.

Blōw, *v. n.* (Sax. blowan) to bloom, to BLOSSOM.

Blōw'ēr, *s.* a melter of tin ore.

Blōwth, *s.* (blow) bloom, flower, blossom.

Blōwze, *s.* a ruddy fat-faced wench.

Blōw'zy, *a.* (blowze) sun-burnt, high coloured.

Blūb'bēr, *s.* (in the *whale fishery*) that part of the whale which contains the oil.

Blūb'bēr, *v. n.* to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Blūd'gēn, *s.* (*doubtful etymol.*) a thick short stick generally loaded at one end with lead.

Blūe, *a.* (Fr. bleu) one of the seven original colours, azure, of a sky colour, cerulean.

Blūe'ēy-ēd, *a.* having blue eyes.

Blūe'hāir-ēd, *a.* having blue hair.

Blūe'ly, *ad.* with a blue colour.

Blūe'nēss, *s.* the quality of being blue.

Blūff, *a.* big, surly, MORAUSE, blustering.

Blū'ish, *a.* (blue) blue in a small degree.

Blū'ish-nēss, *s.* a small degree of blue colour.

Blūn'dēr, *v. n.* (Dutch blunderen) to mistake grossly, to err very widely, to mistake stupidly; to flounder, to stumble. *Pope.*

Blūn'dēr, *v. a.* to mix or confound foolishly or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*

Blūn'dēr, *s.* a gross or shameful mistake; a bull, *in cant language.*

Blūndēr-būss, *s.* a gun with a large bore, charged with many bullets, a musketoon.

Blūn'dēr-ēr, *s.* one apt to commit blunders.

Blūn'dēr-hēad, *s.* a stupid fellow, a BLOCKHEAD.

Blūnt, *a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, chuff, chuffy, not delicate, not civil; abrupt, not elegant.

Blūnt, *v. a.* to dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind. *Shakespeare.*

BOA

Bluntly, *ad.* without sharpness; in a blunt manner; coarsely, plainly, roughly.
Bluntness, *s.* want of edge or point, dulness, obtuseness, want of sharpness; coarseness, chuffiness, roughness of manners, rude sincerity.
Bluntwit-ted, *a.* dull, STUPID.
Blur, *s.* (Span. borra a blot) blot, spot, STAIN.
Blur, *v. a.* to blot, to obscure without quite effacing; to blot, to STAIN, to sully, to SOIL.
Blush, *v. n.* to betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead, † to colour; to carry a red or blooming colour; *with* at.
Blush, *s.* a suffusion of colour upon the face, the colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion: a red or purple colour; sudden appearance. *Locke.* *On the first blush of an easterly wind; that is, on the first appearance of, &c.*
Blushy, *a.* having the colour of a blush.
Bluster, *v. n.* (*supposed from* blast) to roar as a storm, to be violent and loud; to BULLY, to puff, to swagger, to be tumultuous.
Bluster, *s.* roar of storms, tempest; noise, commotion, TUMULT; turbulence, fury; BOAST; burliness, boisterousness. *L'Estrange.*
Bluster-er, *s.* a swaggerer, a bully.
† Blustrous, *a.* tumultuous, noisy. *Hudibras.*
Bo, *intj.* (Capt. Bo) a word of terror.
Boar, *s.* (Sax. bar) the male of swine.
Board, *s.* (Sax. bræd) a sawed piece of timber of much greater length and breadth than thickness, a plank; a table; a table at which a council or court is held; an assembly seated at a table, a court of jurisdiction; entertainment, food; the deck or floor of a ship.
On board, in a ship.
Board, *v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt on a man; to contabulate, to plank, to lay with boards.
Board, *v. n.* to live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating, to diet, to table.
Board, *v. a.* to place as a boarder in another house; to diet, to supply with food.
Boarder, *s.* a tabler, one who eats with another at a settled rate.
Boarding-school, *s.* a school where the scholars live with the teacher.
Board-wages, *s.* wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
Boarish, *a.* (boar) swinish, hoggish, BRUTAL.
BOAST, **Boast**, *v. n.* (Welsh bōst) to brag, vaunt, vapour, flourish, rodomontade, gasconade, bounce, bluster, crack, crow, talk big, or ostentatiously, to display one's own worth; *with* of, *sometimes with in.*
Boast, *v. a.* to brag of; to magnify, to exalt. *Psal.*
BOAST, **Boast**, *s.* an expression of ostentation, a proud speech, a brag, vaunt, brave, bluster, vapour, gasconade, fanfaronade, rodomontade, bravado, vain threat; a cause of boasting, ostentation, an occasion of pride; the thing boasted. *Pope.*
BOASTER, **Boast-er**, *s.* a bragger, braggart, cracker, bouncer, vaunter, ostentator, one who vaunts any thing ostentatiously.
Boastful, *a.* ostentatious, inclined to brag.
Boastfulness, *s.* braggardism, OSTENTATION.
Boastingly, *ad.* ostentatiously.
Boat, *s.* (Sax. bat) a vessel to pass the water in.
Boat-ion, *s.* (Lat. boare) roar, NOISE, loud-sound.
Boatman, *s.* he who manages a boat.
Boatwain, *s.* a warrant officer on board a king's ship, who has the care of the cordage, sails, &c.

BOI

Böb', *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to † cut (*Junius*),—whence *bobtail*; to BEAT, to drub, to bang (*Shak.*); to CHEAT, to gain by fraud. *Shakespeare.*
Böb', *s.* (from the *v. n.*) something that hangs so as to play loosely, a pendant, a drop, an earring; the BURDEN of a song; a blow; a mode of ringing.
Böb'bin, *s.* (Fr. bobine) a small pin of wood to wind thread about in making lace; a kind of cord.
Böb'bin-work, *s.* works woven with bobbins.
Böb'cher-ry, *s.* a play among children.
Böb'tail, *s.* cut-tail, short-tail.
Böb'tail-éd, *a.* having the tail cut, or short.
Böb'wig, *s.* a short wig.
Böde, *v. a.* (Sax. bodian) to portend, to PRESAGE, to be the omen of either good or bad.
Böde, *v. n.* to be an omen, to foreshew.
Bödemént, *s.* PRESAGE, prognostication. *Sb.*
† Bödge', *v. n.* to boggle, to stop, to fail. *Sb.*
Böd'ice, *s.* (bodies) corset, women's stays.
Böd'i-lëss, *a.* having no body, IMMATERIAL.
Böd'i-lī-nëss, *s.* (bodily) the state of having a body, corporeity, MATERIALITY.
Böd'i-ly, *a.* containing body, MATERIAL; relating to the body; real, actual.
Böd'i-ly, *ad.* corporeally, united with matter.
Böd'kin, *s.* (boddikin *small body*) an instrument with a small blade and sharp point, to bore holes; an instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.
Böd'y, *s.* (Sax. bodig) the material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial *soul*; MATTER, opposed to *spirit*; a person, a human being: whence *somebody*, and *nobody*;—reality: opposed to *representation*;—a collective mass, a joint power; the main army: distinct from the wings, van, and rear;—a corporation, a number of men united in some common tie;—the main part, as the *body* of a ship, the *body* of a coach;—the bulk, as the *body* or *trunk* of a tree;—a substance:—matter, as distinguished from other matter;—a pandect, a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law, a *body* of divinity;—strength, as, wine of a good *body*: *in geometry*, any solid figure.
Böd'y-clöthes, *s.* clothing for horses dieted.
Böd'y, *v. a.* to produce in some form. *Sb.*
BOG, **Bög'**, *s.* (Irish, bog *soft*) a marsh, swamp, quag, quagmire, fen, tarn, moor, wash, moorland, quicksand, a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.
Bög'gle, *v. n.* (Dutch bogil *a spectre*) to start, startle, shrink, fly back, fear to come forward; to HESITATE, to be in doubt; to play fast and loose, to dissemble.
Bög'glér, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man.
BOG'GY, **Bög'gy**, *a.* (bog) swampy, fenny, fenny, quaggy, sloughy, moory, moorish, marshy.
BOG'HOUSE, **Bög'house**, *s.* a jakes, a necessary, a privy, a draught, a draught-house, a house of office for the reception of human soil.
Bo-hëa', *s.* (*an indian word*) a species of tea.
Böil, *v. n.* (Fr. bouillir) to be agitated by heat, to fluctuate with heat; to be hot, to be fervent, or effervescent; to move with an agitation like that of boiling water; to be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat, to cook by boiling.
To boil over, to run over the vessel with heat.

B O M

Böil, *v. a.* to seethe, to decoct, to heat, by putting into boiling water.

BOIL/ER, **Böil'ér**, *s.* the person who boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled, a seether, caldron, copper, pot, kettle.

Böil'ing, *s.* the act or state of boiling, a seething, decoction, elixation, ebullition, effervescence, working, intestine motion.

Böis'tér-üs, *a.* (Dutch *byster furious*) violent, loud, roaring, stormy, **TEMPESTUOUS**; turbulent, furious, **TUMULTUOUS**: † unwieldy. *Fairy Queen.*

Böis'tér-öuf-ly, *ad.* violently; tumultuously.

Böis'tér-öuf-nëss, *s.* **TUMULTUOUSNESS**; violence, storminess, **TEMPESTUOUSNESS**.

Böla-ry, *a.* (bole) of the nature of bole, or clay.

BOLD, **Böld**, *a.* (Sax. bald) daring, dauntless, courageous, stout, hardy, fearless, intrepid, manful, valiant, magnanimous, **BRAVE**, high-mettled, high-spirited, adventurous, hazardous, venturesome, strenuous, confident, audacious, forward, rude, **IMPUDENT**; executed with spirit, and without mean caution (*Roscommon*); licentious, such as shew great liberty of fiction, or expression (*Cowley*); standing out to view, striking to the eye. *Dryden.*

Böld'en, *v. a.* to make bold, give confidence. *Sb.*

Böld'face, *s.* **IMPUDENCE**, sauciness: *a term of reproach and reprehension.*

Böld'fa-céd, *a.* **IMPUDENT**, shameless.

Böld'ly, *ad.* in a bold manner; with spirit.

BOLD'NESS, **Böld'nëss**, *s.* intrepidity, daringness, dauntlessness, courageousness, fortitude, magnanimity, **BRAVERY**, hardiness, manfulness, adventuresomeness; exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety; freedom, liberty of speech; confident trust in God; confidence, assurance, freedom from bashfulness, confident mien; audaciousness, effrontery, **IMPUDENCE**.

Böle, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the body or trunk of a tree (*Chapman*); a kind of earth; a measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Böll, *s.* (*in botany*) a round stalk or stem.

Böll, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*

Bölstér, *s.* (Sax. bolstre) a long kind of pillow, to raise and support the head; a pad to hinder pressure, or fill up a vacancy; a pad or compress to be laid upon a wound.

Bölstér, *v. a.* to support the head with a bolster, to pad up, or afford a bed to; to place a compress upon a wound; † to hold up, maintain, **SUPPORT**. *South.*

Bölt, *s.* (Dutch boult) an arrow, a **DART**, shot from a cross-bow; lightning, a thunderbolt; the bar of a door; an iron or **FETTER** for the legs of a prisoner.

Bolt upright, upright as a dart.

Bölt, *v. a.* to shut or fasten with a bolt; to shackle, to **FETTER**; to throw out precipitantly (*Milton*); to sift, to separate with a sieve; to try out, examine by sifting: † to purify, to purge. *Shakespeare.*

Bölt, *v. n.* to spring out with speed and suddenness, to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

Bölt'ér, *s.* a **SIEVE** to separate meal from bran.

Bölt'head, *s.* (*in chemistry*) a long strait-necked glass vessel for distillation, a matras or receiver.

Böilus, *s.* (Gr. βόλον) a form of medicine.

Bómb, *s.* (Lat. bombus) a loud noise; a large ordnance iron ball, or shell.

Bóm-bárd', *v. a.* to attack with bombs.

B O O

Bóm-bár-dier', *s.* (bombard) the engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

Bóm-bárd'mént, *s.* an attack made with bombs.

Bóm-ba-sín', *s.* (French) a slight black stuff.

Bóm-bást', *s.* a stuff of soft loose texture, used formerly to swell the garment; fustian; big words, without meaning, unnatural tumour, extravagance, teratology.

Bóm-bást', *a.* high-sounding, of big sound without meaning.

Bóm-bí-lá'tion, *s.* (bomb) sound, noise, report.

Bóm/ké'tch, *s.* a vessel mounted with bombs.

Bóm'bús, *s.* (Lat.) noise, buz, the hum of bees.

Bóm-byç'i-noüs, *a.* (Lat. bombycinus) filken.

Bō-na-rō'ba, *s.* (Ital.) a showy wanton. *Shak.*

Bönd', *a.* (Sax.) that with which any thing is bound; chains, **FETTERS**; captivity, **IMPRISONMENT**; cement of union, cause of union, link of connection (*Shak.*); obligation, a writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Bönd', *a.* (bind) captive in a servile state.

BOND'AGE, **Bönd'age**, *s.* (bond) a state of restraint, captivity, thraldom, inthralment, slavery, bondservice, servitude, servility, servileness, enslavement, state of slavery; confinement, **IMPRISONMENT**.

Bönd'maid, **Bönds'wóm-án**, *s.* a woman slave.

Bönd'mán, **Bönds'mán**, *s.* a man slave.

Bönd'sér-vánt, *s.* a slave, a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

Bönds'mán, *s.* a slave; a person bound, or giving security for another, a surety.

Bōne, *s.* (Sax. ban) the solid part of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much meat as adheres to it; one of the bones for weaving bonelace; dice. *Dryden.*

To make no bones, to make no scruple.

Bōne, *v. a.* to take out the bones from the flesh.

Bōne'lá'ce, *s.* flaxen lace, worn by women.

Bōne'lëss, *a.* wanting bones.

† **Bōne'sët**, *v. a.* to unite the two ends of a fractured bone, to reduce a luxated bone.

Bön'fire, *s.* (Fr. bon, and fire) a fire made for some public cause of triumph or exultation.

Bön'net, *s.* (French) a kind of hat or cap.

† **Bön'ní-ly**, *ad.* (bonny) handsomely; gaily.

† **Bön'ny**, *a.* (Fr. bonne) handsome, beautiful: gay, merry, blithe, cheerful, frolicsome. *Sb.*

Bön'ny-cláb'bér, *s.* (*local*) four buttermilk.

Bön'nüm-mäg'nüm, *s.* (Lat.) a kind of plum.

Bön'ny, *a.* (bone) consisting of bones, osseous, full of bones.

Böb'by, *s.* (Span. bobo *foolish*) a dull, heavy, stupid fellow, a **BLOCKHEAD**, a lubber.

Böök, *s.* (Sax. boc) a volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work.

In books, in kind remembrance. *Without book*, by memory, without reading.

Böök'bind-ér, *s.* one who, by trade, binds books.

Böök'bind-ing, *s.* the art of binding books.

Böök'fúl, *a.* full of notions gleaned from books, crowded with undigested knowledge.

Böök'ish, *a.* given to books, over-studious; acquainted only with books.

Böök'ish-nëss, *s.* over-studiousness.

Böök'ké'p-ér, *s.* a clerk, a clerk in a 'counting-house; one skilled in book-keeping.

Böök'keep-ing, *s.* the art of methodizing, arranging, and keeping merchants' accounts.

Böök'léarn-éd, *a.* versed only in books.

Böök'léarn-ing, *s.* that kind of learning which is gleaned only from books.

Bòok'mān, *s.* who professes the study of books.

Bòok'mate, *s.* a schoolfellow.

Bòok'scīl-ér, *s.* one who, by trade, sells books.

Bòok'wòrm, *s.* a mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely attached to his books; a reader without judgment.

Bòem, *s.* (Dutch boom a tree) a bar of wood laid across a harbour to keep off the enemy.

Bòem, *v. n.* to rush with violence, as a ship in full sail; to swell and fall together, as a billow or wave of the sea.

Bòen, *s.* (Sax. bene a petition) a GIFT, a grant, a present, a benefaction.

Bòen, *a.* (Fr. bon) gay, MERRY: as, a *boen* companion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bòer, *s.* (Dutch beer) a ploughman, a country fellow, a rustic, a lout, a clown.

Bòer'ish, *a.* CLOWNISH; untaught, uncivilized.

Bòer'ish-ly, *ad.* after a clownish manner.

Bòer'ish-nēss, *s.* CLOWNISHNESS, rusticity.

Bòese, *s.* (Sax. bofig) a stall for an ox or cow.

Bòst, *v. a.* (Dutch baten) to PROFIT, to advance; to enrich, to benefit. *Shakespeare.*

Bòst, *s.* PROFIT, gain, advantage, something given to mend the exchange.

To boot, with advantage, over and above, beside.

Bòot, *s.* (Fr. botte) a covering for the leg, gaiters, spatterdashies.

Bòot, *v. a.* to put on boots.

Bòot'cāch-ér, *s.* one at an inn who pulls off, and cleans the boots of travellers.

Bòot'ed, *a.* having, or wearing boots.

Bòoth, *s.* (Welsh bwth) a kind of tent at a fair or race, built of boards or boughs.

Bòot hōse, *s.* stockings to serve as boots.

Bòot'lēss, *a.* (boot) USELESS, unavailing, UNPROFITABLE, without advantage or success.

Bòoty, *s.* (Fr. butin) plunder, pillage, spoils gained from the enemy: things gotten by robbery, DEPREDATION.

To play booty, to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose.

Bo-pēep, *s.* (bo and peep) the act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with intent to frighten some other.

Bò-ra-blē, *a.* (bore) perforable, may be pierced.

Bo-rāch'i-o, *s.* (Span. borracho) a DRUNKARD.

Bòrage, *s.* (in botany, Lat. borago) a plant.

Bò-rāx, *s.* (low Lat.) an artificial salt.

Bòr'dēl, *s.* (French) a bawdy-house, a BROTHEL.

Bòr'dér, *s.* (Fr. bord) the EDGE or outer part of any thing, the hem, or outer part of a garment; the list, the listing; the march or BOUNDARY of a country; a bank raised round a garden; a narrow rank of herbs and flowers.

Bòr'dér, *v. n.* to confine upon, to touch something else at the side or edge; *with* upon.

Bòr'dér, *v. a.* to reach, touch, contingē, skirt, confine on, be contiguous to; to limit, to BOUND; to edge, FRINGE, adorn with a border of ornaments.

Bòr'dér-ér, *s.* one who dwells upon the borders or confines, he who dwells next to any place.

Bòre, *v. a.* (Sax. borian) to PERFORATE, to drill, to pierce a hole; to make by piercing.

Bòre, *v. n.* to make a hole; to push forward toward a certain point. *Dryden.*

Bòre, *s.* the hole made by boring, PERFORATION; the size of any hole, the cavity, the hollow, the calibre of a gun, or piece of ordnance.

Bòre, *pret.* of to bear; did bear.

Bòre-āl, *a.* (Lat. borealis) NORTHERN.

Bòre-ās, *s.* (Lat.) the north wind.

Bo-rēc, *s.* (Fr.) a kind of dance; a minuet-step.

Bò'rér, *s.* (bore) any tool to make holes with.

To be Bòrn, *v. n.* to come into life.

Bòrn, *p.* come into life; *with* of, and to.

Bòrne, *part. pass.* of to bear; carried. &c.

Bòr'ough, *s.* (Sax. borhoe) a corporate town, not a city, but such as sends burgesies to the parliament, a burgh.

Bòr'row, *v. a.* (Sax. borgan) to take something from another on credit: opposed to *lend*;—to ask of another the use of any thing for a time;—to defume, extract, abstract, select, take from any thing, to take something belonging to another.

† **Bòr'row**, *s.* the thing borrowed. *Shak.*

Bòr'row-ér, *s.* he who borrows, or takes on credit: opposed to *lender*;—he who takes what is another's and uses it as his own.

Bòf'cage, *s.* (French) wood, woodlands, a grove, the representation of woods.

Bòs'ky, *a.* (bosage) woody. *Shak. Milton.*

Bò'sóm, *s.* (Sax.) the breast, that part about the breast; the heart; the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; enclosure, compass, embrace (*looker*); the breast, as the seat of the passions,—the seat of tenderness,—the receptacle of secrets; any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth,—the *bosom* of the deep.

Bò'sóm, *v. a.* to enclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy, as in the bosom. *Shak. Milton.*

Bò's', *s.* (Fr. bosse) a stud, an ornament raised above the rest of the work, a shining protuberance; a thick body of any kind.

Bo-tān'ic, **Bo-tān'i-cāl**, *a.* (botany) relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

Bòt'an-ist, *s.* (botany) one skilled in plants.

Bòt'a-ny, *s.* (Gr. *botanē an herb*) the science of plants, that part of natural history which treats of plants.

Bòtch, *s.* (Ital. bozza) a PIMPLE, an eruptive discolouration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest, an adscititious, adventitious part, clumsily added; a bungle, an awkwardness, a clumsy performance.

BOTCH, **Bòtch**, *v. a.* to cobble, clout, bungle, mend or patch clothes clumsily; to mend any thing awkwardly; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.

Bòtch'ér, *s.* a mender of old clothes, a cosier.

Bòtch'y, *a.* marked with botches, PIMPLED.

Bòth, *a.* (Sax. batwa) belonging to two, as well the one as the other.

Bòth, *conj.* as well. It has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

Bòts, *s. pl.* (in farriery) a species of worm in the entrails of horses.

Bòt'tle, *s.* (Fr. bouteille) a small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in; the quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bound up.

Bòt'tle, *v. a.* to inclose in bottles.

Bòt'tle-screw, *s.* a cork screw.

Bòt'tóm, *s.* (Sax. botm) the lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the FOUNDATION, the groundwork; a dale, a VALLEY, a low ground; the part most remote from view, the deepest part (*Locke*); bound, limit (*Shak.*); the utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shal-

BOU

low; the last resort, remotest cause, first motion (*Addison*); a ship, a vessel for navigation; a CHANCE, adventure, state of hazard (*Spectator*); a ball of thread wound up together.

Böt'tóm, *v. a.* to build upon, to fix on as a support; *with* on;—to wind upon something, to twist thread round something.

Böt'tóm, *v. n.* to rest upon as its ultimate support.

Böt'tóm-éd, *a.* having a bottom.

Böt'tóm-léss, *a.* fathomless, having no bottom.

Böt'tóm-ry, *s.* (*in commerce*) the act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

Böd, *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) an insect, a weevil.

Bouge, *v. n.* (*French*) to swell or bulge out.

Böügb, *s.* (*Sax. bog*) an arm or large shoot of a tree.

Böügbt', *pret. & pass. part.* of to buy.

Böügbt', *s.* (*from the verb to bow*) a twist, link, knot (*Spenser. Milton*); a flexure. *Brown.*

Bouil'lon, *s.* (*Fr. pron. bôl'yone*) BROTH, soup.

Böünce, *v. n.* (*supposed from the sound*) to fall or fly against any thing with such force as to rebound; to spring, to make a sudden leap; to make a sudden noise; to **BOAST**, to bully; to be bold or strong. *Shakespeare.*

Böünce, *s.* a sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a **BOAST**, a threat: in low language.

Böün'cér, *s.* a **BOASTER**, a bully, an empty threatener.

Böünd, *s.* (*bind*) a limit, a **BOUNDARY**; a limit, by which any excursion is restrained.

BOUND, **Böünd**, *v. a.* to limit, terminate, border, brow, circumscribe, confine, determine, restrain, restrict, set bounds to.

Böünd, *v. n.* (*Fr. bondir*) to **JUMP**, to spring; to rebound, to fly back by repercussion.

† **Böünd**, *v. a.* to make to bound. *Shak.*

Böünd, *s.* a **JUMP**, a leap, a spring; a rebound, the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

Böünd, *pret. & pass. part.* of to bind.

Böünd, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) destined, intending to go or come to any place.

BOUNDARY, **Böün'da-ry**, *s.* (*bound*) limit, bound, bourn, term, mere, but, abuttal, border, barrier, marches, confines, precinct, line of demarcation, utmost reach or verge of a territory; a landmark, a mere-stone.

† **Böünd'en**, *part. pass.* of to bind.

Böünd'léss, *a.* **UNLIMITED**, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, **INFINITE**.

Böünd'léss-néss, exemption from limits, unboundedness, illimitedness, **INFINITY**.

Böün'te-ous, *a.* (*bounty*) **LIBERAL**, kind.

Böün'te-ous-ly, *ad.* liberally, largely.

Böün'te-ous-néss, *s.* **LIBERALITY**, munificence.

Böün'ti-fül, *a.* (*bounty and full*) **LIBERAL**, generous, munificent; *with* of and to.

Böün'ti-fül-ly, *ad.* liberally, largely.

Böün'ti-fül-néss, *s.* generosity, **LIBERALITY**.

Böün'ty, *s.* (*Fr. bonté*) **LIBERALITY**, generosity, munificence; a present, a **GIFT**: It is distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alm*; being used when persons not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Böür'geón, *v. n.* (*Fr. bourgeonner to bud*) to **BUD**, to sprout, to shoot into branches, to put forth buds.

Böurn, *s.* (*Fr. borne*) a **BOUNDARY**, a limit.

Böurn, **Böurn**, *s.* (*Sax. bourn*) a brook, a **RIVULET**.

Böüs, *v. n.* (*Dutch buyen*) to **TOPE**, to drink lavishly, to drink to excess.

BOY

Böü'sy, *a.* **DRUNK**, intoxicated.

Böüt, *s.* (*Ital. botta*) a turn, a spell, a turn at work, as much of an action as is performed at one time without interruption; the succession by which one man relieves another at work.

† **Böüte'feü**, *s.* (*French*) an **INCENDIARY**.

Böuts-rî'mèz, *s.* the last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up, so as to make good sense.

Böw, *v. a.* (*Sax. bugen*) to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend or incline by way of condescension. *Pope. Shak.*

Böw', *v. a.* to **BEND**, to inflect; to crush, to depress.

Böw, *v. n.* to bend, to suffer flexure.

Böw, *v. n.* to make a bow, or reverence; to stoop, to cringe, to fawn, to **BEND**; to sink under pressure.

Böw, *s.* an act of reverence or submission, by bending the body, **OBEDIENCE**; a cringe, servile civility. *Philips.*

Böw, *s.* an instrument of war; a rainbow, a coloured arch in the sky; an instrument to strike a violin; the doubling of a string in a slip-knot; a yoke for oxen; the forepart of a ship.

Böw'él, *s. pl.* (*Fr. boyaux*) the intestines, the guts, the vessels and organs within the abdomen; the inner parts of any thing; the seat of pity, or kindness; **TENDERNESS**, compassion.

Böw'ér, *s.* (*bow*) an arbour, a sheltered place in a garden, covered with green trees or shrubs, twined and bent.

Böw'ér, *v. a.* to embower, to inclose. *Shakespeare.*

Böw'ér-y, *a.* full of bowers. *Thomson.*

Böwl, *s.* (*Welsh buelin*) a vessel to hold liquor, rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; † a basin or fountain. *Bacon.*

Böwl, *s.* (*Fr. boule*) a round mass which may be rolled along the ground.

Böwl, *v. a.* to roll as a bowl, to throw a bowl: to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shakespeare.*

Böwl'ér, *s.* he who plays at bowls.

Böwl'ing-grèen, *s.* a level piece of land kept smooth for bowlers.

Böw'män, *s.* an **ARCHER**, a bowyer.

Böw'yér, *s.* an **ARCHER**; one who makes bows.

Böx', *s.* (*in botany, Sax.*) a tree.

Böx', *s.* (*Sax.*) a case made of wood or other matter, less than a chest, to hold any thing; the principal seats in a playhouse.

Böx', *v. a.* to inclose in a box or case.

Böx', *s.* (*Welsh bock*) a blow upon the head, face, or ear, given with the hand, a slap, a spank, a buffet.

Böx', *v. a.* to strike with the hand open, to slap, to spank, to buffet; to strike with the fist.

Böx', *v. n.* to fight with the fist.

Böx'en, *a.* made of box, resembling box.

Böx'ér, *s.* a man who fights with the fist, a pugilist, one skilled in boxing.

BOX'ING, **Böx'ing**, *s.* the act of fighting with the fist, pugillation, pugilism, fisticuffs.

Böý, *s.* (*doubtful etymol.*) a male child, one in the state of adolescence, older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty.

Böý, *v.* to treat as a boy; to act as a boy.

Böý'hööd, *s.* the state of a boy, **CHILDHOOD**.

Böý'ish, *a.* belonging to a boy; like a boy, puerile, **CHILDISH**; trivial, trifling.

Böý'ish-ly, *ad.* childishly, triflingly.

Böý'ish-néss, *s.* **CHILDISHNESS**, trifling manner.

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Böy'sm, *s.* CHILDISHNESS, puerility.
Bräb'ble, *s.* (Dutch brabbelin) a clamorous contest, a broil, squabble, WRANGLE.
Bräb'ble, *v. n.* to WRANGLE, to clamour, to squabble, to contest noisily.
Bräb'blér, *s.* a WRANGLER, a squabbler.
Bräce, *v. a.* (Fr. embrasser) to bind, to tie close with bandages; to make tight or tense, to strain up.
Bräce, *s.* cincture, BANDAGE, that which holds any thing tight; harness; tightness, TENSION; a crooked line in printing.
Bräce, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a pair, a COUPLE.
Bräcellet, *s.* (French) an ornament for the arm, an armlet; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.
Brä'cer, *s.* (brace) a cincture, a BANDAGE.
Bräch, *s.* (Fr. braque) a bitch hound.
Bräch'i--äl, *a.* (Lat. brachium an arm) belonging to the arm.
Bra-chyō'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. βραχυς short, and γραφω to write) the art or practice of writing in a short compass, SHORTHAND.
Bräck, *s.* (break) a BREACH, a broken part. *Dig.*
Bräck'ish, *a.* (Dutch brack) SALTISH, somewhat salt, of the taste of sea-water.
Bräck'ish-nēfs, saltishness, slight SALTNESS.
Bräd, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a nail wanting a head.
Bräg, *v. n.* (Dutch. braggeren) to BOAST; with of.
Bräg, *s.* a BOAST; the thing boasted.
Braggado'cio, *s.* (brag, *pron.* bräg-ga-dō'shī-o) a BOASTER, a puffing, boasting fellow.
Bräg'gård-ism, *s.* boast, vain OSTENTATION.
Bräg'gårt, *a.* boastful, vainly ostentatious.
Bräg'gér, *s.* a BOASTER, an ostentatious fellow.
Bräg'lēs, *a.* without boast, or ostentation.
Bräid, *v. a.* (Sax. brædan) to plait, plat, weave together, to form in a braid.
Bräid, *s.* a texture, a plat, a knot, a complication woven together.
Bräin, *s.* (Dutch breyne) that collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise: *figuratively*, the understanding.
Bräin, *v. a.* to dash out the brains. *Shakesp.*
Bräin'ish, *a.* hotheaded, furious, VIOLENT.
Bräin'lēs, *a.* THOUGHTLESS, silly, FOOLISH.
Bräin'pän, *s.* the skull containing the brains.
Bräin'sick, *a.* diseased in the understanding, addle-headed, giddy, thoughtless.
Bräin'sick-ly, *ad.* weakly, headily. *Shakesp.*
Bräin'sick-nēfs, *s.* indiscretion, giddiness.
Bräke, *pret.* of to break; did break.
Bräke, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a thicket of brambles, or of thorns: originally, fern.
Bräke, *s.* (break) an instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough: † a bit, snaffle.
Brä'ky, *a.* thorny, PRICKLY, rough.
Bräm'ble, *s.* (Sax. bremlas) the blackberry bush, the raspberry bush, the hindberry bush.
Brän, *s.* (Ital. brenna) the husks of corn ground: the refuse of the sieve.
Bränch, *s.* (Fr. branche) the shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs, a ramification; any member or part of the whole; any distinct article, any section, or subdivision; any part that shoots out from the rest; any part of a family descending in a collateral line, the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn; a chandelier.
Branch, *v. n.* to spread in branches, to ramefy; to spread into separate and distinct parts and

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subdivisions; to speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse; to have horns shooting out into antlers. *Milton.*
Branch, *v. a.* to divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework, representing sprigs and flowers.
Brän'chér, *s.* one who shoots out into branches.
Brän'chī-nēfs, *s.* bushiness, fulness of branches.
Branch'lēs, *a.* having no boughs nor shoots; having no valuable product, naked. *Shak.*
Brän'chy, *a.* full of branches, BUSHY.
Bränd, *s.* (Ital. brando) a sword, in old language. *Milton.*
Bränd, *s.* (Sax.) a stick lighted; a stick fit to be lighted in the fire; † a thunderbolt (*Granville*); a stigma, a mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, any note of infamy.
Bränd, *v. a.* to mark with a brand, or stigma.
Brän'dish, *v. a.* (brand a sword) to wave, shake, vibrate, or flourish, as a weapon; to play with, to flourish. *Locke.*
Brän'dy, *s.* (brande wine, burnt wine) a strong liquor distilled from wine.
Brän'gle, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) WRANGLE, noisy contest.
Brän-glē, *v. n.* to WRANGLE, to altercation.
† Brän'gle-mēnt, *s.* a WRANGLE, squabble. *Johns.*
Bränk, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) buckwheat. *Mortimer.*
Brän'ny, *a.* (bran) having the appearance of bran; like bran, furfuraceous, husky, scaly.
Bra'fier, *s.* (bräfs, *pron.* brä'zhür) one who works in bräfs; a pan to hold coal.
Bra-šil', *s.* (Brasil) an American wood.
Bräfs, *s.* (Sax.) a yellow metal, latten, bronze: *figuratively*, shamelessness, IMPUDENCE.
Bräs'si-nēfs, *s.* (bräfs) an appearance of bräfs; some quality like bräfs.
Bräs'fy, *a.* partaking of bräfs; hard as bräfs: *figuratively*, shameless, IMPUDENT.
Brät, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a child, in contempt.
Bra-vä'do, *s.* (Span. bravada) a BOAST, a brag.
BRAVE, **Bräve**, *a.* (French) courageous, daring, bold, dauntless, fearless, intrepid, valorous, high-spirited, lofty, adventurous, martial, heroic, warlike, cavalier, strenuous, hardy, stout, generous, gallant; graceful, noble of mien: grand, magnificent, excellent, noble. *Shak.*
Bräve, *s.* (French) a hector, a man daring beyond decency or discretion; a BOAST; a CHALLENGE, a defiance. *Shakespeare.*
Bräve, *v. a.* to defy, to CHALLENGE, to set at defiance; to BULLY, to carry a boasting appearance of.
Brävelly, *ad.* courageously, gallantly; splendidly.
BRA'VEY, **Brä'vér-y**, *s.* (brave) courage, magnanimity, generosity, intrepidity, intrepidness, boldness, hardiness, valour, courageousness, manfulness, martialness, valiantness, dauntlessness, fearlessness, gallantness, gallantry, heroism, spirit, fortitude, greatness of mind, undauntedness, adventurefomeness, prowess, valourousness: † splendour, magnificence (*Spe.*): † show, ostentation (*Bacon*): † bravado, boast. *Sidney. Bacon.*
Brä'vo, *s.* (Ital.) an ASSASSIN, a man who murders for hire.
Bräwl', *v. n.* (Fr. brouiller) to quarrel noisily and indecently, to WRANGLE; to speak loud and indecently; to VOCIFERATE.
Bräwl', *s.* NOISE, vociferation; WRANGLE, quarrel, scurrility.
Bräwl'ér, *s.* a WRANGLER, a peevish disputant, a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.
Bräwä, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) the fleshy or muscular

part of the body; the arm,—as being muscular (*Shak.*); bulk, muscular strength (*Dryden*); the flesh of a boar (*Mortimer*); a boar.

Brāven'ēr, *s.* a boar killed for the table.

Brāven'i-nēfs, *s.* STRENGTH, hardiness (*Locke*); lustiness, FLESHINESS.

Brāven'y, *a.* FLESHY, muscular, bulky, of great muscles and strength.

Brāc. *v. a.* (Sax. braican) to pound, beat in a mortar, PULVERISE, grind small.

Brāy, *v. n.* (Fr. braire) to make a noise as an ass; to make a harsh, or offensive noise.

Brāy, *s.* the voice of an ass; harsh sound. *Shak.*

Brāy'ēr, *s.* one who brays like an ass: *with printers*, an instrument to temper the ink.

Brāze, *v. a.* (brass) to solder with brass: to harden to impudence. *Shakespeare.*

Brā'zen, Brā's-n, *a.* made of brass; IMPUDENT: proceeding from brass: *a poetical use.*

Brā'zen, *v. n.* to be impudent, to BULLY. *Arbutb.*

†Brā'zen-face, *s.* an impudent wench.

Brā'zen-fa-cēd, *a.* shameless, IMPUDENT.

Brā'zen-nēfs, *s.* appearance like brass; boldness, shamelessness, IMPUDENCE.

BREACH, Brēach, *s.* (Fr. brèche) the act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken, a cleft, rift, break, brack, tear, rent, disruption, rupture, fracture, aperture, apertion, cavity, chasm, a gap in a fortification made by a battery; infringement, infraction, violation of a law or contract; difference, DISPUTE, quarrel, misunderstanding, separation of kindness; trespass, transgression, infraction, injury.

Brēad, *s.* (Sax. breod) food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

To get bread, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

Brēad'chīp-pēr, *s.* one who chips bread, a baker's servant, an under butler.

Brēad-cōrn, *s.* corn of which bread is made.

Brēadth, *s.* (Sax. brad broad) the measure of any plain superficies from side to side, width, broadness; latitude. *Wotton.*

Brēak, *v. a.* (Sax. breccan) to part by violence, to dispart, to infract, to burst or open by force, to crush, crash, shatter, destroy by violence; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush, sink, or appal the spirits, to weaken the mental faculties; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to dismiss, DISCARD; to crack or open the skin, so that the blood comes; to make an imposthume open; to violate a contract or promise; to INFRINGE a law; to dissolve any union; to reform: *with* of; to open something, to propound something by an overture (*Dryden*); to pierce, to divide, as light divides darkness. *Dryden.*

To break the heart, to destroy with grief. *To*

break off, to put a sudden stop, to interrupt.

To break up, to lay open;—to separate, dissolve, disband.

Brēak, *v. n.* to part in two, to burst; to craze (*Milton*); to spread by dashing, as waves upon a rock; to break as a swelling, to open, and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim (*Sh.*); to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to issue out with vehemence (*Pope*); to make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity or violence; to come to an explanation (*Sh.*); to fall out, to be friends no longer.

To break from, to go away with some vehemence. *To break in*, to enter unexpectedly,

without preparation. *To break loose*, to escape from captivity;—to shake off restraint. *To break off*, to desist suddenly. *To break off from*, to part from with violence. *To break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects, as a fire;—to have eruptions from the body;—to become dissolute. *To break up*, to cease, to intermit;—to dissolve itself;—to begin holidays, to be dismissed from business. *To break with*, to part friendship with any. This verb is often used with additional particles *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

Brēak, *s.* state of being broken; a PAUSE, an interruption; a line drawn (—), noting that the sense is suspended.

Brēak'ēr, *s.* he who breaks any thing; a craggy rock, a rock in the sea; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

Brēak'fāst, *v. n.* (break and fast) to eat the first meal in the day.

Brēak'fāst, *s.* the first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal: a meal, or food in general. *Shakespeare.*

Brēak'nēck, *s.* a fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

Brēak'prōm-ise, *s.* one who makes a practice of breaking his promises.

Brēak'vōw, *s.* one who practises the breach of vows.

Brēam, *s.* (Fr. brame) a fresh-water fish.

Brēast, *s.* (Sax. breost) the middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the teats or dugs of women; that part of a beast which is under the neck, between the forelegs; the disposition of the mind; the heart, the conscience (*Dryden*); the seat of the passions. *Coroley.*

Brēast, *v. a.* to meet in front, to oppose breast to breast.

Brēast'bone, *s.* the sternum.

Brēast'high, *a.* up to the breast.

Brēast'knōt, *s.* a knot or bunch of ribands worn by women upon the breast.

Brēast'plate, *s.* armour for the breast.

Brēast'plōugh, *s.* a plough for paring turf.

Brēast'wōrk, *s.* (in fortification) a parapet, works thrown up as high as the breast.

Brēath, *s.* (Sax. brathe) the air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals; life (*Dryden*); the state or power of breathing freely; respite, PAUSE, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act, an instant. *Dryden.*

Brēath'a-ble, *a.* may be breathed, respirable.

Brēathe, *v. n.* (breath) to draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire; to respire, to live; to rest; to take breath: to pass as air. *Shak.*

Brēathe, *v. a.* to inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it; to inject by breathing; *with* into;—to expire, to eject by breathing; *with* out;—to exercise, to keep in breath (*Sh.*); to inspire, move, or actuate by breath (*Prior*); to exhale, send out as breath; to utter privately (*Sh.*); to give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

Brēath'ing, *s.* (breathe) the act of drawing breath; the state of respiration; aspiration, fervent desire; secret prayer, breathing, place, vent.

Brēath'lēss, *a.* spent with labour, out of breath, †anhelose, panting; DEAD.

Brēd, *pret. & part. pass.* of to breed.

†Brēde, *s.* (braid) a texture, knot, BRAID. *Addis.*

Brēch, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) the lower part of the

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body, the back part, the POSTERIORs; breeches (*Sb.*); the hinder part of a piece of ordnance; the hinder part of any thing.

Brēch, *v. a.* to put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

Brēch'es, *s. pl.* the garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

Brēd, *v. a.* to procreate, to GENERATE, to produce more of the species; to produce from one's self, as *teeth*; to cause, occasion, PRODUCE; to hatch, plot, CONTRIVE; to bring up, to FOSTER; to take care of from infancy; to EDUCATE, to form by education.

Brēd, *v. n.* to bring young; to be increased by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed. *Mortimer.*

Brēd, *s.* a cast, a KIND, a subdivision of species; a family, a generation, *in contempt*; progeny, offspring (*Sb.*); a number produced at once, a BROOD, a hatch.

Brēd'bate, *s.* who breeds quarrels, an INCENDIARY.

Brēd'ēr, *s.* that which produces any thing; the person who brings up another; a female who is prolific; one who takes care to raise a breed.

Brēd'ing, *p. a.* PREGNANT, big with young.

Brēd'ing, *s.* EDUCATION, instruction, qualifications; BEHAVIOUR, manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture, care to bring up from the infant state.

Brēse, *s.* (*Sax. briosa*) the gadfly.

Brēze, *s.* (*It. Brezza*) a gentle, moderate gale.

Brēzy, *a.* fan ned with gentle gales.

Brēth'rēn, *s.* (*pl. of brother*) see BROTHER.

Brēv'ia-ry, *s.* (*Fr. breviare*) an ABRIDGMENT, a compendium, an epitome; the book of divine service in the Roman church.

Brēv'iat, *s.* (*Lat. brevio*) an ABRIDGMENT.

Brēv'ia-ture, *s.* (*Lat. brevio*) an abbreviation, a contraction; an epitome, an ABRIDGMENT.

BREVITY, Brēv'i-ty, *s.* (*Lat. brevitās*) conciseness, shortness, briefness, compendiousness, compendiousness, succinctness, contractedness, contraction into few words.

Brēw, *v. a.* to make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to put into preparation (*Sb.*); to mingle (*Sb.*); to plot, to CONTRIVE. *Wotton.*

Brēw, *v. n.* to perform the office of brewing.

Brēw, *s.* manner of brewing; thing brewed, *Bac.*

Brēw'age, *s.* mixture of various things. *Sbat.*

Brēw'ēr, *s.* one who brews by trade.

Brēw'hōuse, *s.* a house to brew in.

Brēw'ing, *s.* the process of making malt liquor; quantity of liquor brewed at once.

Brēw'is, *s.* (*in cookery*) a piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, of salted meat.

Bribe, *s.* (*French*) a reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

Bribe, *v. a.* to see, hire, purchase, corrupt integrity, to buy over, or gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

Briber, *s.* who pays for corrupt practices.

Briber-y, *s.* the crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.

Brick, *s.* (*Dutch*) a mass of burnt clay for building; a loaf shaped like a brick.

Brick, *v. a.* to lay with bricks.

Brick'bāt, *s.* a piece of a brick.

Brick'clay, *s.* clay used for making bricks.

Brick'dūst, *s.* the dust or powder of brick.

Brick'ēarth, *s.* earth used in making bricks.

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Brick'kiln, *s.* a kiln to burn bricks in.

Brick'lāy-ēr, *s.* a man whose trade it is to build with bricks, a brick-mason.

Brick'ma-kēr, *s.* who makes bricks by trade.

Brīdāl, *a.* (bride) belonging to a wedding, nuptial, connubial, MATRIMONIAL.

Brīdāl, *s.* the nuptial feast.

Brīde, *s.* (*Sax. bryd*) a woman new married.

Brīde'bēd, *s.* the marriage bed.

Brīde'cake, *s.* a cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

Brīde'grōom, *s.* a new married man.

Brīde'mēn, Brīde'maid's, *s.* the attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

Brīde'stake, *s.* a pole erected to dance round.

Brīde'well, *s.* a house of correction.

Bridge, *s.* (*Sax. bric*) a building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; that which supports the strings of stringed instruments.

Bridge, *v. a.* to raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

Brīdlē, *s.* (*Fr. bride*) the headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a curb, a check, a RESTRAINT.

Brīdlē, *v. a.* to restrain or guide by a bridle; to put a bridle upon any thing; to check, to govern, to RESTRAIN.

Brīdlē, *v. n.* to hold up the head.

Brīdlē-cūt-tēr, *s.* a lorimer, a saddler.

Brīdlē-hānd, *s.* the hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, Brīf, *a.* (*Fr. brief*) short, concise, succinct, compact, summary, laconic, compendious, abridged, holding much in a narrow space; close (*Pope*); contracted, narrow. *Sbat.*

Brīef, *s.* (*Dutch brief a letter*) a writing of any kind; a short extract, or epitome; letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection for any public or private loss; the writing given a pleader at the bar, containing the case.

Brīefly, *ad.* concisely, in few words.

Brīef'nēss, *s.* shortness, conciseness, BREVITY.

Brīēr, *s.* (*Sax. brær*) a plant. The *sweet* and the *wild* are both species of the rose.

Brīēr-y, *a.* thorny, PRICKLY, full of briars.

Brī-gādē, *s.* (*French*) a division of forces.

Brī-gādē'major, *s.* an officer appointed by the brigadier general to assist him.

Brī-gādē'general, *s.* an officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army, next in rank below a major general.

Brīg'ānd, *s.* (*French*) a ROBBER, one who belongs to a gang of robbers.

Brīg'an-din, Brīg'an-tine, *s.* a light vessel such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT, Brīght, *a.* shining, full of light, luminous, splendid, splendent, brilliant, resplendent, fulgent, fulgid, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, glittering, glistening, nitid, orient, lucid, lucent, reluctant, lustrous, shiny, beamy, sunny, sunshiny, sunclad; shining as a body reflecting light, crystal, crystalline, clear, TRANSPARENT; clear, certain, dilucid, EVIDENT; resplendent with charms (*Parnell*); illuminated with science, sparkling with wit (*Pope*); glorious, illustrious, EMINENT. *Cotton.*

Brīght'en, *v. a.* to make bright, to make to shine; to ILLUMINATE, to make luminous by light from without; to make acute, or witty; to CHEER, to make gay or cheerful (*Milton*); to EXALT, to make illustrious. *Pope.*

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Brightly, *ad.* splendidly, with lustre.
BRIGHTNESS, *Brīht'nēss*, *s.* lustre, splendour, glitter, splendancy, resplendence, radiance, radiation, lumination, illumination, brilliancy, ray, light, glory, lucidity, fulgor, fulgency, fulgidity, effulgence; clearness, clarity, **TRANSPARENCY**; acuteness, sharpness of wit.
Brill'ian-cy, *s.* (brilliant) splendour, **BRIGHTNESS**.
Brill'iant, *a.* (Fr. *brillant*) **SHINING**, sparkling, **BRIGHT**, splendid, full of lustre.
Brill'iant, *s.* a diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.
Brill'iant-nēss, *s.* splendour, **BRIGHTNESS**, lustre.
Brim, *s.* (Icelandish) the **EDGE** of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.
Brim, *v. a.* to fill to the top.
Brim, *v. n.* to be full to the top.
Brim, *v. a.* (in country affairs) to perform the act of generation,—applied to a boar and a sow.
Brim'ful, *a.* full to the top, brimming.
Brim'ful-nēss, *s.* fulness to the top.
Brim'mēr, *s.* a bowl, glass, cup, or any vessel full to the top.
Brim'ming, *a.* full to the top, brimful.
Brim'stone, *s.* (corrupted from *brenstone*, *fiery stone*) sulphur.
Brim'sto-ny, *a.* full of brimstone, containing brimstone, **SULPHUREOUS**.
Brind'ēd, *a.* (Fr. *brin a branch*) streaked, striped, tabby, brindled, marked with streaks.
Brin'dle, *s.* (brindled) the state of being brindled.
Brin'dled, *a.* **BRINDED**, streaked, tabby.
Brine, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) water impregnated with salt: the sea, as it is salt; tears, as they are salt. *Shakespeare.*
Brin'pit, *s.* pit of salt water. *Shakespeare.*
Bring, *v. a.* (Sax. *bringan*) to fetch from another place: distinguished from to *carry*, or convey, to another place;—to convey in one's own hand; to produce, to procure, as a cause (*Bacon*); to reduce, to recal (*Locke*); to attract, draw along (*Newton's Optics*); to put into any particular state or circumstance (*Locke*); to make liable to any thing (*Swift*); to lead by degrees (*Locke*); to induce, to prevail on. *Locke.* To bring about, to effect, to bring to pass. To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce;—to bring to light. To bring in, to place in any condition;—to crush, to reduce;—to afford gain;—to introduce. To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted, to cause to escape. To bring on, to produce as an occasional cause. To bring over, to convert, to draw to a new party. To bring out, to exhibit, to show. To bring under, to subdue, to repress. To bring up, to **EDUCATE**, to form, to instruct;—to introduce to general practice;—to cause to advance.
Bring'er, *s.* he who brings any thing.
Bring'er-up, *s.* instructor, educator.
Brin'ish, *a.* having the taste of brine, **SALTISH**.
Brin'ish-nēss, *s.* **SALTNESS**, tendency to saltiness.
Brink, *s.* (Danish) the **EDGE** of any place, as of a precipice or a river.
Briny, *a.* (brine) salt, of the taste of salt.
Brisk, *a.* (Fr. *brusque*) **LIVELY**, vivacious, gay, buxom, airy, sprightly, smart, active, agile: applied to *men*;—fresh, spirituous, powerful: applied to *liquids*.
To brisk up, to come up briskly.

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Brisk'nēss, *s.* **LIVELINESS**, vigour, activeness, smartness, agileness, activity, gaiety.
Bristle, *s.* (Sax. *bristl*) the stiff hair of swine.
Bristle, *v. a.* to erect in bristle. *Shakespeare.*
Bristle, *v. n.* to stand erect as bristles.
Brist'ly, *a.* thick set with bristles, rough, brushy, fetaceous.
Brist'ol-stōne, *s.* a kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.
Brite, *v. n.* barley, wheat, or hops are said to *brite*, when they grow over ripe.
Brit'tle, *a.* (Sax. *brittan*) fragile, frangible, apt to break, easily broken, not tough.
Brit'tl-nēss, *s.* fragility, frangibleness, aptness to break.
Broach, *s.* (Fr. *broche*) a **SPIT**; a jewel, a kind of buckle worn about the bosom.
Broach, *v. a.* to spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor, to tap; to open any store; to let out any thing; to give out, or utter any thing.
Broach'ēr, *s.* a **SPIT**; an opener or utterer of any thing: the first author.
Broād', *a.* (Sax. *brad*) wide, extended in breadth—distinguished from length, not narrow; ample, capacious; discous; large (*Locke*); clear, open, not affording concealment (*Chapman*); gross, coarse (*Dryden*); obscene, fulsome, tending to obscenity (*Dryden*); bold, not delicate, not reserved. *Shakespeare.*
Broad as long, equal on the whole.
Broād'clōth, *s.* a fine kind of cloth.
Broād'e'y-ēd, *a.* having a wide survey. *Shak.*
Broād'en, *v. n.* (broad) to grow broad. *Thomson.*
Broād'ly, *ad.* in a broad manner.
Broād'nēss, *s.* **BREADTH**, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsomeness. *Dryden.*
Broād'shōul-dēr-ēd, *a.* having a large space between the shoulders. *Spectator.*
Broād'side, *s.* the side of a ship distinct from the head or stern; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship: in printing, a sheet of paper containing one large page.
Broād'swōrd, *s.* a sword with a broad blade.
Broād'wise, *ad.* in direction of the breadth.
Bro-cādē, *s.* (Span. *brocado*) a filken stuff variegated with colours of gold or silver.
Bro-cādēd, *a.* dressed in brocade. *Gay.*
Brōc'co-li, *s.* (Ital.) a species of cabbage.
Brōck, *s.* (Sax. *broc*) a **BADGER**, a bawlin.
Brōck'ēt, *s.* a red deer two years old.
Brōgue, *s.* (Irish *brog*) a kind of shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect.
Brō'dér, *v. a.* (Fr. *brodir*) to embroider, to adorn with figures of needlework.
Brō'dér-y, *s.* embroidery, flower-work.
Brōil, *s.* (Fr. *brouiller*) a **TUMULT**, a quarrel.
Brōil, *v. a.* (Fr. *bruler*) to dress or cook by laying upon the coals, or gridiron.
Brōil, *v. n.* to be in the heat.
†Brōke, *v. n.* (break) to act as a broker. *Shak.*
Brō'ken, *part. pass.* of to break.
Brō'ken, *p. a.* tamed; crazy; decrepit; bankrupt.
Brō'ken mēat', *s.* fragments of meat. *Swift.*
Brō'ken-hēart'ēd, *a.* having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
Brō'ken-ly, *ad.* without any regular series.
Brō'ken-nēss, *s.* contriteness, contrition, sorrowfulness for sin, compunction, true repentance; **DECREPITNESS**, crazedness, craziness; weakness or defect in the intellects.
Brō'kér, *s.* (broke) a factor, one who does business for another, one who makes bargains for ano-

BRO

ther; one who deals in household goods: a PIMP, a matchmaker. *Shakespeare.*
 Brōk'er-age, Brōk'age, *s.* the reward or pay of a broker; the gain gotten by effecting bargains; the trade of dealing in old things; the transaction of business for others.
 Brōnze', *s.* (French) brass; relief, or statue, cast in brass; a copper medal.
 Brōch, *s.* (Dutch broke) a jewel, ornament of jewels (*Sb.*); a painting of one colour. *Jobns.*
 Brōch, *v. a.* to adorn with jewels. *Shak.*
 Brōd, *v. n.* to sit as upon eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought; to mature any thing by care.
 Brōd, *v. a.* to cherish by care. *Dryden.*
 BROOD, Brōd, *s.* a hatch, covey, breed, litter, the number hatched at once; something brought forth, a production; the thing bred, species generated; the act of covering the eggs, incubation: offspring, progeny: *in contempt.*
 Brōdy, *a.* in a state of sitting upon the eggs; inclined to sit.
 Brōk, *s.* (Sax. broca) a running water, less than a river, a bourn, a RIVULET.
 Brōk, *v. a.* (Sax. brucan) to bear, suffer, endure.
 Brōk, *v. n.* to be content, to suffer, to endure.
 Brōm, *s.* (Sax. brom) a small tree; a besom.
 Brōm'land, *s.* land which bears broom.
 Brōm'stāff, *s.* the handle of a broom. *Shakespeare.*
 Brōm'stick, *s.* the handle of a broom. *Swift.*
 Brōmy, *a.* (broom) full of broom.
 BROTH, Brōth', *s.* (Sax.) liquor in which flesh is boiled, soup, bouillon, pottage, porridge.
 BROTH'EL, Brōth'el, *s.* (Fr. bordel) a bawdy-house, stew, bagnio, bordel.
 Brōth'el-ry, *s.* obscenity, LEWDNESS. *Bailey.*
 Brōth'ér, *s.* (Sax.) one born of the same father and mother; any one closely united, an associate; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession: *in divinity*, man, in general.
 BROTH'ERHOOD, Brōth'ér-hōd, *s.* the state or quality of being a brother, germanity; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity, guild, confraternity, SOCIETY; a class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*
 Brōth'ér-ly, *a.* natural, becoming a brother.
 Brōth'ér-ly, *ad.* after the manner of a brother, with kindness and affection.
 Brōught', *pret. & past. part.* of to bring.
 Brōw, *s.* (Sax. browa) the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the EDGE of any high place.
 Brōw, *v. a.* to BOUND, to limit; to be at the edge of. *Milton.*
 Brōw'bēat, *v. a.* to depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.
 Brōw'bōund, *a.* crowned, diademed, having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shakespeare.*
 Brōwn, *a.* (Sax. brun) of a dusky colour, inclined toward redness.
 Brōwn'bill, *s.* (brown not polished, and bill) the ancient weapon of the English foot.
 Brōwn'ish, *a.* somewhat brown.
 Brōwn'ness, *s.* a brown colour.
 Brōwn'stūdy, *s.* gloomy meditations, study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.
 Brōuse, *v. a.* (Fr. brouter) to eat branches or shrubs.
 Brōuse, *v. n.* to feed on branches; *with on.*
 Brōwse, *s.* branches or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals, brushwood.

BU C

Brōw'sick, *a.* dejected, hanging the head. *Suckling.*
 Brūse, *v. a.* (Fr. briser) to crush, contuse, crash, mangle or maul with a heavy blow of something not edged nor pointed; to crush, to press by any weight; to beat into gross powder.
 Brūse, *s.* a violent compression of the fibres, a contusion, a hurt with something blunt and heavy.
 †Brūt, Brūt, *s.* (Fr.) rumour, noise, REPORT.
 Brū'māl, *a.* (Lat. brumalis) belonging to the winter, hyemal, WINTERY.
 Bru-nētt', *s.* (French) a woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*
 Brūnt, *s.* (Dutch brunst) shock, ASSAULT, violence; a blow, STROKE, violent concussion.
 Brūsh, *s.* (Fr. brosse) an utensil to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil; a tool used by painters; the tail of a fox; a rude ASSAULT; a shock, CONCUSSION; rough treatment,—called, by metaphor, a *scouring*.
 Brūsh, *v. a.* to sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness, as in brushing; to paint with a brush; to carry away, by an act like that of brushing, to sweep (*Milton*); to move as the brush. *Dryden.*
 Brūsh, *v. n.* to move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly. *Dryden.*
 Brūsh'ér, *s.* he who uses a brush.
 Brūsh'wōd, *s.* rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood for fire, chatwood.
 Brūsh'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush.
 Brū'sle, *v. n.* (Sax. brustlian) to rustle as silk, to make a small noise; to vapour, to act the part of a bully.
 BRUTAL, Brūtāl, *a.* (French) that belongs to a brute, bestial, belluine, brute, churlish, brutish, boarish, hoggish, swinish, currish, doggish, cynic, churlish; SAVAGE, cruel, inhuman.
 Bru-tāl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. brutalité) BRUTISHNESS, churlishness; cruelty, inhumanity, SAVAGENESS.
 Brūtāl-ize, *v. n.* (Fr. brutaliser) to grow brutal, to grow savage.
 Brūtāl-ize, *v. a.* to make savage or brutal.
 Brūtāl-ly, *ad.* churlishly; inhumanly.
 Brūte, *a.* (Lat. brutus) bestial, BRUTAL, in common with beasts; senseless, unconscious (*Bentl.*); rough, ferocious, UNCIVILIZED; irrational, ferine, SAVAGE.
 Brūt'i-fy, *v. a.* to make a man a brute. *Congreve.*
 Brūt'ish, *a.* (brute) bestial, BRUTAL, resembling a beast; having the qualities of a brute; ferocious, SAVAGE; gross, carnal (*Sh.*); ignorant, untaught, UNCIVILIZED. *Hooker.*
 BRUTISHNESS, Brūt'ish-ness, *s.* brutality, clownery, beastliness, hoggishness, churlishness; cruelness, ferocity, SAVAGENESS.
 Brū'o-ny, *s.* (Lat. bryonia) a plant.
 Būb, *s.* (*a cant word*) strong malt liquor.
 Būb'ble, *s.* (Dutch bobbel) a small bladder of water, a film of water filled with wind; any thing which wants solidity and firmness, any thing that is more specious than real; a CHEAT, a false show; the person cheated, a geck.
 Būb'ble, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run or glide with gentle noise.
 Būb'ble, *v. a.* (*a cant word*) to CHEAT, to trick.
 Būb'blér, *s.* a CHEAT, a trickster.
 Būb'by, *s.* (*in familiar style*) a woman's breast.
 Bū'bo, *s.* (Gr. βουβών the groin) an inflammatory tumour in the groin.
 †Bū'bu-kle, *s.* a red-pimple. *Shakespeare.*
 Būc-a-niers', *s.* a cant word for the privateers or pirates of America.

B U F

- Bück**, *s.* (*Germ.* *bauche*, *suds* or *lie*) the liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.
- Bück**, *v. a.* to wash clothes. *Shakespeare.*
- Bück**, *s.* (*Welsh* *bwch*) the male of deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.
- Bück**, *v. n.* to copulate as bucks and does.
- Bück'bâf-ket**, *s.* the basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
- Bück'bân**, *s.* (*in botany*) the marsh trefoil.
- Bück'et**, *s.* (*Fr.* *baquet*) a vessel to draw water out of a well; the vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
- Bück'le**, *s.* (*Welsh* *bwcol*) a link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair when it has been long in curl; a curl of the hair.
- Bück'le**, *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action, to join in battle (*Hayward*): to confine *Shakespeare.*
- Bück'le**, *v. n.* to bow, to BEND, to submit.
To buckle to, to apply to, to attend. *To buckle with*, to engage with, to encounter, to join in close fight.
- Bück'lér**, *s.* (*Fr.* *bouclier*) a shield, a defensive weapon buckled upon the arm.
- †Bück'lér**, *v. a.* to support, to defend. *Shak.*
- Bück'mâst**, *s.* the fruit of the beech tree.
- Bück'ram**, *s.* (*Fr.* *bougran*) a sort of strong linen cloth stiffened with gush.
- Bück'thörn**, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree which bears a purging berry.
- Bück'wheat**, *s.* (*Germ.* *buckweitz*) a plant.
- Bu-côl'ic**, *a.* (*Gr.* *βουκόλικα*, from *βουκολ* *Q.* a cow-herd) PASTORAL, relating to shepherds.
- BUD**, **Büd**, *s.* (*Fr.* *bouton*) a gem, germ, shoot, button, bourgeon, sprout, the first shoot of a plant.
- BUD**, **Büd**, *v. n.* to put forth young shoots or gems, to gem, pullulate, germinate, shoot, sprout †spirt (*Mortimer*); to rise as a gem from the stalk; to be in bloom, to be in blossom.
- Büd**, *v. a.* to inoculate, to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.
- Budge**, *v. n.* (*Fr.* *bouger*) to stir, to move off the place: a low word.
- Budge**, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) furly, stiff, formal. *Milton.*
- Büd'ér**, *s.* who stirs from his place. *Shak.*
- Büd'et**, *s.* (*Fr.* *bougette*) a bag, such as may be easily carried, a wallet, a knapsack; a store, a stock. *L'Estrange.*
- Büff**, *s.* (buffalo) a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for belts, and military accoutrements; the skins of elks and oxen prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo; a military coat of buff; the skin when a man is stripped naked to fight.
- Büff'a-lo**, *s.* (*Ital.*) a buffle, a kind of wild ox.
- Büff'et**, *s.* (*French*) a kind of cupboard.
- Büff'et**, *s.* (*Ital.* *buffeto*) a BLOW with the fist; a box upon the ear.
- Büff'et**, *v. a.* to strike with the hand, to slap; to box, to BEAT, to thump.
- Büff'et**, *v. n.* to play a boxing match, to spar.
- Büff'et-ér**, *s.* one who buffets, a boxer.
- Büff'le**, *s.* (*French*) a buffalo, a wild ox.
- †Büff'le**, *v. n.* to puzzle, to be at a loss. *Swift.*
- Büff'le-head-éd**, *a.* having a large head, like a Buffalo; dull, foolish, STUPID.
- BUFFOON**, **Büf-fôn**, *s.* (*Fr.* *buffon*) a man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures, a jack pudding, merry Andrew, scaramouch, pantaloon, harlequin, punchi-

B U L

- nello, zany, mime, mimer, aper, antic, mimic, droll, jester, pantomime, the fool in a play or entertainment, a man who practises indecent raillery.
- BUFFOONERY**, **Büf-fôn'ér-y**, *s.* the practice or art of a buffoon, foolery, mummery, mockery, mimicry, drollery, antics, antic tricks, low jests, burlesque, ludicrousness, ridiculousness, ridiculous pranks, harlequinade, apishness, scurrile mirth.
- Büg**, *s.* a stinking insect.
- Büg'beär**, *s.* (*Welsh* *bug*) a frightful object, a bogglebo, scarecrow, malkin, hobgoblin, bull-beggar, mormo, a false terror to frighten children.
- Büg'ér**, *v. a.* to commit the unnatural crime of sodomy.
- Büg'ér'ér**, *s.* a sodomite, a pederast.
- Büg'gi-néss**, *s.* (buggy) the state of being infected with bugs.
- Büg'gy**, *a.* (bug) abounding with bugs.
- Büg'le**, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a black glass bead.
- Büg'le**, *s.* (*Sax.* *bugen*) a hunting horn.
- Büg'le**, *s.* (*in zoology*) a sort of wild ox. *Philips.*
- BUILD**, **Büild**, *v. a.* (*Dutch* *bilden*) to raise from the ground, to make or erect a fabric, or an edifice, to extract, to fabric, to fabricate, to †edify (*Spenser*); to construct, to raise in any laboured form; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.
- Büild**, *v. n.* to play the architect; to depend on, to rest upon.
- Büild'ér**, *s.* he who builds, an architect, extractor.
- BUILDING**, **Büild'ing**, *s.* a fabric, an edifice, a pile, dome, structure, construction; the act of building, construction, fabrication.
- Built**, *s.* (built) the form, the structure, the species of building.
- Bülb**, *s.* (*Lat.* *bulbus*) a round body or root.
- Bülb'ous**, *a.* consisting of bulbs, having round or roundish knobs.
- Bülge**, *v. n.* (*Sax.* *bilig a bladder*) to BILGE, to founder at sea; to jut out.
- BULK**, **Bülk**, *s.* (*Dutch* *bulcke the breast*) magnitude of material substance, bigness, largeness, mass, size, extent, capacity, dimension, quantity, greatness of quantity; the gross, the majority, the main mass, main fabric, main part of a ship's cargo.
To break bulk, to open a cargo.
- Bülk**, *s.* (*Dan.* *bielke a beam*) a part of a building that projects from the rest; a kind of bench even with a window.
- Bülk-head**, *s.* (*a sea term*) a partition of boards to divide one part of the ship from another.
- BUL'KINESS**, **Bül'ki-néss**, *s.* (bulky) greatness of stature or size, magnitude, bigness, largeness, burliness, grossness, corpulence, corpulentness, unwieldiness.
- BULKY**, **Bül'ky**, *a.* (bulk) of great size or stature, big, large, burly, giantlike, giantly, gigantic, corpulent, lumpish, gross, huge, overgrown, unwieldy.
- Büll**, *s.* (*Dutch* *bulle*) the male to a cow; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter or mandate from the Pope; a blunder, a contradiction: *in the scriptural sense*, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent. *Psalms.*
- Büll**, *in composition*, generally notes the large size of any thing; as, *bull-head*, *bull-trout*.
- Büll'ace**, *s.* (*in botany*) a wild four plum.
- Büll'bait-ing**, *s.* the cruel sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BUN

Büll-bēf, *s.* the flesh of bulls; coarse beef.
Büll'bēg-gār, *s.* a BUGBEAR to terrify children.
Büll'cāf, *s.* a he-calf; a stupid fellow.
Büll'dōg, *s.* a dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
Büll'let, *s.* (Fr. boulet) a round ball of metal, usually shot out of musquets.
Büll'tin, *s.* (a new word, from the French) intelligence immediately from the court, court-news, official information.
Büll'eŷ-ēd, *a.* having large eyes.
Büll'finch, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.
Büll'hēd, *s.* a fish; a stupid fellow, a BLOCKHEAD; a little black water vermin. *Philips.*
Büll'ŷion, *s.* (Fr. billon) gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.
Büll'ŷion, *s.* (Lat. bullio to boil) the act or state of boiling.
Büll'ŷock, *s.* (bull) a young bull.
Büll'trōūt, *s.* a large kind of trout.
BULLY, **Büll'y**, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a hector, a brave, a boaster, fanfaron, braggadocio, blusterer, huffer, roister, roisterer, a noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fellow.
BULLY, **Büll'y**, *v. n.* to bluster, hector, storm, roist, roister, domineer, swagger, crow, brustle, vapour, huff, brave, bounce, brazen, to swell with indignation or pride, to be noisy and quarrelsome.
BULLY, **Büll'y**, *v. a.* to huff, brave, challenge, outface, overbear with noise or menaces.
Büll'rūŷh, *s.* a large kind of rush.
Büll'wārk, *s.* (Dutch bolwercke) a bastion, a FORTIFICATION; a screen, security, SHELTER.
Büll'wārk, *v. a.* to FORTIFY, to strengthen. *Addis.*
Būm, *s.* (Dutch bomme) the POSTERIOBS.
Būm-bā'l'iff, *s.* (bound bailiff) a BAILIFF of the meanest kind, employed in arrests.
Būm'būst, *s.* (a sea term) small boats employed in carrying vegetables, and other articles, for sale, to ships lying at a distance from shore.
Būmp, *s.* (perhaps from bum, as being prominent) a PROTUBERANCE, a SWELLING.
Būmp, *v. n.* (Lat. bombus) to make a loud noise, or bomb: applied only to the bittern. *Johnson.*
Būmp'er, *s.* (bump) a cup, or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim.
Būmp'kin, *s.* (uncert. etymol.) an awkward heavy rustic, a CLOWN, a country lout.
Būmp'kin-ly, *a.* CLOWNISH, rustic, boorish.
Būn, *s.* (Span. bunelo) a kind of sweet bread, a cake.
Būnch, *s.* (Dan. bunker the crag of a rock) a hard lump, a knob, a PROTUBERANCE; a cluster, a group, many of the same kind growing together; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot: as a bunch of riband; a tuft.
Būnch, *v. n.* to swell out in a bunch, to grow out in protuberances.
BUNCH/BACKED, **Būnch'bäck-ēd**, *a.* crook-backed, humpbacked, hunchbacked, having bunches upon the back, having crooked shoulders.
Būn'chī-nēŷ, *s.* (bunchy) the quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
Būn'chy, *a.* (bunch) growing in bunches, having tufts, tufted, tufty.
Būn'dle, *s.* (Sax. byndle, from bynd) a number of things bound up together; a roll, any thing rolled up.
Būn'dle, *v. a.* to tie in a bundle; with up.
Būng, *s.* (Welsh bing) a stopple for a barrel.

BUR

Būng, *v. a.* to stop, to close up.
Būng'hōle, *s.* the hole at which the barrel is filled, and is afterwards stopped up.
Būn'gle, *v. n.* (bungler) to perform clumsily.
Būn'gle, *v. a.* to BOTCH; to manage clumsily, to conduct awkwardly; with up.
Būn'gle, *s.* a clumsy performance, a BOTCH.
Būng'lēr, *s.* (Welsh bwngler) a bad workman, a clumsy performer, one without skill.
Būng'ling-ly, *ad.* clumsily, awkwardly.
Būnt, *s.* (supposed corrupted from bent) a swelling part; an increasing cavity. *Carew.*
Būnt, *v. n.* to swell out: as, the sail bunts out.
Būn'tēr, *s.* (a cant word) a woman who picks up rags about the street; any low vulgar woman; a strumpet, a WHORE.
Būn'tīng, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird. *Shakespeare.*
Būn'tīng, *s.* (a sea term) the stuff of which a ship's colours are made.
Būōŷ, *s.* (Fr. bouée) a piece of cork or wood floating upon the water, fastened to the cable, or tied to a weight at the bottom.
Būōŷ, *v. a.* to keep afloat: to bear up, to support, to keep any thing in agitation.
Būōŷ, *v. n.* to float, to swim upon the surface of the water; to rise by specific lightness.
Būōŷ'ān-cy, *s.* (buoyant) the quality of floating.
Būōŷ'ānt, *a.* (buoy) floating, floaty, light, swimming upon the surface.
Būr, *s.* (in botany) a rough head of a plant called a burdock.
Būr'dēn, *s.* (Sax. byrthen) a load, freight, lading, a † burthen, something to be carried; cumbrance, something grievous or wearisome; the quantity that a ship will carry, the capacity of a ship; as a ship of five hundred tons burden.
The BURDEN of a song, the verse repeated in a song, the bob, the undersong, the refret, the holding, the chorus, the close.
BURDEN, **Būr'dēn**, *v. a.* to load, lade, † burthen, freight, to onerate, to charge with; to overload, clog, surcharge, overcharge, encumber, oppress by weight.
Būr'dēn-ēr, *s.* a loader; an oppressor.
Būr'dēn-ōs, *a.* BURDENSOME, grievous, wearisome; useless, cumbersome. *Milton.*
BURDENSOME, **Būr'dēn-sōme**, *a.* burdensome, grievous, cumbersome, onerous, heavy, oppressive, embarrassing, vexatious, afflictive, wearisome, troublesome to be borne.
BURDENSOMENESS, **Būr'dēn-sōme-nēŷ**, *s.* weight, heaviness, cumber, onerousness, grievousness, wearisomeness, cumbersome, troublesome, vexatiousness, pressure, oppression, overwhelming power, uneasiness to be borne.
Būr'dōck, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Bureau, *s.* (French, pron. bu-rō) a chest of drawers with a writing board.
†Būrg, *s.* (Sax.) a house; a burgh, a borough.
Būrg'age, *s.* (burg) a tenure proper to cities or towns, held of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.
Būrg'ān-ēt, **Būrg'ōn-ēt**, *s.* (Fr. bourguignote) a kind of helmet.
Būrgb, *s.* (Sax. burg) a corporate town, a BOROUGH.
Būrg'er, *s.* one who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
Būrg'ēr-ŷhip, *s.* the privileges of a burgher.
Būrg'lār, *s.* (burglary) a house-breaker, one guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

BUR

Bur-glā'ri-ōus, *a.* belonging to the crime of house-breaking, felonious.
Bur-glā'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* after the manner of a burglar, feloniously.
Bur'glā-ry, *s.* (Sax. *burg a house*, and Fr. *larron a thief*) the crime of breaking into a house with intent to steal; the crime of breaking into a house at night.
Bur'go-māst-ér, *s.* (burg and master) one employed in the government of a city.
BUR'IAL, *s.* (bury, *pron.* bĕr'ri-āl) the act of burying, sepulture, funeral, interment, burying, inhumation; the act of placing any thing under earth or water; the church service for funerals.
Bur'ier, *s.* (*pron.* bĕr'ri-ér) he who buries.
Bur'ine, *s.* (French) a graving tool, a graver.
Bur-lēsq'ue, *a.* (French) jocular; tending to excite laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images, **DROLL**.
Bur-lēsq'ue, *s.* ludicrous language or ideas, mockery, **BUFFOONERY**, jest, wit producing laughter, acts of mimicry, ridicule.
Bur-lēsq'ue, *v. a.* to turn to ridicule.
Bur'li-nēss, *s.* (burly) bulk, **BULKINESS**; bluster.
Bur'ly, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) great of size, over-grown, **BULKY**; tumid, falsely great.
BURN, **Bŭrn**, *v. a.* (Sax. *byrnan*) to consume with fire; to wound or hurt with fire or heat, to cauterize, singe, sear, enfear; to exert the qualities of heat, to dry, to scorch, to parch; to scald with hot liquor.
Bŭrn, *v. n.* to be on fire, to be kindled; †to shine, to sparkle (*Sb.*); to be inflamed with passion or desire; to act with destructive violence: used of the *passions*; —to be in a state of destructive commotion: used particularly of *love*. *Add.*
Bŭrn, *s.* a hurt caused by fire; a scald.
Bŭrn'ér, *s.* one who burns any thing.
Bŭrn'ēt, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant. *Shaksp.*
BURN'ING, **Bŭrn'ing**, *s.* fire, flame, blaze, combustion, ustion, exustion, conflagration.
Bŭrn'ing, *p. a.* vehement, intense, **HOT**, fiery, powerful.
Bŭrn'ing glāss, *s.* a glass which, collecting the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, increases their force, and sets fire to any thing.
Bŭrn'ish, *v. a.* (Fr. *brunir*) to give a gloss to, in imitation of polishing.
Bŭrn'ish, *v. n.* to grow glossy or bright.
Bŭrn'ish-ér, *s.* the person, or tool that polishes.
Bŭrnt, *part. pass.* of to burn: applied to liquors, it means made hot.
Bŭrr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear. *Johnson.*
Bŭr'row, *s.* (Sax. *bere a parlour*) a hole in a warren made by rabbits; †a burgh, a borough.
Bŭr'row, *v. n.* to mine, to make holes as rabbits.
Bŭr'fār, *s.* (Lat. *bursarius*) the treasurer of a college; students sent as exhibitors to the universities in Scotland.
Bŭrse, *s.* (Lat. *byrsa the exchange of Carthage*) an exchange where merchants meet, and where shops are kept.
Bŭrst, *v. n.* (Sax. *burstan*) to break, or fly open, to suffer a violent disruption, to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly, to come with violence (*Sb.*); to begin an action violently or suddenly. *Arbutnot.*
Bŭrst, *v. a.* to break suddenly, to dispart, to make quick and violent disruption.
Bŭrst, *s.* a sudden disruption, a **RENT**, any sudden and violent action, eruption, sudden emission.
Bŭrst, *pret. & pass. part.* of to burst.

BUS

Bŭrst, **Bŭr'sten**, *p. a.* diseased with a hernia, ruptured.
Bŭr'sten-nēss, *s.* a hernia, or rupture.
Bŭrt, *s.* a flat fish of the turbot kind.
Bŭr'thēn, *s.* (*not much used*) see **BURDEN**.
Bŭ'ry, *s.* (Sax. *burg*) a dwelling place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*. *St. Edmond's Bury*.
BU'RY, *v. a.* (Sax. *byrigean*, *pron.* *bĕr'ry) to inter, inhumate, inhumate, entomb, intomb, sepulchre, put into a grave, to inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture; to hide, cover, conceal; to place one thing within another. *Shakespeare.*
***Bu'ry-ing**, *s.* the solemnities of a funeral; a funeral, a **BURIAL**.
Bu'ry-ing place, *s.* a churchyard, a dormitory, a cemetery.
Bŭsh, *s.* (Fr. *buisson*) a thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that ale and liquors are sold there.
Bŭsh, *v. n.* to grow thick.
Bŭsh'el, *s.* (*low Lat.* *bussellus*) a measure containing eight gallons, a strike: *in common language*, it is used indefinitely for a large quantity.
Bŭsh'i-nēss, *s.* (bushy) the quality of being bushy, branchiness, shrubbiness.
Bŭsh'mēt, *s.* (bush) a **THICKET**. *Raleigh.*
BUSH/Y, **Bŭsh'y**, *a.* (bush) thick, full of branches, ramous; thick, like a bush, braky, shrubby; full of bushes.
Bu'siless, *a.* (*pron.* bĭz'zĭ-lĕss) unemployed, at leisure, without business.
Bu'siness, *s.* (busy, *pron.* bĭz'nĕss) **EMPLOYMENT**, multiplicity of affairs; an affair (*Sb.*); the subject of business, the affair or object that engages the care, concernment, concern; serious engagement: in opposition to trivial; —right of action; a point, a matter of question, something to be examined or considered; something to be transacted; something required to be done; a **TRADE**, profession, occupation, calling.
To do one's business, to kill, destroy, or ruin him.
Bŭsk, *s.* (Fr. *busque*) a piece of steel or whalebone worn by the lower class of women to strengthen their stays.
Bŭs'kin, *s.* (Dutch *brotschen*) a kind of half boot, a spatterdash, a gaiter; a shoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Dryden.*
Bŭs'kin-ēd, *a.* dressed in buskins.
Bŭss, *s.* (Irish *bus the mouth*) a **KISS**.
Bŭss, *v. a.* to **KISS**, to salute with the lips.
Bŭss, *s.* (Germ. *bussie*) a vessel for fishing.
Bŭst, *s.* (Ital. *busto*) a statue representing a man to his breast.
Bŭst, *s.* (Lat. *bustum burnt*) the funeral pile of the ancients; the pile upon which the dead were burnt.
Bŭst'al, *a.* belonging to the funeral pile.
Bŭst'ard, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a wild turkey.
Bŭs'tle, *v. n.* (*perhaps from busy*) to be busy, to stir, to be active, to be in a hurry.
Bŭs'tle, *s.* a hurry, **TUMULT**, combustion.
Bŭst'lér, *s.* an active stirring man.
Bu'sy, *a.* (Sax. *bysgian*, *pron.* *bĭz'zy) employed with earnestness, bustling, active; meddling, troublesome, vexatiously importunate or intensive.
***Bu'sy**, *v. a.* to employ, to engage, to find in work, to make or keep busy.

BUT

- *Bu'fy-böd-y, *s.* a vain, meddling, and fantastical person.
- Büt, *conj.* (Sax. butan) except, except that, unless; yet, nevertheless; only, nothing more than; than; but that, without this consequence that; otherwise than that; not more than, even; by any other means than; however, howbeit.
- But for*, without, had not this been.
- Büt, *s.* (Fr. bout) a BOUNDARY, a limit.
- Büt, *s.* (Sax.) a cask containing two hogheads.
- Büt, *s.* (Fr. but) a mark to be shot at; the point at which the aim is made; the thing against which any attack is made; a man on whom the company break their jests; a blow given in fencing.
- Büt, *v. a.* (Dutch, botten) to strike with the head, to arietate.
- Büt, *s.* a blow given by a horned animal, an arietation.
- Büt'cher, *s.* (Fr. boucher) one who kills animals to sell their flesh; one who is delighted with blood or cruelty.
- Büt'cher, *v. a.* to kill, to MURDER.
- Büt'cher-li-něs, *s.* a brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner, SAVAGENESS.
- Büt'cher-ly, *a.* cruel, bloody, SAVAGE; grossly and clumsily barbarous.
- Büt'cher-y, *s.* the trade of a butcher; the place where animals are killed; cruelty, SAVAGENESS; slaughter, MURDER; the place where blood is shed.
- Büt-ěnd, *s.* the blunt end of any thing, the end upon which it rests.
- Büt'lér, *s.* (old Eng. botiller) a servant employed in a family to furnish the table.
- Büt'lér-age, *s.* the duty of wines imported claimed by the king's butler. *Johnson.*
- Büt'lér-ship, *s.* the office of a butler.
- Büt'měnt, *s.* (in building) that which supports the foot of the arch.
- † Büt'shäft, *s.* an arrow. *Shakespeare.*
- Büt'tér, *s.* (Sax. buttere) an unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk.
- Büt'tér, *v. a.* to smear, or oil, with butter.
- Büt'tér-flōw-ér, *s.* a yellow May flower.
- Büt'tér-fly, *s.* (Sax. butterflege) a beautiful insect, of which there are various kinds.
- Büt'tér-is, *s.* a farrier's paring tool.
- Büt'tér-milk, *s.* the whey separated from the cream when butter is made.
- Büt'tér-print, *s.* a carved piece of wood, used to mark butter.
- Büt'tér-wóm-án, *s.* she who sells butter.
- Büt'tér-y, *a.* (butter) of the qualities or appearances of butter, butyrous, butyraceous.
- Büt'tér-y, *s.* the room where provisions are laid up, a larder, a PANTRY.
- Büt'tóck, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) the part next the tail, the rump; the POSTERIOBS.
- Büt't n, *s.* (Fr. bouton) a catch, a small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened together; any knob or ball fastened to another body; the bud of a plant.
- Büt'ton, *v. a.* to fasten one's clothes with buttons: to dress, to clothe. *Shakespeare.*
- Büt'ton, *s.* (in ichthyology) the sea-urchin, a kind of crabfish. *Ainsworth.*

BYR

- Büt'ton-höle, *s.* the loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.
- Büt'trěs, *s.* (Fr. aboutir) a PROP, a wall built to support another wall, and standing out; a prop, a SUPPORT. *South.*
- Büt'trěs, *v. a.* to PROP, to support.
- Büt-ý-rá'ceous, Büt'ý-roüs, *a.* (L. butyrum butter) of the properties of butter, buttery.
- Büx'óm, *a.* (Sax. bucsom, from bugan to bend) gay, brisk, LIVELY; jolly, WANTON (*Dryden*); † obedient, obsequious. *Spenser. Milton.*
- Büx'óm-ly, *ad.* wantonly, amourosly.
- Büx'óm-něs, *s.* WANTONNESS, amourosness.
- Buý, *v. a.* (Sax. bigean) to purchase, to acquire by paying a price, to obtain for money, or something equivalent, to procure by sale; to procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price; to regulate by money: in this sense it has a *particle* annexed; as, to buy out, to buy off. *Shakespeare.*
- Buý, *v. n.* to treat about a purchase.
- Buý'ér, *s.* one who purchases, a purchaser.
- Büz, Büz, *v. n.* (Teuton. bizzē to growl) to hum, to huz, to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps; to whisper, to PRATE; to sound heavy and low.
- Büz, Büz, *v. a.* to whisper, to spread secretly.
- Büz, Büz, *s.* a hum, bombus; a whisper, talk with an air of secrecy, PRATE.
- Büz'zárd, *s.* (Fr. bufard) a degenerate species of hawk; a dunce, a BLOCKHEAD.
- Büz'zér, *s.* a secret whisperer.
- Bý, *prep.* at, after, from; beside, near to, in presence; at hand; in, on, upon, according to; with the agency, with the instrumentality, with the stroke, with the permission of.
- Bý, *ad.* near; beside, passing; in presence.
- By and by*, in a short time.
- Bý, *s.* (from the prep.) something not the direct and immediate object of regard.
- Bý, *in composition*, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as, a *by-road*;—something irregular, as, a *by-end*;—or something collateral, as, a *by-concernment*.
- Bý-bág, *s.* a bag of letters for places not in the direct road.
- Bý-cón-cěrn'měnt, *s.* an affair which is not the main business.
- Bý-de-pěnd'ance, *s.* something accidentally depending on another, an appendage. *Shak.*
- Bý-de-siġn', *s.* an accidental purpose.
- Bý-ěnd, *s.* private interest, secret advantage.
- Bý-lâw, *s.* a law made by a corporation or society by common assent, for the good of those who make them, farther than the common law binds.
- Bý-rōad, *s.* an obscure unfrequented path.
- Bý-rōm, *s.* a private room within another.
- Bý-spěch, *s.* an accidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.
- Bý-stánd-ér, *s.* a looker on, one unconcerned.
- Bý-strěet, *s.* an obscure street.
- Bý-viěw, *s.* private self-interested purpose.
- Bý-wâlk, *s.* a private walk, not the main road.
- Bý-wórd, *s.* a proverb, a saying; a cant word.
- Bý-nâme, *s.* a nick name, a term of reproach.
- Bý-re-spěct', *s.* private end or view.

CAD

C is the third letter of the alphabet; a note, or key in music. *This letter has two powers or sounds; one like k, denoted by this type (c); and the other like s, denoted by the type (ç). It has the power of k before a, o, u, and l; as, call, come, cure, clock; and that of s before e, i, and y.*

Ca-bäl', s. (Fr. cabale) the secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design: a *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*;—an *intrigue*, is something less than *conspiracy*.

Ca-bäl', v. n. (Fr. cabaler) to intrigue, to form close intrigues, to unite in small parties.

Cäb'al-ist, s. one who is skilled in the tradition of the Hebrews.

Cäb-a-lis'tic, Cäb-a-lis'ti-cäl, a. something that has an occult meaning, MYSTERIOUS.

Ca-bäl'lér, s. an intriguer.

Cäb'bage, s. (Fr. cabus) an esculent plant.

Cäb'bage, v. n. to form a head, as cabbage.

Cäb'bage, v. a. (*a cant word*) to filch or steal in cutting out clothes.

Cäb'bage, s. (*a cant word*) what remains after the garment is made; that which is filched by taylor or mantuamakers in cutting out the garment.

Cäb'bage trée, s. a species of *palm tree*.

Cäb'bage wörm, s. an insect.

Cäb'in, s. (Fr. cabane) a small room; a small chamber in a ship; a tent, or temporary habitation.

Cäb'in-éd, a. belonging to a cabin.

Cäb'i-nét, s. (Fr. cabinet) a closet, a small room; a hut or small house; a private room in which consultations are held; a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities, a private box, any place in which things of value are hidden.

Cäb'i-nét-cöün'cil, s. a council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence; a select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

Cäb'i-nét-ma-kér, s. one who makes small nice work of mahogany, and fine wood.

Cä'ble, s. (Dutch kabel) the great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

Cä'cao, Cö'coa, s. (*in botany*) the chocolate nut.

Ca-çhéc'tic, a. (cachexy) of a bad habit of body.

Ca-çhéc'y, s. (Gr. καχεξία) a bad habit of body.

† **Cäck, v. n.** (*used only of infants* Lat. caco) to ease the body by going to stool.

Cäck'le, v. n. (Dutch kaeckelen) to make a noise like a goose, or like a hen after laying; to giggle, to LAUGH; to talk idly, to PRATTLE.

Cäck'le, s. the voice of a goose or fowl.

Cäck'lér, s. a fowl that cackles; a TELLTALE.

Ca-cöph'o-ny, (Gr. κακοφωνία) a bad or harsh sound of words.

Cä-däv'er-öüs, a. (Lat. cadaver, *a dead carcass*) having the appearance, or the qualities of a dead carcass.

Cäd'dis, s. a kind of tape or riband (*Shak.*); a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw, the cade-worm, the straw-worm.

Cäde, a. (*uncert. deriv.*) TAME, gentle; soft, delicate, tender; as, a *cade* lamb.

† **Cäde, s.** (Lat. cadus) a barrel, a cag. *Shak.*

Cäde'wörm, s. the caddis, the straw-worm.

C.

CAL

Cä'dence, Cä'den-cy, s. (Fr. cadence) fall, state of sinking, declension, decline (*Milton*); the fall of the voice; the general modulation of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods: the tone or sound. *Milton.*

Cä'dent, a. (Lat. cadens) falling down.

Cäd'ët, s. (French) the youngest brother.

Ca-dët', s. (French) a volunteer in the army who serves in hopes of a commission.

Cäd'gér, s. (*a local word*) a higgler, a hunter, a carrier, one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to market.

Cä'di, s. (Turkish) a Turkish magistrate.

Cadu'ceus, s. (Lat. *pron.* Ca-dü'he-us) the rod or wand of Mercury.

Ca'cias, s. (Lat. *pron.* cä'hi-äs) a wind from the northeast. *Milton.*

Cæ-sü'ra, s. (Lat.) a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in a line of poetry, to aid the pronunciation and render the verse more pleasing.

Cäg, s. (Fr. caque) a small barrel containing from one to four gallons; a cade, a keg.

Cäge, s. (French) an enclosure for birds; a mew, a coop, a pen; a place strongly enclosed for wild beasts; a PRISON for petty malefactors.

Cäge, v. a. to enclose in a cage.

Ca-jöl'e', v. a. (Fr. cajoler) to FLATTER, to sooth, to wheedle, to coax: *a low word.*

Ca-jöl'ér, s. a FLATTERER, a wheedler.

Ca-jöl'er-y, s. (Fr. cajolerie) FLATTERY.

Ca'i-sôn', s. (French) a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way to be fired at their approach; a wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

Cä'ttiff, s. (Ital. cattivo *a slave*) a mean base fellow, a despicable knave.

Cäke, s. (Teutonic cuch) a kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high; concreted matter, coagulated matter.

Cäke, v. n. to harden, as dough in the oven; to clot, to congeal, to CONCRETE.

Cäl-a-män'co, s. (*in commerce*) a woollen stuff.

Cäl'a-mine, s. a kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass, *lapis caliminaris*.

Cäl'a-mint, s. (Lat. calaminthæ) a plant.

CALAM'ITOUS, Ca-läm'i-toüs, a. (Lat. calamitosus) miserable, deplorable, tragic, tragical, distressful, baleful, wretched, grievous, afflictive, disastrous, unhappy, involved in distress, oppressed with infelicity: applied to *man*;—distressful, deplorate, adverse, evil, sad, severe, full of misery: applied to *external circumstances*.

CALAM'ITOUSNESS, Ca-läm'i-toüs-nés, s. deplorableness, balefulness, disastrousness, wretchedness, tragicalness, unhappiness, distress, misery, calamity.

CALAM'ITY, Ca-läm'i-ty, s. (Lat. calamitas) distress, misery, adversity, infelicity, bale, evil, downfall, disaster, extremity, exigence, great affliction, great misfortune, the cause of misery, the blast of an unfavourable planet.

Cäl'a-müs, s. (Lat.) a sort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in scripture.

Ca-läsh', s. (Fr. calèche) a kind of small light carriage of pleasure.

Cāl-cā'ri-ōus, *a.* (calx) partaking of calx, belonging to, or like calx.
Cal'ceated, *a.* (Lat. calceatus, *pron.* cāl'she-a-tēd) shod; fitted with shoes.
† Cāl'ci-nate, *v. a.* (French calciner) to calcine. *Bacon.*
Cāl-ci-nā'tion, *s.* (French) the art or process of reducing bodies to calx by fire, in order to pulverization.
Cāl-cin'a-to-ry, *s.* a vessel used in calcination.
Cāl-cine', *v. a.* (Fr. calciner) to burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance; to burn up.
Cāl-cine', *v. n.* to become a calx by heat.
Cāl'cu-la-ble, *a.* (calculate) capable of being computed, computable.
Cāl'cu-late, *v. a.* (Fr. calculer) to COMPUTE, to reckon; to compute the situation of the planets at any certain time: to adjust, to project to any certain end. *Tillotson.*
Cāl'cu-late, *v. n.* to make a computation.
Cāl'cu-lā'tion, *s.* a COMPUTATION, a reckoning; the art of numbering; the result of an arithmetical operation.
Cāl'cu-la-tōr, *s.* a computer, an ACCOUNTANT.
Cāl'cu-lose, **Cāl'cu-lōus**, *a.* (Lat. calculus) stony, SANDY, gritty.
Cāl'cu-lūs, *s.* (Lat.) the stone in the bladder.
Cāl'drōn, *s.* (Fr. chaudière) a pot, a BOILER.
Cāl-e-fā'ction, *s.* (Lat. calefacio) the act of heating any thing; the state of being heated, warmth, calidity, HEAT.
Cāl-e-fā'ctive, **Cāl-e-fāc'to-ry**, *a.* (calefacio) that makes any thing hot, heating.
Cāl'e-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. caleo) to make hot.
Cāl'e-fy, *v. n.* to grow hot, to be heated.
Cāl'en-dār, *s.* (Lat. calendarium) an almanac.
Cāl'en-dér, *v. a.* (Fr. calendrer) to dress cloth, to lay the nap of cloth smooth.
Cāl'en-dér, *s.* a hot press to dress cloth.
Cāl'en-drér, *s.* the person who calenders.
Cāl'ēnds, *s. pl.* (Lat. calendæ) the first day of every month among the Romans.
Cāl'ēn-ture, *s.* (Lat. caleo to be hot) an ardent fever peculiar to hot climates.
Cāl'f, *s.* (Sax. cealf) the young of a cow; a dolt, BLOCKHEAD; the thick part of the leg.
Cāl'i-bér, *s.* (Fr. calibre) the bore, the diameter of a gun-barrel, the diameter of a bullet.
Cāl'ice, **Chāl'ice**, *s.* (Lat. calix) a cup.
Cāl'i-co, *s.* (in commerce) Indian cotton stuff.
Cāl'id, *a.* (Lat. calidus) HOT, burning, fervent.
Ca-lid'i-ty, *s.* (calid) HEAT, calefaction.
Cāl'if, *s.* (Arab. khalifa, *an heir or successor*) a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.
Cāl-i-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. caligo to be dark) DARKNESS, obscurity, dimness, cloudiness.
Ca-lig'i-nōus, *a.* DARK, tenebrose, obscure, dim, full of darkness.
Ca-lig'i-nōus-nēs, *s.* DARKNESS, obscurity.
Ca-lig'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. καλλιγραφία) beautiful language, beautiful writing.
† Cāl'i-vér, *s.* (caliber) a handgun, a fusée, an arquebuse; an old musket. *Shakespeare.*
Cāl'ix, *s.* (in botany, Lat.) the cup, that part of a plant which encloses the flower leaves.
Cāl'k, **Cāl'k'**, *v. a.* to stop the leaks of a ship.
Cāl'k'ér, **Cāl'k'ér**, *s.* the workman who stops the seams, or leaks of a ship.
Cāl'l, *v. a.* (old Lat. calo) to NAME, to denominate; to INVITE, to desire to come: to SUMMON, to demand to come judicially; to summon together, to convoke, as the parliament; to invoke, to appeal to; to implore, to entreat;

to proclaim, to publish (*Gay*); to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.
To call back, to revoke, to retract. *To call for*, to demand, claim, require. *To call in*, to resume money at interest;—to resume any thing that is in other hands. *To call over*, to read aloud a list or muster-roll. *To call out*, to challenge, to summon to fight.
Cāl'l, *v. n.* to stop without any intention of staying; *with on or at*; to make a short visit.
To call on, to solicit for a favour or a debt (*Sb.*); to repeat solemnly (*Dryden*).
To call upon, to implore, to pray to.
Cāl'l, *s.* a vocal address of SUMMONS or INVITATION; a short visit; requisition authoritative and public; divine vocation, summons to true religion, a summons from heaven, an impulse; authority, command (*Denham*); a claim, demand (*Addison*); an instrument to call birds; TRADE, calling, employment. *Dryden.*
† Cāl'lāt, **Cāl'lēt**, *s.* (a cant word) a trull. *Sb.*
Cāl'l'ing, *s.* (call) TRADE, profession, vocation; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, call, invitation or impulse to true religion.
Cāl'li-pér's, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) compasses with bow-shanks.
Cāl-lōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. callosité) a kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour.
Cāl'lōus, *a.* (Lat. callus) indurated, hardened, having the pores shut up; hardened in mind, IMPENITENT, insensible.
Cāl'lōus-nēs, *s.* hardness, induration of the fibres; insensibility, obduracy, IMPENITENCE.
CAL/LOW, **Cāl'lōw**, *a.* (*unknown deriv.*) unfledged, unfeathered, implumed, naked, just hatched, squab, without feathers; pinfeathered.
Cāl'lūs, *s.* (Lat.) an induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which fractured bones are united.
CALM, **Cāl'm**, *a.* (Fr. calme) quiet, mild, gentle, SERENE, not stormy, not tempestuous; applied to the elements;—undisturbed, imper-turbed, unruffled, smooth, even, halcyon, pacific, peaceful, sober, sedate, composed, quiet, applied to the passions.
Cāl'm, *s.* SERENITY, stillness, freedom from violent motion: used of the elements; freedom from disturbance, peace, quiet, REPOSE; applied to the passions.
Cāl'm, *v. a.* to still, to quiet, to pacify, to APPEASE.
Cāl'm'ér, *s.* the person or thing which has the power of appeasing.
Cāl'm'ly, *ad.* without storms, or violence, serenely; without passion; quietly.
CALM/NESS, **Cāl'm'nēs**, *s.* tranquillity, SERENITY, not storminess; mildness, quietness, composure, sedateness, composedness, soberness, placidness, peacefulness; evenness of temper, equanimity, serenity, temperance, freedom from passion.
Cāl'o-mēl, *s.* (Lat. calomelas) mercury sublimed.
Cāl-o-rific, *a.* (Lat. calorificus) that has the quality of producing heat, heating.
Cāl'trōps, *s.* (Sax. coltræppe) a crow foot, an instrument of war with four spikes, thrown upon the ground to annoy the enemy's horse; a plant.
Cāl've, *v. n.* to bring forth a calf; spoken of a cow; *metaphorically, and in reproach*, to bring forth: spoken of men.

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Ca-lūm'nī-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. calumniator) to accuse falsely, or without just ground.

CALUMNIATE, Ca-lūm'nī-ate, *v. a.* to defame, traduce, asperse, bespatter, belie, scandalize, stigmatize, villainize, stain, disgrace, deprive of honour, dishonour by reports, to villify, blacken, blemish, backbite, libel, lampoon, detract, slander, to accuse any one falsely, or maliciously, to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

Ca-lūm-nī-ā-tion, *s.* a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIATOR, Ca-lūm'nī-a-tor, *s.* a slanderer, detractor, cuttle, defamer, libeller, satirist, lampooner, backbiter, forger of accusation.

CALUMNIOUS, Ca-lūm'nī-ōūs, slanderous, defamatory, detractory, detractionous, libellous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, Cāl'ūm-ny, *s.* (Lat. calumnia) false charge, groundless accusation, detraction, scandal, lying, evil-speaking, backbiting, obtreaction, defamation, slander.

Cāl-x, *s.* (Lat.) any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by having been burnt; such as, lime, from limestone, &c.

Ca-mā'icū, *s.* (with jewellers) a stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature: in painting, a term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shades are of gold, wrought upon a golden or azure ground,—chiefly used to represent basso relievos.

Cām'brick, *s.* (Cambray in Flanders) a kind of very fine linen.

Cāme, *pret.* of the verb to come; did come.

Cām'el, *s.* (Lat. camelus) a beast of burden.

Ca-mēl'o-pārd, *s.* (Lat. camelus and pardus) an Abyssinian animal.

Cāme'lōt, Cām'lēt, *s.* (camel) a kind of stuff originally made of silk and camel's hair—now made with wool and silk; hair cloth. *Dryden.*

Cām'e-ra ōb-scū'ra, *s.* (Lat.) an optical machine.

Cām'ér-a-tēd, *a.* (Lat. cameratus) ARCHED, vaulted, roofed slopewise.

Cām'ér-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. cameratio) an arching.

Cām-i-sā'do, *s.* (Ital. camisa a sbirt) an attack made in the dark by soldiers, having their shirts outward, to be known to each other.

Cām'lēt, *s.* (an incorrect, but common spelling) CAMELOT.

Cām'o-mile, *s.* (Lat. chamemelum) a flower.

Cāmp, *s.* (Sax.) the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.

Cāmp, *v. a.* to encamp, to lodge in tents for hostile purposes, to fix tents.

To pīteb a cāmp, to encamp.

Cām-pā'ign, *s.* (Fr. campagne) the time for which any army keeps the field without entering into quarters; † a large, open, level tract of ground, without hills; a campaign.

Cām-pān'i-fōrm, *a.* (in botany, Lat. campana a bell, and forma a form) bearing flowers in the form of a bell.

Cām-pēs'trāl, *a.* (Lat. campestris) growing in the fields.

Cām'phīre, Cām'phór, *s.* (Lat. camphora) a solid, white, pellucid concrete, extracted from the wood and roots of the camphire tree.

Cām'pho-rate, *a.* impregnated with camphor.

Cān, *s.* (Sax. canne) a cup, generally a cup made of metal, not of earth.

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Cān, *v. n.* (Dutch. kunnen) to be able, to have power. It is seldom used alone, but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as I can do; I could do. It is distinguished from may, as power from permission.

Cā-nāille, *s.* (Fr.) the lowest of the people.

Ca-nāl, *s.* (Lat. canalis) any tract or course of water made by art; a basin of water in a garden: in anatomy, a conduit or passage through which any juices of the body flow.

Cān'al cōal, *s.* a fine kind of coal.

Ca-nā'ry, *s.* wine from the Canaries, sack.

Ca-nā'ry, *v. a.* (a cant word) to dance, to frolic. *Sh.*

Ca-nā'ry bīrd, *s.* a singing bird from the Canaries.

Cān'cēl, *v. a.* (Fr. canceller), to cross a writing, to ANNUL its power, or efficacy, by marking it with cross lines; to EFFACE, to obliterate in general.

Cān'cēl-la-tēd, *p. a.* cross-barred, annulled, obliterated by lines crossing each other.

Cān-cēl-lā-tion, *s.* (cancel) an expunging or wiping out of the contents or efficacy of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross, NULLIFICATION; expunction, OBLITERATION.

Cān'cér, *s.* (Lat.) a crabfish; a sign of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent ulcer, a carcinoma.

Cān'cér-ate, *v. n.* to grow cancerous.

Cān-cér-ā-tion, *s.* a growing cancerous.

Cān'cér-ōūs, *a.* having the virulence of a cancer; tending to a cancer, carcinomatous.

Cān'cér-ōūs-nēss, *s.* state of being cancerous.

Cān'crīne, *a.* (cancer) of the qualities of a crab.

Cān'dēnt, *a.* (Lat. candens) HOT, in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

Cān'dīd, *a.* (Lat. candidus) fair, equitable, open, ingenuous, not desirous to find fault, free from malice: † white. *Dryden.*

Cān'dī-date, *s.* (Lat. candidatus) a competitor, a rival, one who solicits, or proposes himself for, something of advancement.

Cān'dīd-ly, *ad.* fairly, without trick, without malice, ingenuously.

Cān'dīd-nēss, ingenuousness, fairness, candour, openness of temper, purity of mind.

Cān'dle, *s.* (Lat. candela) a light made of wax or tallow; light, luminary. *Shakespeare.*

Cān'dle-hōld-ér, *s.* one who holds the candle; one who remotely assists. *Shakespeare.*

Cān'dle-līght, *s.* the light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

Cān'dle-mās, *s.* the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; the 2nd February.

Cān'dle-stīck, *s.* the utensil that holds candles.

Cān'dle-wāf-tér, *s.* a spendthrift. *Shakespeare.*

Cān'dōūr, *s.* (Lat. candor) sweetness of temper, purity of mind, openness, fairness, ingenuousness, candidness.

Cān'dy, *v. a.* (probably from Lat. candeo to be white) to preserve with sugar in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles, to form into congelations; to incrust with congelations.

Cān'dy, *v. n.* to grow congealed, to CONCRETE.

Cāne, *s.* (Lat. canna) a kind of reed of which walking sticks are made; a walking staff; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance, a dart made of cane (*Dryden*); a reed. *Mortimer.*

Cāne, *v. a.* to beat with a walking staff.

Ca-nīc'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. canicularis) belonging to the dogstar. *Brown.*

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Ca-nine', *s.* (Lat. caninus) having the properties of a dog, like a dog.

Căn'is-tér, *s.* (Lat. canistrum) a small vessel to hold tea or coffee; a small basket. *Dryden.*

Căn'kér, *s.* (Lat. cancer, or Fr. chancre) a worm that preys upon and destroys fruit; a fly that preys upon fruits; a disease in trees; a wild rose, the dog rose; an eating or corroding humour, any thing that corrupts or consumes, virulence, CORROSION.

Căn'kér, *v. a.* to corrupt, to CORRUDE, to erode, to eat away; to infect, to POLLUTE. *Addison.*

CAN'KER, CĂN'kér, *v. n.* to grow corrupt, to be inflamed, to grow virulent, to rankle, fester, beal, gather; to decay by some destructive or corrosive principle.

Căn'kér-bit, *a.* bit with an envenomed tooth.

CAN'NIBAL, CĂN'nĩ-bal, *s.* an anthropophagite, an homophogite, a man eater, one who feeds upon human flesh.

Căn'nĩ-bál-ism, *s.* the manners of a cannibal.

Căn'nĩ-bál-ly, *ad.* in manner of a cannibal.

Căn'nón, *s.* (French) a great gun for battery.

Căn-nón-áde', *v. a.* to fire upon with cannon.

Căn-nón-áde', *v. n.* to play the great guns, to batter or attack with great guns.

Căn-nón-ier', *s.* the engineer who manages the cannon, the gunner.

Căn'nót, *a.* word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability.

Ca-nôa', Ca-nôe', *s.* a boat made by excavation from the trunk of a tree.

Căn'ón, *s.* (Gr. κανων) a rule, a general rule, a law, a precept; the laws made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of the holy scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in a cathedral church; a large kind of printing letter.

Căn'ón bit, *s.* that part of the bit which is let into the horse's mouth.

Ca-nón'i-cál, *a.* (from Lat. canonicus) according to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical, relating to the church.

Ca-nón'i-cál-ly, *ad.* conformably to the canon.

Ca-nón'i-cál-néss, *s.* (canonical) the quality of being canonical.

Ca-nón'i-cáls, *s. plu.* the dress of the clergy as prescribed by the canons.

Căn'ón-ist, *s.* (canon) a professor of the civil law.

Ca-nón-i-zá'tion, *s.* (canonize) the act of declaring any man a saint, consecration.

Căn'ón-ize, *v. a.* to declare any man a saint.

Căn'ón-ry, *s.* (canon) an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church which has a prebend, or a stated allowance annexed to it.

Căn'ón-shíp, (canon) a canonry; the office or benefice of a canon.

Căn'o-pĩ-éd, *a.* covered with a canopy.

Căn'o-py, *s.* (from Lat. canopeum) a covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

Căn'o-py, *v. a.* to cover with a canopy.

Ca-nó'rous, *a.* (Lat. canorus) musical, tuneful, clear, HARMONIOUS.

Cănt, *s.* (probably from Lat. cantus) a corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness, in formal affected terms; a HYPOCRITE; barbarous jargon; an *AUCTION*. *Swift.*

Cănt, *v. n.* to talk in a corrupt dialect, to talk in the jargon of particular professions,—or in

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any kind of formal or affected language,—or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Căn-tă'ta, *s.* (Ital.) a SONG, with recitative.

Căn-tă'tion, *s.* (Lat. canto) the act of singing.

Căn'tér, *s.* (cant) a term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion without obeying it, a HYPOCRITE.

Căn'tér-bu-ry gál'lóp, *s.* (in horsemanship) the hand gallop of an ambling horse, a canter.

Căn-thă'r'i-dēs, *s.* (Lat.) Spanish flies.

Căn'tĩ-cle, *s.* (Lat. canto) a scripture SONG.

Căn'ting, *p. a.* hypocritical, counterfeit, insincere; formal, affected.

Căn'tle, *s.* (Dutch kant) a piece with corners.

Căn'tle, *v. a.* to cut in angular pieces.

Căn'tlét, *s.* (candle) a piece, a FRAGMENT.

Căn'to, *s.* (Ital.) a book or section of a poem.

Căn'tón, *s.* a small part or division of land; a small community, or clan.

Căn'tón, *v. a.* to divide into little parts, to form into small communities.

Căn'tón-ize, *v. a.* to parcel out in small divisions.

Căn'vās, *s.* (Fr. canevas) a kind of strong linen cloth, used for sails, painting cloths, and tents; a straining cloth; the act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting, solicitation for votes.

Căn'vās, *v. a.* to sift, to debate, to discuss, to EXAMINE, to expostulate.

Căn'vās, *v. n.* to solicit, to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Că'ny, *a.* full of canes, consisting of canes.

Căn-zo-nět', *s.* (Ital. canzonetta) a little SONG.

Căp, *s.* (Welsh cap) the garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest (*Sbak.*); a reverence made by uncovering the head: a vessel made like a cap. *Wilkins.*

Cap of maintenance, one of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

Căp, *v. a.* to quof, to furnish with a head dress; to cover upon the top; to snatch off the cap.

To cap verses, to name alternately verses or texts of scripture beginning with a particular letter, to name in opposition or emulation, to name alternately in contest.

Căp à pĩc, *a.* (French) from head to foot, from top to toe, all over.

Ca-pa-bĩl'i-ty, *s.* (capable) CAPACITY, capable-ness, the quality of being capable.

Că'pa-ble, *a.* (French) sufficient to contain, sufficiently capacious; endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand, knowing, skilful; intellectually capacious, able to receive; susceptible, apt to receive; qualified for without any natural, or legal impediment; *with* of.

Că'pa-ble-néss, *s.* CAPACITY, capability, the quality or state of being capable.

Ca-pă'cious, *a.* (Lat. capax) wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, ample, equal to much knowledge, or great design.

Ca-pă'cious-néss, *s.* the power of holding, or of receiving much, largeness, room, space, capacity.

Ca-pă'cĩ-tate, *v. a.* (capacity) to make capable, to enable, to qualify, to make fit for.

Ca-pă'cĩ-ta-téd, *p.* made capable, qualified; *with* for.

CAPA'CITY, Ca-pă'cĩ-ty, *s.* (Fr. capacité) the power of holding or containing any thing, room, space, capaciousness; the force or power of the mind, knowledge, understand-

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ing, capability, capableness, faculty, power, ability; state, condition, character. *South.*
 Ca-pär'i-sön, *s.* (Span. caparazon) a horse-cloth; a sort of superb covering for a horse.
 Ca päri'sön, *v. a.* to dress in caparisons; to dress pompously: *in a ludicrous sense.* *Shakefp.*
 Cäpe, *s.* (Fr. cape) a headland, a PROMONTORY; the neck piece of a cloak or coat.
 Cäp'er, *s.* (L. caperago) a JUMP, a skip, a FROLIC.
 Cäp'er, *v. n.* to JUMP, to skip, to dance frolicsomely; to dance: *in contempt.*
 Cäp'er, *s.* (Lat. capparisi) an acid pickle prepared from the bud of the caper bush.
 Cäp'er-ér, *s.* a dancer: *in contempt.*
 Cäp-il-lä'ceous, Ca-pillä-ry, *a.* (Lat. capillus hair) resembling hairs, small, minute; applied to plants, and to the vessels of the body.
 Cäp-il-lä're, *s.* (Fr.) Sirup of maidenhair.
 Ca-pillä-mént, *s.* (Lat. capillamentum) those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, adorned with little knobs.
 Cäp'i-täl, *a.* (Lat. capitalis) relating to the head; CHIEF, principal; criminal in the highest degree, that affects life; CHIEF, metropolitan; large: applied to letters.
Capital stock, the principal or original stock of a trader or company.
 Cäp'i-täl, *s.* the chief city of a nation or kingdom; the upper part of a pillar.
 Cäp'i-täl-ly, *ad.* in a capital manner.
 Cäp-i-tät-ion, *s.* (L. caput) numeration by heads.
 Cäp'i-te, *s.* (Lat. caput, capitis the head) a tenure held immediately of the king.
 Ca-pit'u-lär, *s.* (Lat. capitulum) the body of statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.
 Ca-pit'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat. capitulum a little head) to draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or surrender up on certain stipulations.
 Ca-pit-u-lät-ion, *s.* (capitulate) stipulation, terms, conditions, a conditional surrender.
 Cäp'on, *s.* (Lat. capo) a castrated cock.
 Ca-pöt', *s.* (French) the winning of all the tricks at the game of picquet.
 Ca-pöt', *v. a.* to win all the tricks at picquet.
 Cäp-pä-pér, *s.* a coarse brownish paper.
 Cäp'pér, *s.* one who makes and sells caps.
 † Cäp-pö'ch'i-a, *s.* (Ital.) a fool. *Shakefp.*
 CAPRICE', Ca-price', *s.* (French) freak, fancy, whim, whimsy, fantasy, maggot, vagary, sudden change of humour.
 CAPRICIOUS, Ca-pric'ious, *a.* (Fr. capricieux) whimsical, fantastical, maggoty, freakish, fanciful, fickle, imaginative, wild, visionary, humorous.
 Ca-pric'ious-ly, *ad.* whimsically, in a manner depending wholly on fancy.
 CAPRICIOUSNESS, Ca-pric'ious-nëss, *s.* the quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness, fantasticalness, fancifulness, humorousness.
 Cäp-ri-cörn, *s.* (Lat. capricornus) one of the signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.
 Cäp'si-cüm, *s.* (in botany) Guinea pepper.
 Cäp'stän, *s.* (Fr. cabestan) a cylinder, with leavers, to wind up any great weight.
 Cäp'su-lär, Cäp'su-lä-ry, *a.* (Lat. capsula a chest) hollow like a chest.
 Cäp'su-late, Cäp'su-lä-téd, *a.* (Lat. capsula) inclosed in a box or chest.
 *Cäp'tain, Cäp'tain, (F.) a chief commander (*Sh.*) the chief of any number or body of men; the chief commander of a ship; the commander of a company in a regiment; a man skilled in

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war, as, Marlborough was a great captain.
Captain general, the general or commander in chief of an army.
 *Cäp'tain-ry, *s.* the power over a certain district; the chieftainship.
 *Cäp'tain-ship, *s.* the rank or post of a chief commander; the rank, quality, or post of a captain; the chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district; skill in military tactics.
 Cäp-tät-ion, *s.* (Lat. capto to take) the practice of catching at favour or applause; courtship, FLATTERY.
 Cäp'tion, *s.* (Lat. capio to take) the act of apprehending by legal process, arrest, SEIZURE of the person.
 Cäp'tious, *a.* (Fr. captieux) given to cavils, carp-ing, cavilling, cavillous, disputations, peevish, finding fault, critical, censorious, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring. *Bacon.*
 Cäp'tious-ly, *ad.* in a captious manner; peevishly, with inclination to object.
 Cäp'tious-nëss, *s.* inclination to find fault, inclination to object, cavillation, peevishness, irascibility.
 Cäp'ti-vate, *v. a.* (Fr. captiver) to CHARM, to subdue, to overpower with excellence; to take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to ENSLAVE; *with to.* *Locke.*
 Cäp-ti-vät-ion, *s.* the act of taking one captive.
 Cäp'tive, *s.* (Fr. captif) one taken in war, a prisoner to an enemy; *with to* before the captor; —a SLAVE; one charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.
 Cäp'tive, *a.* (Lat. captivus) made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.
 Cäp'tive, *v. a.* to take prisoner, to ENSLAVE.
 Cäp-tiv'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. captivité) subjection by the fate of war; servitude to enemies; servitude, slavery, BONDAGE. *Hooker.*
 Cäp'tör, *s.* (Lat. capio to take) he who takes a prisoner, or a prize.
 Cäp'ture, *s.* (French) the act or practice of taking any thing; the thing taken, a prize.
 Ca-püch'ed, *a.* (Fr. capuce a hood) covered over as with a hood, *Brown.*
 Cäp-u-chin', *s.* (Fr. capucin) a female garment consisting of a cloak and hood.
 Cär, *s.* (Welsh) a small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two: *in poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendour, a chariot of war, or triumph; the Charles' wain, or bear, a constellation. *Dryden.*
 Cär-a-binë', Cär-binë', *s.* (French) a small sort of fire-arms, shorter than a fusil.
 Cär-a-bi-nier, Cär-bi-nier, *s.* a sort of light horsemen armed with carbines.
 Cär'ät, *s.* (Fr.) a weight of four grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
 Cär-a-vän', *s.* (Fr. caravane) a troop or company of eastern itinerant merchants.
 Cär-a-vän'sa-ry, *s.* a house built in the eastern countries for the reception of merchants.
 Cär'a-way, *s.* (in botany, Lat. carum) a plant.
 Cär-bo-nä'do, *s.* (Fr. carbonnade) meat cut across to be broiled upon the coals. *St.*
 Cär-bo-nä'do, *v. a.* to cut or hack. *Shak.*
 Cär'bün-cle, *s.* (Lat. carbunculus a little coal) a jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle; red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face, or body.
 Cär'bün-cled, *a.* set with carbuncles; spotted, pimpled, deformed with carbuncles.

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Cār-būn'cū-lār, *a.* belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.
Cār-būn-cu-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. carbunculatio) the blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat, or by excessive cold, **BLIGHT**.
Cār'ca-nēt, *s.* (Fr. carcan) a chain or collar of jewels, a necklace. *Shakespeare.*
Cār'cāss, *s.* (Fr. carcasse) a dead body of an animal; body, in a ludicrous sense (*Sb.*); the decayed parts of any thing, the ruins, the remains; the main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.
Cār'cēl-age, *s.* (Lat. carcer) prison fees.
Cār-cī-nō'ma, *s.* (Gr. καρκίνος a crab) a cancer.
Cār-cī-nōm'a-toūs, *a.* **CANCEROUS**.
Cārd, *s.* (Fr. carte) a paper painted with figures used in games of chance or skill; the paper upon which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass; an unsealed paper with a message of business or compliment; the instrument with which wool is combed, comminuted, or broken for spinning.
Cārd, *v. a.* to comb, or comminute wool.
Cārd, *v. n.* to game, to play much at cards.
Cār'da-mōm, *s.* (Lat. cardomomum) a medicinal, aromatic seed.
Cārd'ēr, *s.* one who cards wool for spinning; one who plays much at cards.
Cār'dī-āc, **Cār'dī-a-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. καρδια the heart) **CARDIAL**, cheering, invigorating.
Cār'dī-āl-gy, *s.* (Gr. καρδια the heart, and αλγος pain) the heart-burn.
Cār'dī-nāl, *a.* (Lat. cardinalis) principal, **CHIEF**.
Cār'dī-nāl-atē, **Cār'dī-nāl-shīp**, *s.* the office and rank of a cardinal.
Cārd'ma-kér, *s.* a manufacturer of cards.
Cārd'match, *s.* a match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.
Cārē, *s.* (Sax.) solicitude of mind, perturbation of mind, concern, **ANXIETY**; heed, **CAUTION**; heed, regard, charge, **GUARDIANSHIP**; the object of care, of caution, or of love.
Cārē, *v. n.* to be anxious or solicitous, to be in concern about any thing; to be inclined, to be disposed; *with* for *before* nouns, and to *before* verbs;—to be affected with, to have regard to; *with* for.
Cār'cra-zēd, *a.* broken with solicitude.
Ca-rēn', *v. a.* to lay a vessel on one side, in order to stop leaks, and refit the other side.
Ca-rēn', *v. n.* to be in a state of careening.
Ca-rēn', *s.* the state of a vessel when she is hauled down in order to be refitted.
Ca-rēr', *s.* (Fr. carriere) the ground upon which a race is run, the length of a course; a course, a race; height of speed, swift motion celerity; course of action, uninterrupted procedure.
Ca-rēr', *v. n.* to run with swift motion. *Milton.*
Cār'fūl, *a.* (care and full) **ANXIOUS**, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent; *with* of or for;—watchful, vigilant, observant, chary, heedful, **CAUTIOUS**; *with* of:—subject to perturbations, exposed to troubles, full of anxiety, full of solicitude. *Shakespeare.*
Cār'fūl-ly, *ad.* in a manner that shews care; heedfully, watchfully, vigilantly, attentively, providently, cautiously.
Cār'fūl-nēss, *s.* vigilance, heedfulness, **CAUTION**.
Cār'lēss-ly, *ad.* negligently, inattentively, without care, heedlessly, incautiously.
CARE/LESSNESS, **Cār'lēss-nēss**, *s.* heedlessness, regardlessness, supineness, thoughtlessness,

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incautiousness, remissness, forgetfulness, inadvertence, inadvertency, inconsiderateness, listlessness, cursoriness, inattention, absence of care, manner void of care.
CARE/LESS, **Cār'lēss**, *a.* having no care, unheeding, unobservant, unobserving, feeling no solicitude, unconcerned, supine, remiss, heedless, incautious, neglectful, forgetful, regardless, thoughtless, mindless, listless, unthinking, unmindful, inattentive, cursory, inconsiderate; *with* of or about.
Ca-rēs', *v. a.* (Fr. caresser) to endear, to cooer, to **FONDLE**, to embrace, to treat with kindness;
Ca-rēs', *s.* an act of endearment, an **EMBRACE**, an act of kindness, **BLANDISHMENT**.
Cār'ēt, *s.* (L. there is wanting) a note (*A*) which shews where something interlined should be read.
Cār'go, *s.* (Fr. charge a load) the lading of a ship, the freight, the merchandise or ware contained in a ship.
Cār'i-eš, *v. a.* (Lat.) that rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*
Ca-rī-ōs'i-ty, *s.* (carious) rottenness of a bone.
Cār'i-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. cariosus) rotten: of a bone.
†Cār'k, *v. n.* (Sax. ceorcan) to be careful, solicitous, or anxious: *always in an ill sense.*
†Cār'l, **Cār'le**, *s.* (Sax. ceorl) a mean, rude, rough, brutal man; a churl: *†a kind of hemp. Tupper.*
Cār'nān, *s.* a man who drives cars.
Cār'mī'a-tīve, *a.* (L. carmen a charm) promoting insensible perspiration, and expelling wind.
Cār'mīnē, *s.* (in painting) a bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple.
Cār'nāge, *s.* (French) slaughter, havoc, massacre, **MURDER**; heaps of flesh. *Milton.*
Cār'nāl, *a.* (French) fleshly, sensual, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous, libidinous, **LEWD**. *Shak.*
Cār'nāl'i-ty, *s.* (carnal) fleshly lust, concupiscence; **LEWDNESS**; grossness of mind.
Cār'nāl-ly, *ad.* according to the flesh.
Cār'nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. caro, carnis) the name of the natural flesh colour; a flower.
Cār'nē'li-ōn, *s.* a precious stone.
Cār'ne-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. carneus) **FLESHY**, carneous.
Cār'nī-fy, *v. n.* (Lat. caro, carnis fles) to breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.
Cār'nī-vāl, *s.* (Fr. carnaval) the feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.
Car-niv'o-rūs, *a.* (Lat. caro, carnis fles, and voro to devour) flesh-eating, that of which flesh is the proper food.
Cār'nōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. carnosité) a fleshy **EXCRESCENCE**, or tuberosity, a caruncle.
Cār'nōūs, *a.* (Lat. caro, carnis) **FLESHY**, carneous.
Cār'ōl, *s.* (Ital. carola) a song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; a **SONG**.
Cār'ōl, *v. n.* to **SING**, to sing in joy and festivity; to hymn, to sing songs of adoration.
Cār'ōl, *v. a.* to praise, to celebrate in song, to hymn, to glorify in worship.
Ca-rōū'sāl, *s.* (Fr. carouffe) a **FESTIVAL**.
Ca-rōū'sē, *v. n.* (Fr. caroussier) to drink, to quaff, to drink largely; to feast.
Ca-rōūze, *s.* a drinking match (*Pope*); a hearty dose of liquor. *Shakespeare.*
Cā-rōū'sēr, *s.* a toper, a **DRUNKARD**.
Cārp, *s.* (Fr. carpe) a pond fish.
Cārp, *v. n.* (Lat. carpo) to censure, to cavil, to find fault; *with* at.
Cār'pēn-tēr, *s.* (Fr. charpentier) an artificer in wood; one who builds houses or ships.
Cār'pēn-try, *s.* the trade of a carpenter.
Cār'pēr, *s.* a caviler, a censorious man.

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Car'pet, *s.* (Dutch karpert) a cover of various colours spread upon floors and tables; ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth (*Dryden*); any thing variegated. *Ray.*
To be upon the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration, an affair in hand.

Car'pet, *v. a.* to spread with carpets.

Car'ping, *p. a.* CAPTIOUS, censorious.

Car'ping-ly, *ad.* captiously, censoriously.

Car'riage, *s.* (Fr. cariage) the act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing; conveyance, vention, vecture; that in which any thing is carried, vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; personal matiners, BEHAVIOUR: conduct, measure, practices. *Shak.*

Car'ri-ér, *s.* one who carries something, a conveyer, bearer, porter; one whose trade is to carry goods for others; one who carries a message; a MESSENGER.

Car'ri-ón, *s.* (Fr. charogne) the carcase of something not proper for food; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food: a worthless woman, *in reproach.* *Shakespeare.*

Car'ri-on, *a.* relating to carcases not fit for food; feeding on carcases.

Car'rot, *s.* (Fr. carote) an esculent root.

Car'rot-i-néss, *s.* redness of hair.

Car'rot-y, *a.* red haired.

Car'ry, *v. a.* (Fr. charier *to carry along*) to convey, to transport from one place to another: opposed to *bring*;—to bear, to have about one; to effect any thing; to gain in competition, to gain after resistance; to gain; *with it*, that is, to prevail; to bear out, to face through; *with it*;—to manage, to transact (*Addison*); to + be-have, to conduct one's self (*Bacon*); to bring forward, advance in any progress (*Locke*); to exhibit, show, display on the outside (*Addison*); to imply, to import (*Locke*); to contain, comprise (*Watts*); to fetch and bring as dogs.
To carry off, to kill. *To carry on*, to promote, to help forward;—to prosecute, not to let cease.
To carry through, to support to the last.

Car'ry-tale, *s.* a talebearer, a TELLTALE.

Cart, *s.* (Sax. crat) a carriage of burden with two wheels, a car; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

Cart, *v. a.* to expose in a cart, as a punishment.

Cart, *v. n.* to use carts for carriage.

Carte-blânc, *s.* (French) a blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent may think proper.

Cartel, *s.* (French) a written agreement between parties at war for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; the vessel employed on this occasion.

Cart'ér, *s.* (cart) one whose trade is to drive a cart.

Cart'horse, *s.* a coarse, unwieldy horse.

Cart'i-lage, *s.* (Lat. cartilago) a smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament, gristle.

Car-ti-lág'i-nóus, *a.* (cartilage) consisting of cartilages, gristly.

Car-tón, **Car-tón**, *s.* (Ital. cartone) a painting or drawing upon large paper.

Car-touch, *s.* (Fr. cartouche) a wooden case filled with several balls, to be fired out of a small mortar; a portable case for cartridges, or charges.

Car'tridge, *s.* (Fr. cartouche) a charge for a musket, a case of paper or parchment, filled with powder, and containing a ball.

Car'trüt, *s.* (cart and rut, from Fr. route *a way*) the track made by a cart wheel.

C A S

Car'tu-la-ry, *s.* (Lat. charta *paper*) a place where papers or records are kept.

Cart'wright, *s.* a maker of carts.

Carve, *v. a.* (Sax. ceorfan) to cut wood, stone, or other matter into elegant forms; to make any thing by carving or cutting; to grave, to engrave; to cut, to hew; to cut meat at table; to distribute, to apportion, to divide at will. *South.*

Carve, *v. n.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to do the honours of the table.

Car'vér, *s.* a sculptor; one who cuts up the meat at table; one who apportions or distributes at will, or who provides for himself.

Car'ving, *s.* sculpture, figures carved.

Car'un-cle, *s.* (Lat. caruncula) a small EXCRESCENCE of flesh, either morbid or natural, a tumour, a carnosity.

Cas-câde, *s.* (French) a cataract, a water-fall, either natural or artificial.

Câse, *s.* (Fr. caisse) something that covers or contains any thing else, a COVERING, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house or building; a building unfurnished.

Câse, *v. a.* to put in a case or cover; to cover as a case, to cover on the outside with materials different from the inside; to strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

Câse, *s.* (Lat. casus) condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; state of a legal question; contingency, possible event (*Tillotson*); question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any fact or question: *in physic*, state of the body, state of the disease: *in grammar*, the variation of nouns. *In case*, if it should happen, on the supposition that. *In good case*, *in case*, lusty, or fat: *in ludicrous language*.

Câse'hâr-den, *v. a.* to harden the outside.

Câse'knife, *s.* a large kitchen knife.

Câse'ment, *s.* (Ital. casamento) a window which opens upon hinges.

Câsh, *s.* (Fr. caisse) money, ready money, money in the chest, money at hand.

Câsh-îer, **Câsh'kêp-ér**, *s.* he who has charge of the money or cash.

Câsh-îer, *v. a.* (Fr. casser) to DISCARD, to dismiss from a post or office, with reproach.

Câsk, *s.* (Fr. casque) a barrel for liquor.

Câsk, **Câsque**, *s.* (Fr. casque) a HELMET, *in poetry.*

Câs'kêt, *s.* (diminutive of *caisse a chest*) a small box or chest for jewels.

Câs'kêt, *v. a.* to put in a casket. *Shakespeare.*

Cas'sia, *s.* (pron. câsh/shi-a) a sweet spice.

Cas'siowary, *s.* (pron. câsh/shi-o-wa-ry) a large bird of prey in the East Indies.

Câs'sôck, *s.* (Fr. casaque) the garment which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Cast, *v. a.* (Dan. kaster) to throw with the hand; to throw away as useless, or noxious; to throw, as from an engine; to scatter by the hand; to force by violence (*Exodus*); to shed; to throw, to fling, to sling; to bring forth before the time; to emit; to condemn as a criminal; to overcome or defeat in a law suit; to shed, let fall, moult, change for new; to reject, lay aside; to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to calculate, reckon, COMPUTE; to consider, in order to judgment, to glance, to direct the eye or mind; to model, found, form, by running in a mould; to communicate by reflection or emanation.
To cast aside, to dismiss as useless. *To cast away*,

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to lavish,—to ruin. *To cast down*, to deject, depress the mind. *To cast forth*, to emit, to eject. *To cast off*, to discard, put away, reject. *To cast up*, to vomit.

Càst, *v. n.* to contrive, to devise, to turn the thoughts; to admit of a form, by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

Càst, *s.* the act of casting or throwing, a throw, a sling, a fling; the thing thrown (*Dryden*); state of any thing cast or thrown; manner of throwing; the space through which any thing is thrown; a stroke, a touch (*Swift*); motion of the eye, direction of the eye, a squint, a leer; the throw of the dice; venture from throwing dice, chance from the fall of dice; a mould, a form (*Prior*); a shade or tendency to any colour; a turn, ply, bend, warping; exterior appearance (*Sb.*); manner, air, mien.

Pope.

Càst, *s.* (Span. casta) a breed, race, **KIND**, a subdivision of species.

Càs'ta-nèt, *s.* (Span. castaneta) a small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hand.

Càs't-a-way, *s.* a person lost, or abandoned by providence; any thing thrown away.

Càs't-a-way, *a.* useless, trashy, of no value.

Càs'tèl-la-ny, *s.* (castle) the lordship belonging to a castle,

Càs'tér, *s.* (cast) a thrower, he who casts; a calculator of fortunes.

Càs'ti-gate, *v. a.* (L. castigo) to chastise, to chasten, to correct, to **PUNISH**.

Càs'ti-gà-tion, *s.* correction, **PUNISHMENT**; penance, discipline (*Sb.*); emendation. *Hale.*

Càs'ti-ga-to-ry, *a.* (castigate) **PUNITIVE**.

Càs'ting-nèt, *s.* a net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Càs'tle, *s.* (Lat. castellum) a strong house, fortified against assaults, a **FORTIFICATION**.

Càs't-d, *a.* furnished with castles. *Dryden.*

Càs'tling, *s.* (cast) an abortive, an **ABORTION**.

Càs'tór, *s.* (in zoology, Lat.) a beaver.

Càs'trate, *v. a.* (Lat. castrare) to **GELD**, to evirate, to unman, to emasculate; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.

Càs'tra-tion, *s.* the act of gelding, eviration, effemination, **EMASCULATION**.

† **Càs'tra-ture**, *s.* castration, **EMASCULATION**. *Scott.*

Càs'u-ál, *a.* (Fr. casuel, *pron.* * cāzh'u-ál) **ACCIDENTAL**, depending on chance, not certain.

* **Càs'u-ál-ly**, *ad.* accidentally, without design.

* **Càs'u-ál-nèss**, *s.* **ACCIDENTALNESS**.

* **Càs'u-ál-ty**, *s.* accident, **CHANCE**; chance that produces unnatural death.

* **Càs'u-íst**, *s.* (Fr. casuiste) one who studies and settles cases of conscience.

* **Càs'u-ís'ti-cál**, *a.* relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases of conscience.

* **Càs'u-ís-try**, *s.* (casuist) the science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

Căt, *s.* (Fr. chat) a domestic animal.

Căt-a-chrēs'is, *s.* (Gr. καταχρησις) a figure in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope.

Căt-a-chrēs'ti-cál, *a.* contrary to proper use, forced, far-fetched.

Căt'a-clýsm, *s.* (Gr. κατακλυσμός) a **DELUGE**.

Căt'a-comb, *s.* (Gr. κατά against, and κομῆ a hollow place) subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

Căt-a-cōs'tic, *a.* (Gr. κατά against, and ακουε to hear) relating to echoes or reflected sounds.

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Căt-a-lēc'tic, *a.* (in poetry) wanting a syllable.

Căt'a-lōgue, *s.* (Gr. καταλογός) an enumeration of particulars, a list, file, roll, series, a register of things one by one.

Căt-a-mōūn'tain, *s.* (cat and mountain) a fierce animal resembling a cat.

Căt-a-mē'nī-a, *s.* (Gr. κατά according to, and μην a month) the menses, the monthly courses.

Căt'a-phrāct, *s.* (Lat. cataphracta) a horseman in complete armour.

Căt'a-plāsm, *s.* (Gr. κατάπλασμα) a poultice.

Căt'a-pūlt, *s.* (Lat. catapulta) an engine used anciently to throw stones.

Căt'a-rāct, *s.* (Gr. καταρκτη) a fall of water from on high, a cascade, a shoot of water.

Căt'a-rāct, *s.* (in surgery) a disorder of the eye.

Ca-tārrh, *s.* (Gr. καταρρέω) a defluxion of sharp serum from the glands of the throat, a rheum.

Ca-tārrh'al, **Ca-tārrh'oūs**, *a.* relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

Ca-tās'tro-phe, *s.* (Gr. καταστροφή) the change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece; a final event, a conclusion generally unhappy.

Căt'cāl, *s.* a squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays.

Cătch, *v. a.* (Dutch ketsen) to lay hold on with the hand: intimating the suddenness of the action:—to stop any thing flying, to receive any thing in the passage; to stop any thing falling, to intercept falling; to receive suddenly (*Dryden*); to fasten suddenly upon, to apprehend, to **SEIZE**; to seize suddenly, or eagerly; to please, to seize the affections, to **CHARM**; to receive any contagion or disease.

To catch at, to endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Cătch, *v. n.* to lay hold suddenly; to be contagious, to spread infection or mischief.

Cătch, *s.* the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides, **SEIZURE**; watch, posture of seizing; an advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste; the act of taking quickly from another; a song sung in succession, where one catches it from another; the thing caught, **PROFIT**, advantage; a snatch, a short interval of action (*Locke*); any thing that catches and holds; a small swift-failing ship, generally written *ketch*.

Cătch'ér, *s.* he who catches; that in which any thing is caught.

Cătch'pōll, *s.* a sergeant, a **BAILIFF**.

Cătch'wórd, *s.* (with printers) the word at the lower corner of a page which is repeated at the top of the next page.

Căt-e-chēt'i-cál, *a.* (Gr. κατηχησ) consisting of questions and answers.

Căt-e-chēt'i-cál-ly, *ad.* in the way of question and answer.

Căt'e-chiſe, *v. a.* (Gr. κατηχησ) to instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers; to **INTERROGATE**, to question, to examine, to try by interrogations.

Căt'e-chiſ-ér, *s.* one who catechises.

Căt'e-chiſm, *s.* (Gr. κατηχησ) a form of instruction by mean of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Căt'e-chiſt, *s.* (Gr. κατηχιστής) one whose charge is to instruct in religion by way of question and answer.

Căt'e-chū'mén, *s.* (Gr. κατηχούμενος) one who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

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Căt-e-gôrî-căl, *a.* (category) absolute, POSITIVE, adequate, equal to the thing to be expressed.
Căt-e-gôrî-căl-ly, *ad.* directly, expressly; positively, plainly.
Căt'e-go-ry, *s.* (Gr. *κατηγορία*) a class, a rank, an order of ideas, a predicament.
Căt-e-nă-rî-ăn, *a.* (Lat. *catena a chain*) relating to a chain, resembling a chain.
†Căt'e-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *catena*) to chain. *Johnson.*
†Căt-e-nă-tion, *s.* link, regular connexion.
Căt'ér, *s.* (Fr. *quatre*) the four of cards and dice.
Căt'ér, *v. n.* (cates) to purvey, to buy in victuals.
Căt'ér-ér, *s.* a purveyor, one employed to select and buy in provisions for the family.
Căt'ér-ěs, *s.* a woman employed to cater.
Căt'ér-pil-lăr, *s.* (cates food, and Fr. *pillier to rob*) a grub, or worm, which afterwards becomes a butterfly; any thing voracious and useless.
Căt'ér-shîp, *s.* (cater) purveyorship.
Căt'ér-wăul, *v. n.* to make a noise like cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.
Cătes, *s. plu.* (*uncert. deriv.*) viands, roon, dish of meat, delicacies, nice, luxurious food.
Căt'gūt, *s.* the kind of gut or cord of which fiddle strings are made; a kind of canvas for ladies' work.
Ca-thăr'tic, **Ca-thăr'tî-căl**, *a.* (Gr. *καθαρτικός*) aperient, purging, PURGATIVE.
Ca-thăr'tî-căl-něs, *s.* purgative quality.
Ca-thě'drăl, *a.* (Lat. *cathedra, an episcopal see*) episcopal, containing a bishop's see; belonging to an episcopal church (*Locke*); † antique, venerable. *Pope.*
Ca-thě'drăl, *s.* the head church of a diocese.
Căth'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *καθετήρ*) a surgical instrument to draw off suppressed urine.
Căth'o-lic, *a.* (Gr. *καθόλικος*) general, universal, extending to all.
Ca-thō'lî-cîsm, *s.* (catholic) adherence to the catholic church.
Ca-thō'lî-côn, *s.* an universal medicine.
Căt'kîns, *s.* (Dutch *katttekens*) cat's tail, an assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.
Căt'like, *a.* (cat and like) like a cat.
Căt'ling, *s.* a surgeon's dissecting knife; catgut (*Sh.*); the down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.
Ca-tōp'tric, **Ca-tōp'trî-căl**, *a.* (catoptrics) belonging to vision by reflection.
Ca-tōp'trics, *s.* (Gr. *κατοπτρον a looking glass*) the science of vision by reflection.
Căt'pîpe, *s.* (cat and pipe) the same with CATCAL.
Căt'stăil, *s.* CATKINS; a kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat.
Căt'sŭp, *s.* a kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.
Căt'tle, *s.* (*doubtful etymol.*) beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic; human beings by way of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
Căv-ăl-căde, *s.* (Ital. *cavallo a horse*) a procession on horseback.
Căv-a-lî-r, *s.* (French) a horseman; a knight; a gay, sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of king Charles the First. *Swift.*
Căv-a-lî-r, *a.* gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, BRAVE; disdainful haughty, PROUD.
Căv-a-lî-r'ly, *ad.* haughtily, disdainfully.
Căv-ăl-ry, *s.* (Fr. *cavalerie*) horse troops.
Căvate, *v. a.* (Lat. *cavo*) to hollow out, to excavate, to dig into a hollow.
Ca-vă-zion, *s.* (*in architecture*, Lat. *cavo*) the hol-

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lowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage.
Cău'dle, *s.* (cordial) a cordial beverage, principally given to women in childbed.
Cău'dle, *v. a.* to mix as caudle. *Shak.*
CAVE, **Căve**, *s.* (French) a cell, a cavern, den, antre, delve, vault, a hole entering horizontally under the ground, a habitation in the earth; a grot, a grotto, for coolness or pleasure.
Căve-ăt, *s.* (Lat. *let him beware*) intimation of caution.
Căv'érn, *s.* (Lat. *caverna*) a CAVE, a den.
Căv'érn-ěd, *a.* full of caverns, hollow, cavous, excavated; inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
Căv'ér-nôus, *a.* (cavern) cavous, CAVERNED.
Căuf, *s.* a chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.
Căught, *pret. & pass. part. of to catch.*
Căv-i-ăr, *s.* (Fr. *cavier, pron. also, ca-vêr*) the spawn of sturgeon or of any fish wrought into a mass and pickled.
Căv'il, *v. n.* (Fr. *caviller*) to raise captious and frivolous objections, to WRANGLE.
†Căv'il, *v. a.* to treat or receive captiously. *Milt.*
Căv'il, *s.* false or frivolous objections.
Căv-il-lă-tion, *s.* the disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting; WRANGLE.
Căv'il-ér, *s.* (Lat. *cavillator*) a man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary, a captious disputant, a WRANGLER.
Căv'il-ing, *p. a.* raising frivolous objections, CAPTIOUS, finding fault; *will at*
Căv'il-ing-ly, *ad.* in a caviling manner.
Căv'il-ôus, *a.* (cavil) unfair in argument, CAPTIOUS, full of objections.
Căv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *cavitas*) hollowness; a hollow place, a HOLLOW.
Căuk, *s.* (*nat. history*) a coarse talky spar.
Căuk'y, *a.* consisting of cauk, like cauk.
Căul, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the omentum, the integument in which the guts are inclosed.
Căul'i-flôw-ér, *s.* (Lat. *caulis, the stalk of a plant*) a species of cabbage.
Căulk, *v. a.* (*the most correct spelling*) to CALK.
Cău'sa-ble, *a.* (*low Lat. causo*) that may be caused, or effected by a cause.
Cău'săl, *a.* (*low Lat. causalis*) relating to causes, implying or containing causes.
Cău'săl'ty, *s.* (*low Lat. causalitas*) the agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
Cău'săl-ly, *ad.* according to the order or series of causes. *Brown.*
Cău'să-tion, *s.* (*low Lat. causo*) the act or power of causing, agency, efficiency.
Cău'să-ive, *a.* (*a term in grammar*) that expresses a cause or reason.
Cău's-ôr, *s.* (*low Lat. causo*) a causer, the author of any effect.
Căuze, *s.* (Lat. *causa*) that which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, the MOTIVE to any thing; reason of debate, subject of litigation (*Sh.*); side, party, interest, ground or principle of action or opposition. *Tickel.*
Căuze, *v. a.* to effect as an agent; to PRODUCE.
Căuz-ěs-ly, *ad.* without cause, or reason.
Căuz-ěs, *a.* having no cause, original in itself; wanting just ground or motive.
Că'ér, *s.* he who causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
Că'ly, **Că'way**, *s.* (Fr. *chaussée*) a way raised

and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

CAUSTIC, *Caus'tic*, *a.* (G. καυστικός) eating away, burning the flesh to an eschar, corrodent, corrosive, destroying, pyrotic, escharotic, caustical.

CAUSTIC, *Caus'tic*, *s.* a burning application, a corrosive, a pyrotic; an actual cautery.

Caus'ti-cāl, *a.* (caustic) pyrotic, CAUSTIC.

†Cautel, *s.* (Lat. cautela) caution, scruple. *Sb.*

Cautel-ūs, *a.* (Fr. cauteleux) wily, CUNNING, treacherous. *Shakespeare.*

†Cautel-ūs-ly, *ad.* warily, cautiously. *Brown.*

Cauterize, *Cautér-ize*, *v. a.* (Fr. cauteriser) to burn with the actual cautery, to sear, to en-
sear, to finge, to staunch with fire; to burn with a caustic medicament.

Cautér-y, *s.* (in surgery, Gr. καίω to burn) an iron for actually burning the flesh, in order to stop blood; a potential cautery, a CAUSTIC.

CAUTION, *Caut'ion*, *s.* (Lat. cautio) prudence—
as it respects danger, foresight, provident care, wariness against evil; care, heed, heedfulness, regardfulness, circumspectness, vigilance, cir-

cumspection, chariness, carefulness, anxiety, anxiousness, cautiousness, deliberateness, de-

liberation, counsel, advisedness, discretion; pledge, security for; provision or security

against, warning, timely admonition, notice of something approaching.

Caut'ion, *v. a.* to warn, give notice of danger.

Caut'ion-a-ry, *a.* (caution) given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, *Caut'ious*, *a.* (Lat. cautus) wary, watchful, wareful, ware, aware, vigilant, chary, advisable, prudential, considerate, deliberate, advised, discreet, heedful, attentive, circum-

spect, circumspective, advertent, prudent.

Caut'ious-ly, *ad.* in an attentive wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *Caut'ious-ness*, *s.* wariness, watchfulness, vigilantness, vigilance, caution, attentiveness, advertency, circumspection, cir-

cumspectness, carefulness, scrupulousity, scrupulousness, discreetness, advisedness, delibe-

rateness, provident care, prudence with re-

spect to danger.

Caw, *v. n.* (from the sound) to croak, to cry or make a noise like the rook, raven, or crow.

Caw, *s.* the croak, cry, or voice of a raven, cro-

citation.

Cease, *v. n.* (Fr. cesser) to leave off, to stop, to give over, to desist; with from;—to fail, to be ex-

tinged, to pass away; to be at end.

Cease, *v. a.* to put a stop to, to intermit, to drop, to put an end to.

†Cease, *s.* failure, extinction (for decess). *Sb.*

Ceasel, *a.* incessant, perpetual, ETERNAL; con-

tinual, without pause, stop, or end.

Cecity, *s.* (Lat. cecitas) BLINDNESS, privation of sight, want of sight.

Cecuten-cy, *s.* (Lat. cecutio) tendency to blind-

ness, dimness, cloudiness of sight.

Cedar, *s.* (Lat. cedrus) a tree—ever green.

Cedrine, *a.* (Lat. cedrinus) of or belonging to the cedar tree.

Cel, *v. a.* (Lat. celo) to overlay, cover, or plaster, the inner roof of a building.

Celling, *s.* the inner roof.

Cel'an-dine, *s.* (Lat. chelidonium) a plant.

Cel'a-ture, *s.* (Lat. calatura) the art of engraving or cutting in figures.

Cel'brate, *v. a.* (Lat. celebros) to PRAISE, com-
mend; to give praise to, to make famous; to distinguish by solemn rites, to GLORIFY, to perform solemnly; to mention in a set or so-

lemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

Cel'e-brā'tion, *s.* solemnization, solemn perfor-

mance, solemn remembrance; PRAISE, renowa,

FAME, memorial.

Ce-lēb'rī-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. celebris) FAMOUS, noted.

Ce-lēb'rī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a famous manner.

Ce-lēb'rī-ōūs-ness, *s.* renown, FAME.

Ce-lēb'rī-ty, *s.* (L. celebritas) the solemnization, memorial, or celebration of any thing, public

and splendid transaction; FAME.

Ce-lēr'i-ty, *s.* (L. celeritas) SWIFTNESS, velocity.

Cel'ér-y, *s.* (in botany) a species of parsley.

CELESTIAL, *a.* (Lat. celestis, pron. *ce-lēs'tchāl)

heavenly, empyreal, etherial, etherious, firma-

mental, supernal, relating to the superiour re-

gions; heavenly, blissful, spiritual, intellectual,

inhabiting heaven, relating to the blessed state;

heavenly, with respect to excellence.

***Ce-les'tial**, *s.* an inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

***Ce-les'tial-ly**, *ad.* in a heavenly manner.

***Ce-les'tial-ness**, *s.* heavenliness, BLESSEDNESS.

Celi-āc, *a.* (Gr. κοιλία the belly) relating to the lower belly.

Celi-ba-cy, *s.* (Lat. cælebs an unmarried person)

single life, bachelorship.

Celi-bate, *a.* (Lat. celibatus) single life.

Cell, *s.* (Lat. cella) a small cavity or hollow place;

the cave or little habitation of a religious per-

son (*Sb.*); any small place of residence, a cor-

TAGE (*Milton*); a close place in a prison; little

bags or bladders containing animal fluids. *Quincy.*

Cel'lār, *s.* (Lat. cella) a place under ground where

liquors are repositied.

Cel'lār-age, *s.* the part of the building which

makes the cellars.

Cel'lu-lār, *a.* (Lat. cellula) consisting of little cells

or cavities.

†Cel'si-tude, *s.* (Lat. celsitudo) HEIGHT. *Johnson*

Cem'ent, *s.* (Lat. cæmentum) the matter with

which two bodies are made to cohere, as mor-

tar or glue; bond of union in friendship.

Ce-mēt', *v. a.* to unite by mean of something in-

terposed.

Ce-mēt', *v. n.* to come into conjunction, to co-

here, ADHERE, stick together.

Ce-mēn-tā'tion, *s.* the act of cementing, or uniting

with cement.

Ce-mēt'ér, *s.* a person or thing that unites in so-

ciety. *Locke.*

Cem'e-tēr-y, *s.* (Gr. κοιμητήριον) a place where

the dead are repositied, a church yard, a dor-

mitory, a burial place.

Cen'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. cenæ) relating to supper.

Cen-o-bit'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. κοινος common, and βίος life)

living in community.

Cen'o-tāph, *s.* (Gr. κενός empty, and τάφος a sepul-

chre) a monument for one who was buried at

another place.

Cense, *s.* (Lat. census) public rate, a TAX.

Cens', *v. a.* (Fr. encenser) to perfume with odours.

Cen'sér, *s.* (Fr. encensoir) the pan or vessel in

which incense is burnt; a pan in which any

thing is burnt; a fire-pan. *Shak.*

†Cen'sion, *s.* (Lat. censio) an assessment, a TAX.

Cen'sör, *s.* (Lat.) an officer of Rome who had the

power of correcting manners; one who is

given to censure and exprobatation.

Cen-sör-i-ān, *a.* (censor) relating to the censor.

CEN

Cěn-sō'ri-ōūs, *a.* (cenſor) addicted to cenſure, criminatory, defamatory, ſevere, full of invec-tives, apt to reflect on others, caviling, carp-ing, captious; *with of, ſometimes on.*

Cěn-sō'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a ſevere reflecting manner, carpingly, captiouſly.

Cěn-sō'ri-ōūs-neſs, *s.* diſpoſition to reproach, habit of reproaching.

Cěn'sōr-ſhip, *s.* the office of a cenſor; the time in which the office was borne.

CEN'SURABLE, *a.* (cenſure, *pron.* * cěn'ſhu-rā-ble) blamable, culpable, vituperable, blame-worthy, blameful, chargeable, condemnable, faulty, reproachable, reprov-able, diſcommen-dable, liable to cenſure, worthy of cenſure.

***CEN'SURABLENESS**, *s.* blamableneſs, culpa-bleneſs, culpability, faultineſs, diſcommen-dableneſs, reprehendi-bleneſs, fitneſs to be cenſured.

CEN'SURE, *s.* (Lat. cenſura *pron.* * cěn'ſhure) blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand, vitu-peration, correption, abuſe, accuſation, impu-tation, attain-ture, reflection, **REPROACH**; de-ſerial, hiſs, improbation, diſapprobation, diſap-proval, diſcommendation, diſhonour, diſpraiſe, animadverſion, reprobation; judgment, opi-nion (*Sb.*); judicial ſentence (*Sb.*); a ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliff.*

***CEN'SURE**, *v. a.* (Fr. cenſurer) to blame as a crime, to charge with a fault, to brand public-ly; to reprehend, **REPROACH**, condemn, repro-bate, to damn, hiſs, explode, clamour againſt, cry down, to diſcommend, diſpraiſe, improbate, exprobate, diſapprove, chide, reprimand, up-braid, **REPROVE**, to animadvert, cavil, criticiſe, carp at; to condemn by a judicial ſentence.

***Cěn'sur-ér**, *s.* he who blames, or reproaches.

Cēt, *s.* (Lat. centum) a hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

Cěn'taur, *s.* (Lat. centaurus) a poetical being, ſup-posed to be compounded of a man and a horſe; the archer in the zodiac.

Cěn'te-na-ry, *s.* (Lat. centenarius) the number of a hundred years, a century.

Cěn-tēn'ni-āl, *a.* (Lat. centenus) conſiſting of a hundred years. *Mason.*

Cěn-tēs'i-māl, *a.* (Lat. centesimus) hundredth.

Cěn'ti-pēde, *s.* (Lat. centem a hundred, and pes a foot) a poiſonous inſect.

Cěn'to, *s.* (Lat. cento a patchwork garment) a compoſi-tion formed by joining ſcraps from various authors.

Cěn'trāl, *a.* (centre) relating to the center, con-taining the centre, placed in the centre, middle.

Cěn'trāl-ly, *ad.* with regard to the centre.

Cěn'tre, *s.* (Lat. centrum *pron.* * cěn'tér) the mid-dle, that which is equally diſtant from all ex-tremities.

***Cěn'tre**, *v. a.* to place on a centre, to fix, as on a centre; to collect to a point. *Prior.*

***Cēntre**, *v. n.* to reſt on, to reſoſe on: as bodies when they gain an equilibrium;—to be placed in the midit or centre; to be collected in one point.

Cěn'tric, **Cěn'tri-cāl**, *a.* placed in the centre.

Cěn-trif'u-gāl, *a.* (Lat. centrum and fugio) having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

Cěn-trip'e-tāl, *a.* (Lat. centrum a centre, and peto to ſeek) having a tendency to the centre, having gravity.

Cěn'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. centuplex) a hundred fold.

CER

Cěn-tū'ri-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. centurio) to divide into hundreds.

Cěn-tū'ri-a-tōr, *s.* an hiſtorian who divides his hiſtory into centuries.

Cěn-tū'ri-ōn, *s.* (Lat. centurio) a military officer among the Romans who had the command of a hundred men.

Cěn'tu-ry, *s.* (Lat. centuria) a hundred, a hun-dred years: uſually employed to ſpecify time, as, the ſecond *century*.

Ce-phāl'gy, *s.* (Gr. κεφαλγία) the headache.

Ce-phāl'ic, *a.* (Gr. κεφαλή the head) that is medi-cinal to the head.

Cērate, *s.* (Lat. cera wax) a ſoft kind of ſalve, an OINTMENT.

Cērat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. ceratus) waxed, covered with wax; covered with cerate.

Cēre, *v. a.* (Lat. cera) to wax, ſmear with wax.

Cēre'clōth, *s.* a cloth plaſter, ſpread with ſome glutinous matter.

Cēre'mēnt, *s.* (Lat. cera wax) cloths dipped in wax, with which dead bodies were inſolded when they were embalmed. *Shakespeare.*

Cēr-e-mō'nī-āl, *a.* (ceremony) relating to cere-mony, or outward rite, ritual; **FORMAL**, ob-ſervant of old forms.

Cēr-e-mō'nī-āl, *s.* outward form, external rite, preſcriptive **FORMALITY**; the order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

Cēr-e-mō'nī-āl-neſs, *s.* the quality of being cere-monial; overmuch uſe of ceremony, **CERE-MONIOUSNESS**.

Cēr-e-mō'nī-ōūs, *a.* conſiſting of outward rites; full of ceremony, awful (*Shak*); attentive to outward rites, or preſcriptive formalities; ci-vil, **POLITE**, according to the ſtrict rules of civility, formally reſpectful; obſervant of the rules of civility; dainty, ſcrupulous, civil and **FORMAL** to a fault.

Cēr-e-mō'nī-ōūſ-ly, *ad.* in a ceremonious manner, formally, reſpectfully.

Cēr-e-mō'nī-ōūſ-neſs, *s.* addictedneſs to ceremony, ſcrupuloſity, daintineſs, the uſe of too much ceremony, ceremonialneſs.

Cēr'e-mo-ny, *s.* (Lat. ceremonia) outward rite, ce-remonial, external form in religion; forms of civility, compliment, **FORMALITY**; outward forms of ſtate. *Shakespeare.*

Ce-rilla, *s.* (in printing) a mark (*s*) ſometimes placed under the letter *c* (*ç*) to denote that it ſhould be ſounded like *s*; as in the word acid: or under the letter *s* (*ſ*) to denote that it ſhould be ſounded like *z*; as in the word buſy.

CER'TAIN, * **Cér'tain**, or **Cér'tain**, *a.* (French) ſure, plain, evident, clear, apparent, indubita-ble, indubious, indubitate, undoubted, unques-tionable, uncontrovertible, indiſputable, ques-tionleſs, that cannot be queſtioned or denied; undoubting, put paſt doubt, aſſured (*Dryden*); unfailing; which always produces the expect-ed effect; conſtant, never failing to be, not caſual; regular, ſettled, ſtated: *in an indefinite ſenſe*, ſome; as "a certain man told me this:" lu-culent (*Hooker*); reſolved, determined. *Milt.*

***Cér'tain-ly**, *ad.* indubitably, without queſtion, without doubt, without fail.

***Cér'tain-neſs**, *s.* aſſuredneſs, **CERTAINTY**.

CERTAINTY, * **Cér'tain-ty**, *s.* (certain) cer-tainneſs, certitude, aſſuredneſs, ſurety, ſureneſs, indiſputableneſs, unqueſtionableneſs, clear-neſs, evidence; exemption from doubt, in-fallibility of proof; unfailingneſs, exemption

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from failure, as the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy;—regularity, *CONSTANCY*; settled state, that which is real and fixed.

† *Cér'tes*, *ad.* (French) certainly, in truth. *Sb.*

Cér-ti-fi-cate, *s.* (*low Lat. certifi-cat be certifies*) a writing to certify any thing, a *TESTIMONY*.

Cér-ti-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *certifier*) to give certain information of; *with of*.

Cér-ti-tude, *s.* (Lat. *certitudo*) *CERTAINTY*.

Cér-vi-cal, *a.* (Lat. *cervicalis*) belonging to the neck.

Ce-rù-le-àn, *Ce-rù-le-òus*, *a.* (Lat. *cæruleus*) blue, azure, sky-coloured.

Ce-ru-lifíc, *a.* (*cæruleus, and facio to make*) having the power to produce a blue colour.

Ce-rù-mén, *s.* (Lat.) the wax of the ear.

Céruse, *s.* (Lat. *cerussa*) white lead.

Cés, *s.* (*corrupted from cense*) a levy made on the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property, a *TAX*; the act of laying rates.

Cés, *v. a.* to *TAX*; to rate, charge by levy.

CESSA'TION, *Cés-sà-tion*, *s.* (Lat. *cessatio*) a stop, rest, pause, interval, respite; vacation, suspension, interruption, intermission, discontinuance, desistance, recess, remission or suspension of any proceeding; close, end of action, the state of ceasing to act; a pause of hostility, without peace.

Cés-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (*cessible*) the quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

Cés-si-ble, *a.* (Lat. *cedo, cessum to yield*) easy to give way, yielding without resistance.

Cés-si-on, *s.* (Lat. *cessio*) the act of yielding or giving way, retreat; resignation, the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

Céstus, *s.* (Lat.) the girdle of Venus.

Ce-tà-ceous, *a.* (Lat. *cete whales*) of the whale kind.

Chád, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) the name of a fish.

Châse, *v. a.* (Fr. *échauffer*) to warm with rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to *PROVOKE*, make angry, inflame passion: † to perfume.

Suckling.

Châse, *v. n.* to fumè, fret, boil, rave, *RAGE*; to fret or rub against any thing, to gall or hurt by chafing or fretting.

Châse, *s.* a heat, passion, storm, fury, *RAGE*; a pet, a fret.

Châf-ér, *s.* (Sax. *ceafor*) a sort of yellow beetle.

Châff, *s.* (Sax. *ceaf*) the husks of corn which are separated by thrashing and winnowing; any thing worthless.

Châff-ér, *v. n.* (Germ. *kaufen to buy*) to treat about a bargain, to haggle, to higgie, to bargain, to be penurious in a bargain.

Châff-ér, *s.* a buyer, bargainer, purchaser.

Châff-ér-y, *s.* the practice of buying and selling, traffic, dealing, *TRADE*.

Châff-inch, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird.

Châffy, *a.* like chaff, full of chaff, *HUSKY*.

Châf-ing-dish, *s.* a vessel to make any thing hot in, a portable grate for coals.

Cha-grín, *s.* (French) ill-humour, *PEEVISHNESS*, fretfulness; uneasiness, trouble, *VEXATION*.

Cha-grín, *v. a.* to *VEX*, to put out of temper, to tease, to discompose, to make uneasy.

Châin, *s.* (Fr. *chaîne*) a series of links fastened one within another; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together, as of causes or thoughts,—a concatenation, succession, subordination; a bond of union; a bond, a manacle, a *FETTER*.

Châin, *v. a.* to *FETTER*, to fasten or bind with a

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chain; to *ENSLAVE*, to keep in slavery; to keep by a chain: to unite, *JOIN*. *Shakespeare.*

Châin-pûmp, *s.* a kind of pump used at sea.

Châin'shot, *s.* two bullets, or two half bullets, fastened together by a chain.

Châin'work, *s.* work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Châ'r, *s.* (French) a moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a sedan.

Châ'r-mán, *s.* the president of an assembly; one whose trade is to carry a chair.

Châ'se, *s.* (Fr.) a carriage of pleasure.

Châl-côg'ra-phér, *s.* (Gr. *χαλκογραφία*) an engraver in brass.

Châl-côg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *χαλκογραφία*) engraving in brass.

Châl'drón, *s.* a dry measure of coals, consisting of 36 bushels heaped up.

Châl'ice, *s.* (Fr. *calice*) a cup, a bowl; generally, the communion cup.

Châ'k, *s.* (Welsh *calck*) a white fossil bole.

Châ'k, *v. a.* to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out with chalk.

Châ'k-cút-ter, *s.* a man who digs chalk.

Châ'k-pit, *s.* a pit in which chalk is dug.

Châ'ky, *a.* consisting of chalk, cretaceous; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

CHAL'LENGE, *Châl'lénge*, *v. a.* (*old Fr. chalenger*) to call another to answer an offence by combat, to brave, dare, defy, call to a contest; to *ACCUSE*; to claim, to demand, as a due; to call any one to the performance of conditions: *in law*, to object to the impartiality of any one.

CHAL'LENGE, *Châl'lénge*, *s.* a summons to combat, a brave, a dare (*Sbak.*); a defiance; a demand of something as due: *in law*, an exception against a person or thing.

Châl'lén-gér, *s.* one who defies or summons another to combat; one who claims superiority (*Sbak.*); a claimant, one who demands something as of right.

Cha-lyb'e-ate, *a.* (Lat. *chalybs steel*) impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of iron or steel.

Châ-màde, *s.* (French) the beat of drum which declares a surrender, or solicits a conference with the enemy.

Châm'bér, * *Châm'bér*, *s.* (Fr. *chambre*) an apartment in a house, generally one appropriated for lodging; an upper room; any retired room; any cavity or hollow (*Sbak.*); a court of justice (*Ayliffe*); the lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

* *Châm'bér*, *v. n.* to be wanton, to intrigue, to engage in love affairs; to reside as in a chamber.

* *Châm'bér-ér*, *s.* a man of intrigue.

* *Châm'bér-fel-low*, *s.* one who lies in the same chamber, *Addison.*

* *Châm'bér-láin*, *s.* a great officer of the crown; a man servant of an inn who has the care of the chambers; a receiver of rents and revenues.

* *Châm'bér-láin-shíp*, *s.* the office of a chamberlain.

* *Châm'bér-mâ'd*, *s.* a maid servant who has the care of the lodging rooms.

* *Châm'bér-pôt*, *s.* a urinal, a jorden.

Châm'blét, *Câm'blót*, *v. a.* (*camelot*) to *VARIABLE*.

Cha-mê'le-on, *s.* (Gr. *χαμαιων*) a kind of lizard which changes its hue.

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CHAMFER, Châm'fêr, *v. a.* (Fr. *chambrer*) to channel, to groove, furrow, gutter, to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHAMFER, Châm'fêr, *s.* a groove, a furrow, a small gutter upon a column.

Châm'oïs, *s.* (French) an animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, commonly called *shammy*.

Châmp, *v. a.* (old Fr. *champayer*) to bite with frequent action of the teeth, to **CHew**; to devour with violent action of the teeth.

Châmp, *v. n.* to perform frequently the action of biting.

Châm-paigne, *s.* (Fr. *campagne*) a large, open, level tract of ground without hills, a flat open country.

Châm'pî-ôn, *s.* (French) a man who undertakes a cause at single combat; a hero, a stout warrior, a combatant, a contender, a defender, one bold in contest.

CHANCE, Chânce, *s.* (French) accident, casual occurrence, fortuitous event, hit, incident, contingent, occasion, occurrence, casualty, hazard, supervenient occurrence; risk, venture, danger, jeopardy; event, luck, hap, success: applied to *things*;—fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; fortune, lot, the act of fortune, what fortune may bring: applied to *persons*;—possibility of any occurrence: misfortune, unlucky accident. *Shakespeare.*

Chânce, *a.* happening by chance. *Dryden.* It is seldom used but in composition.

Chânce, *v. n.* to **HAPPEN**, to fall out by chance.

† **Chânce'a-ble**, *a.* **ACCIDENTAL**, fortuitous.

Chânce-mêd'ley, *s.* the accidental killing of a man, manslaughter.

Chân'cël, *s.* (Lat. *cancelli lottice work*) that part of the church where the altar is placed.

Chân'cël-lôr, *s.* (Fr. *chancelier*) the highest judge of the law.

Chân'cël-lôr-shîp, *s.* the office of a chancellor.

Chân'cér-y, *s.* (chancellor) the court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of the other courts.

Chan'cre, *s.* (Fr. *pron. shân'kér*) an ulcer arising from a venereal affection.

Chân'croïs, *a.* ulcerous, ulcerated.

Chân-de-liêr, *s.* (French) a branch for candles.

Chând'liêr, *s.* (Fr. *chandelier*) a candle maker.

CHANGE, Chânge, (Fr. *changer*) to put one thing in the place of another, to commute, to quit any thing for the sake of another; *with* for,—to **EXCHANGE**, to give and take reciprocally; *with* with; to alter, to make otherwise than it was, to vary, innovate, diversify, convert, appropriate, revert; to veer, shift, turn; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

Chânge, *v. n.* to suffer alteration; to begin, as the moon, a new monthly revolution.

CHANGE, Chânge, *s.* an alteration of the state of any thing, novelty, mutation, commutation; transmutation, conversion; diversification, reverse, transition, vicissitude, innovation, variation; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the new moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; that which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind; small money, which may be given for larger pieces; the exchange, the place where merchants meet to transact business: *in ringing*, an alteration of the order in which a set

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of bells is sounded.

CHANGEABLE, Chânge'a-ble, *a.* subject to change, fickle, inconstant, changeful, variable, fugitive, erratic, volatile, unstable, irresolute, unfixed, unstead, unsettled, mutable, giddy, unsteady; possibility to be changed, alterable, convertible; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, Chânge'a-ble-nêss, *s.* inconstancy, fickleness, unsteadiness, unsteadiness, lightness, levity, mutability, instability, mutableness, vacillancy, irresoluteness, irresolution, volatileness, volatility, variableness, liableness to change, susceptibility of change.

Chânge'a-bly, *ad.* inconstantly.

Chânge'fûl, *a.* full of change, **CHANGEABLE**, inconstant, uncertain, subject to variation.

Chânge'ling, *s.* one apt to change, a waverer; a child supposed to be left or taken in the place of another by fairies; a natural, an **IDIOT**: *in ludicrous speech*, any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shakespeare.*

Chân'gér, *s.* one employed in changing or discounting money; a moneychanger.

Chân'nêl, *s.* (Fr. *canal*) the hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longwise; a strait or narrow sea between two countries; a gutter, or **CHAMFER** of a pillar.

Chân'nêl, *v. a.* to cut into channels, to **CHAMFER**.

Chânt, *v. a.* (Fr. *chanter*) to **SING**, to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

Chânt, *v. n.* to **SING**, to form the voice to melody.

Chânt, *s.* song, melody, **HARMONY**.

Chân'tér, *s.* a **SINGER**, a songster.

Chân'ti-clêr, *s.* (Fr. *chanter, and clair*) a cock so called from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

Chân'trêss, *s.* (chant) a woman singer.

Châ'ôs, *s.* (Gr. $\chi\alpha\omicron\varsigma$) the mass of matter supposed to have been in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; **CONFUSION**, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Locke.*

Cha-ô'tic, *a.* resembling chaos, confused.

Châp', *v. a.* (Dutch *kappen*) to break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

Châp', *s.* a **CLEFT**, aperture, gaping, chink.

† **Châp'**, *s.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth, the *chaw*: *used only by anatomists.*

Châpe, *s.* (French) the hook or catch by which any thing is held in its place, as that of a buckle; a brass or silver tip at the end of the scabbard of a sword.

Châp'êl, *s.* (Lat. *capella*) a part of a church; a place of worship built for the ease and convenience of those who live remotely from the parish church; a room set apart for divine worship in a family.

Châp'êl's, *a.* wanting a chape. *Shakespeare.*

Châp'êl-la-ny, *s.* (chapel) a chapel depending on a church.

Châp'êl-ry, *s.* the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

Châp'e-rôn, *s.* a kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order.

Châp'fâln, *a.* having the mouth shrunk. *Dryden.*

Châp'lân, * **Châp'lân**, *s.* (Lat. *capellanus*) he who performs divine service in a chapel; one who attends the king or other great person to perform divine worship.

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* Châp'lain-ship, *s.* the office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

Châp'lëss, *a.* having no flesh, or but little about the mouth.

Châp'lët, *s.* (Fr. chapelet) a garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads in the Romish church for keeping an account of the rehearsal of paternosters and ave-marias: *in architecture*, a little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives: a tuft of feathers upon the peacock's head.

Châp'mân, *s.* (Sax. ceapman) one who offers as a purchaser, a dealer, a **TRADESMAN**.

Châp-pe-rôn', *s.* (Fr. chaperon) devices placed upon the heads of horses which draw the hearse at a funeral. *Asb.*

Châps', *s. pl.* (chap) the mouth of a beast of prey; the mouth of man, *in contempt*.

Châp'tér, *s.* (Fr. chapitre) a division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; the place where delinquents receive discipline and correction;—a decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

Châp'tér-hôûse, *s.* the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Châr, *s.* (Sax. cyrre *work*) work done by the day; a single job or task.

Châr, *v. n.* to do work at others' houses by the day, not being a hired servant.

Châr, *v. a.* (chark) to burn wood to a black cinder, to chark.

Châr'âc-tér, *s.* (Gr. χαρακτήρ) a **MARK**, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in printing or writing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities, a personage; personal qualities, particular constitution of the mind; adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

Châr'âc-tér, *v. a.* to inscribe, to **ENGRAVE**. *Sb.*

Châr'âc-te-ris'tic, Châr'âc-te-ris'ti-câl, *a.* (characterize) that constitutes the character, or that marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing; diagnostic, discriminative.

Châr'âc-te-ris'tic, *s.* that which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others; a diagnostic, a discrimination.

Châr'âc-te-ris'ti-câl-nëss, *s.* the quality of being peculiar to a character, marking a character.

Châr'âc-tér-ize, *v. a.* (character) to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to imprint or **ENGRAVE**; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

Châr'âc-tér-lëss, *a.* void of character.

Châr'âc-tér-y, *s.* (character) **MARK**, impression; distinction, discrimination.

Châr'coal, *s.* coal made by burning wood under turf.

Chârgé, *v. a.* (Fr. charger) to intrust, to commission for a certain purpose; *with* with;—to impute, to impute as a debt; *with* on;—to impute to, as cost or hazard; to impose as a task; *with* with;—to accuse, to **CENSURE**;—to **IMPEACH**, accuse, as a crime; *with* with;—to enjoin, to **COMMAND**; to fall upon, to **ATTACK**; to load, to **BURDEN**; to cover with something adventitious; *with* with (*Addison*); to load a gun with powder and bullets.

Chârgé, *v. n.* to make onset.

Chârgé, *s.* care, custody, **GUARDIANSHIP**, trust

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to defend; the person or thing intrusted to care or management, the deposit; precept, mandate, **COMMAND**; imputation, accusation, **IMPEACHMENT**; an exhortation of a judge to a jury, or of a bishop to his clergy; cost, price, expence; onset, **ASSAULT**; the signal to fall on an enemy; a load, a burden; what any thing can bear; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; *with* of before the subject of command or trust, and on or upon before the person charged.

Chârgé'a-ble, *a.* expensive, **COSTLY**; imputable as a debt or crime; *with* on; accusable, **CENSURABLE**, subject to charge or accusation; *with* with.

Chârgé'a-ble-nëss, *s.* **COSTLINESS**, expence, cost.

Chârgé'a-bly, *ad.* expensively, at great cost.

Châr'gér, *s.* (charge) a large dish.

Châr'i-ly, *ad.* (chary) warily; frugally.

Châr'i-nëss, *s.* (chary) **CAUTION**, nicety, scrupulousness.

Châr'i-ôt, *s.* (Welsh car-rhod) a carriage of pleasure; an ancient car of war.

Châr'i-ôt, *v. a.* to convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

Châr'i-ôt-ër', *s.* the driver of a military car.

Châr'i-ta-ble, *a.* (French) kind in giving alms, liberal to the poor; kind in judging of others, disposed to tenderness, **KIND**, benevolent.

Châr'i-ta-ble-nëss, *s.* (charitable) active goodness, **KINDNESS**.

Châr'i-ta-bly, *ad.* kindly, liberally, with inclination to help the poor, benevolently.

Châr'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. charité) tenderness, kindness, love; good-will, benevolence; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor; universal love.

Châr'k, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to burn to a black cinder, as wood is burnt to make charcoal.

Châr'k, *s.* (*local*) coal that has been *charked*, coke.

Châr'la-tân', *s.* (French) a **QUACK**, a mountebank.

Châr'la-tân'i-câl, *a.* **QUACK**, empirical.

Châr'la-tân-ry, *s.* wheedling, deceit, cheating with fair words; **QUACKERY**.

Chârm, *s.* (Fr. charme) words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power; something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections, something that can please irresistibly; an allurement; a spell, an incantation, **ENCHANTMENT**.

CHÂRM, Chârm, *v. a.* to subdue by some secret power, to amaze, to overpower, captivate, attach, gain over, catch the affections, to fascinate, bewitch, enamour, inflame with love; to fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to summon by incantation, to influence by magic, to **ENCHANT**.

Chârm'éd, *a.* enchanted, influenced by magic. *Mil.*

Chârm'ér, *s.* one who has the power of charms or enchantments; a word of endearment among lovers.

CHARMING, Chârm'ing, *p. a.* having the power of charms, captivating, delectable, lovely, amiable, fascinating, enchanting, bewitching, pleasing in the highest degree.

Chârm'ing-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to please exceedingly.

Chârm'ing-nëss, *s.* the power of pleasing.

Châr'nël, *a.* (French) containing flesh, containing carcases.

Châr'nël-hôûse, *s.* a bonehouse, an ossuary, the place under churches where the bones of the dead are repositied.

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Chart, *s.* (Lat. charta) a delineation or map of coasts only, for sailors' use.

Char'ter, *s.* (Lat. charta) a written evidence of things done betwixt man and man; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; **PRIVILEGE**, immunity, exemption.

Char'ter-pár-ty, *s.* (Fr. charte-partie) a paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Male.*

Char'ter-éd, *a.* (charter) invested with privileges by charter, privileged. *Shakespeare.*

Char'wóm-án, *s.* a woman hired by the day to do the drudgery of a house.

Chá'ry, *a.* **CAUTIOUS**, careful, **FRUGAL**.

Chá'se, *v. a.* (Fr. chasser) to hunt, to PURSUE as an enemy, to drive away, to drive; to follow as a thing desirable.

† **Chá'se**, *v. a.* (Fr. eachasser) to **ENCHASE**.

Chá'se, *s.* (F. chásse) hunting, hunt, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted, appropriation to *chase* or sport; pursuit of any enemy, or of something noxious; pursuit of something desirable; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *The chase of a gun*, the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within side.

Chá'se-gún, *s.* guns in the forepart of the ship, fired at those who are pursued.

Chá'sér, *s.* hunter, pursuer; an **ENCHASER**.

Chá'sm, *s.* (Gr. χάσμα) a breach, **CLEFT**, gap, opening; a place unfilled, a vacuity.

Chá'st, *a.* (French) **PURE** from all commerce of sexes, continent; as, a *chaste* virgin; pure,—with respect to *language*, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases, free from obscenity; true to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

Chá'st'ly, *ad.* without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

Chá's'ten, *v. a.* (Fr. châtier) to correct, to **PUNISH**; to mortify, to **HUMBLE**. *Milton.*

Chá'st'e'né's, *s.* (chaste) purity, **CHASTITY**; pureness, freedom from vitious modes of speech.

Chas-ti'se', *v. a.* (Lat. castigo) to **PUNISH**, to correct by punishment, to afflict for faults; to reduce to order or obedience, to repress, awe, **RESTRAIN**.

Chas-ti'se'mént, **Chás'ti'se-mént**, *s.* correction, **PUNISHMENT**: commonly, *domestic* or *parental* punishment.

Chas-ti'sér, *s.* a punisher, a corrector.

CHAS'TITY, **Chás'ti-ty**, *s.* purity of body, chasteness, continence; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to *barbarisms*.

Chát, *v. n.* (contracted from chatter) to **PRATE**, to chatter, to talk idly; to converse at ease.

Chát, *s.* **PRATE**, idle talk, slight or negligent tattle.

Chát, *s.* the keys of trees, as of ash, are called *chats*; a little twig of brushwood. *Asb.*

Chát'él-la-ny, *s.* (Fr. chatellenie) the district under the dominion of a castle.

Chát'tél, *s.* (*law term*) any moveable possession.

Chát'tér, *v. n.* (Fr. caqueter) to make a noise as a magpie; to make a noise by the collision of the teeth; to **PRATE**, to talk idly.

Chát'tér, *s.* noise like that of a magpie, or monkey; insignificant **PRATTLE**.

Chát'tér-ér, *s.* a **PRATTLER**, an idle talker.

Chát'ty, *a.* (chat) liberal of conversation, loquacious, **TALKATIVE**. *Mason.*

Chát'wó'd, *s.* little sticks for fuel.

Chá'w', *v. a.* (Germ. káwen) to champ between the teeth, to **CHEW**, to masticate.

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Chá'w', *s.* the chap, the upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Ezekiel.*

† **Chá'w'drón**, *s.* entrails. *Shakespeare.*

Chēap, *a.* (Sax. ceapan) to be had at a low rate, purchased for a small price; of small value, easy to be had, not respected.

† **Chēap**, *s.* market; purchase, bargain: whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*. *Sidney.*

Chēap'en, *v. a.* (Sax. ceapan) to attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any thing; to lessen value.

Chēap'ly, *ad.* at a low rate, at a small price.

Chēap'né's, *s.* (cheap) lowness of price, a pennyworth.

CHEAT, **Chēat**, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to defraud, trick, **BAK**, cully, cozen, bubble, chouse, geck, gull, cog, fob, fool, to gamble, jockey, outwit, deceive, crossbite, beguile, circumvent, practise fraud, impose on by low cunning.

CHEAT, **Chēat**, *s.* a **FRAUD**, trick, bubble, gull, gullery, crossbite, sham, circumvention, imposture; a person guilty of fraud, a cheater, bubbler, biter, juggler, sharper, cozenor, jockey, trickster, guller, gullcatcher, deluder, deceiver, defrauder, counterfeit, impostor.

Chēat'éd, *p.* defrauded, imposed on, &c. *with of.*

Chēat'ér, *s.* one who practises fraud, a **CHEAT**.

Chēat'ing, *s.* the art or act of defrauding, **FRAUD**.

Chēck, *v. a.* (Fr. échecs) to repress, curb, **RESTRAIN**; to reprimand, chide, **REPROVE**; to compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper; to control by a counter-reckoning.

Chēck, *v. n.* to stop, to make a stop; *with at*;—to clash, to oppose, to interfere; to strike with repression. *Dryden.*

Chēck, *s.* **répression**, stop, rebuff, sudden restraint; curb, government, continued **RESTRAINT**; a slight, a **REPROOF**; a dislike, a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress (*Dryden*); the person checking, the cause of restraint; any interruption; the correspondent cipher of a bankbill, or banker's note.

Chēck, *s.* (*in commerce*) checkered linens, or stuffs.

Chēck'ér, **Chēqu'ér**, *v. a.* (Fr. échecs *chefs*) to **VARIEGATE** or diversify in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

Chēck'ér-wórk, *s.* work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

Chēek, *s.* (Sax. ceac) the side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanics for all those pieces of their machines and instruments which are double, and perfectly alike.

Chēek'bóne, *s.* the jaw, the bone of the cheek.

Chēek'tóoth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk.

Chēer, *s.* (Fr. chère *entertainment*) entertainment, provision served at a feast; invitation to gaiety (*Sb.*); jollity, gaiety, **MERRIMENT**; air of the countenance; perhaps temper of mind in general. *Johnson.*

CHEER, **Chēer**, *v. a.* to **INCITE**, encourage, inspire; to **COMFORT**, console, gladden, enlighten, enliven, brighten, refresh, exhilarate.

Chēer, *v. n.* to grow gay or glad some.

Chēer'ér, *s.* a gladder, a giver of gaiety.

CHEERFUL, **Chēer'fúl**, *a.* gay, blithe, airy, blithsome, gleeful, joyful, jolly, cheerly, light-hearted, lightsome, full of mirth, full of life; having an appearance of gaiety. *Proverbs.*

Chēer'fúl-ly, *ad.* without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.

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CHEERFULNESS, Chēer'fūl-nēss, *s.* freedom from dejection, alacrity, gaiety, exhilaration, lightfomeness, blithfomeness, blithness, gladness, gayness, hilarity, joyfulness; freedom from gloominess. *Sidney.*

Chēer'lēss, *a.* void of gaiety, comfort, gladness, or cheerfulness.

Chēer'ly, *a.* gay, **CHEERFUL**; not gloomy.

Chēer'ly, *ad.* cheerfully, with gaiety.

Chēr'ry, *a.* (*a ludicrous word from cheer*) gay, sprightly, having the power to make gay. *Gay.*

Chēese, *s.* (Lat. caseus) a kind of food prepared from the curd of coagulated milk.

Chēese'cāke, *s.* a delicious kind of cake.

Chēese'mōn-gēr, *s.* a dealer in cheese.

Chēese'prēss, *s.* a machine to press the curds.

Chēese'vāt, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are put when pressed into cheese.

Chēe'ly, *a.* of the nature of cheese, like cheese.

Chē'ly, *s.* (Lat. chela) the claw of a shell-fish.

Chēr'ish, *v. a.* (Fr. chérir) to **COMFORT**, to support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection, to shelter, to **FOSTER**, to nurse up, make much of.

Chēr'ish-ēr, *s.* an encourager, a supporter, a protector.

Chēr'ry, *s.* (Fr. cerise) a well known fruit.

Chēr'ry, *a.* resembling a cherry in colour.

Chēr'ry-chēek-ēd, *a.* having ruddy cheeks.

Chért, *s.* (Germ. quartz) a kind of flint.

Chēr'ūb, *s.* (Heb.) a celestial spirit, an angel.

Che-rū'bīc, Che-rū'bī-cāl, *a.* **ANGELIC**.

Chēr'u-bīm, *s.* (the *plu.* of cherub) angels.

Chēr'u-bīn, *a.* (cherub) **ANGELIC**, angelical.

Chēr'vīl, *s.* (*in botany*) the name of a plant.

Chēr'ūp, *v. n.* (cheer up) to chirp as a bird; to use a cheerful voice.

Chēr'wīt, *v. n.* (*from the sound*) to cry, or call like a partridge.

Chēs'līp, *s.* (*in the history of insects*) a small vermin, found under stones and tiles.

Chēs's, *s.* (Fr. échecs) an abstruse game.

Chēs'sbōard, *s.* the board or table upon which the game of chess is played.

Chēs'smān, *s.* a puppet for chess.

Chēs'splāy-ēr, *s.* a gamester at chess.

Chēs'sóm, *s.* (*in husbandry*) mellow earth.

Chēst, *s.* (L. cista) a box of wood, or other materials, a trunk, a coffer: *in anatomy*, the trunk or cavity from the shoulders to the pit of the stomach.

Chēst, *v. a.* to repose in a chest, to hoard.

Chēst'ēd, *a.* having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

Chēs'nūt, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree, and its fruit; the name of a brown colour.

Chēv'a-liēr, *s.* (French) a knight, a brave man, a gallant strong man.

Chēv'aux de frise, *s.* (French, *pron.* shēv'o-de-frīz) the frielland horse, a military fence.

CHEW, Chēw, *v. a.* to grind with the teeth, to manducate, to masticate, to chew, to champ; to taste without swallowing; to meditate, muse on, ruminate in the mind.

Chēw, *v. n.* to champ upon; to ruminate.

Chēw'ing, *s.* manducation, mastication, eating, the act of grinding with the teeth.

Chī-cānē, *s.* (French) the art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

Chī-cānē, *v. n.* to prolong a contest by tricks.

Chī-cā'nér, *s.* a petty sophister, a trifling disputant, a quibbler, a **WRANGLER**.

Chī-cā'nér-y, *s.* (Fr. chicanerie) sophistry, mean arts of wrangle.

C H I

Chīch'es, *s.* (*in botany*) chickpeas, cichpeas, vetches.

Chīck, Chīck'en, *s.* (Sax. cicen) the young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or of a small bird, a chickling; a word of tenderness (*Sb.*) a term for a girl. *Swift.*

Chīck'en-hēart-'d, *a.* **COWARDLY**, fearful.

Chīck'en-pōx, *s.* an exanthematous distemper.

Chīck'ling, *s.* (chick) a small chick.

Chīck'pēa, *s.* (chick and pea) a kind of degenerate pea, a chich, a vetch.

Chīck'wēd, *s.* (*in botany*) the name of a plant.

Chīd, *pret. of to chide*; did chide.

Chīd'den, *part. pass. of to chide*.

Chīde, *v. a.* (Sax. cidan) to **REPROVE**, to check, to correct with words: applied to *person*;—to drive with reproof (*Sb.*); to blame, to reproach; applied to *things*. *Dryden.*

Chīde, *v. n.* to clamour, scold, quarrel with.

Chīdér, *s.* a rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF, Chīef, *a.* (Fr. chef *the head*) principal, prime, premier, head, first, paramount, supreme, master, cardinal, main, leading, especial, vital, elemental, constituent, constitutive, great, grand, noble, eminent, extraordinary, most eminent, above the rest in any respect; capital, metropolitan, of the first order, that to which other parts are inferior or subordinate.

CHIEF, Chīef, *s.* a military commander, a leader of armies, a captain, a chieftain; the ruler, the head, the premier, the principal, the paramount.

Chīef'lēss, *a.* having no leader, being without a head.

Chīef'ly, *ad.* principally; eminently.

Chīef'tain, Chīef'tain, *s.* a leader, a **CHIEF**, a commander; the head of a clan.

Chīl'blāin, *s.* (chill cold, and blain) a kibe, a chop, a sore made by frost.

Child, *s.* (Sax. cild) an infant, or very young person, one in the line of filiation—opposed to the *parent*, a son or daughter; the descendants of a man, however remote, are called *children*; as, the *children* of Israel; any thing the product or effect of another. *Shak.*

To be with child, to be pregnant.

Child, *v. n.* to bring children. *Shak.*

Child'bear'ing, *s.* the act of bearing children.

Child'bed, *s.* the state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

CHILD/BIRTH, Child'bīrth, *s.* travail, labour, parturition, childbed; the act of bringing forth, delivery, deliverance, childbed.

Child'ēd, *a.* furnished with a child. *Shak.*

Chīl'dér-mās dāy, *s.* the feast of the holy innocents, the 28th of December.

Child'hōd, *s.* the state of children; the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, and is continued to puberty;—boyhood; the properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILDISH, Chīld'ish, *a.* having the qualities of a child, puerile, boyish, like a child, chitty, trifling, trivial, ignorant, simple.

Chīld'ish-ly, *ad.* in a childish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, Chīld'ish-nēss, *s.* puerility, boyishness, boyism, boyish conduct, triflingness, harmlessness.

Chīld'lēss, *a.* having no child, or offspring.

Chīld'like, *a.* becoming or befitting a child.

Chīl'ī-ād, *s.* (Gr. χίλιας) a thousand.

Chīl, *a.* (Sax. cele) cold, that is cold to the touch; cold, having the sensation of cold, shivering with cold; dull, not warm, not forward; as,

CHI

a *chill* reception;—depressed, dejected, dispirited, discouraged; unaffectionate, cold of temper.

Chill, *s.* chilness, *cold*, coldness.

Chill, *v. a.* to make cold; to depress, discourage, DISPIRIT; to blast, to BLIGHT with cold.

Chil'li-nēss, *s.* (chilly) a sensation of shivering cold.

Chil'ly, *a.* (chill) somewhat cold.

Chil'nēss, *s.* (chill) coldness, *cold*, want of warmth.

Chim^b, *s.* (Dutch kime) the end of a barrel or tub.

Chime, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the consonant or harmonic sound of many correspondent instruments (*Milton*); the correspondence of sound, as in *poetry*; the sound of bells struck by hammers: used in the plural *chimes*;—the correspondence of proportion or relation.

Chime, *v. n.* to sound in harmony or consonance; to correspond in relation or proportion; to AGREE, to fall in with, to suit with; to clink, to clatter; to jingle, to RHYME.

Chime, *v. a.* to move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just conformity; to strike a bell with a hammer.

Chi-mē'ra, *s.* (Lat. chimæra) a vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

Chi-mēr'i-cāl, *a.* IMAGINARY, fanciful, wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastic.

Chi-mēr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* vainly, wildly, fantastically, by the power of imagination.

Chim'ney, *s.* (*plur.* chim'neys, Fr. cheminée) the passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke; the fire-place.

Chim'ney-cōr'nēr, *s.* the fire-side; the seat at each end of the fire-grate.

Chim'ney-piēce, *s.* the ornaments of wood or stone about the fire-place.

Chim'ney-swēp-ēr, *s.* one whose trade is to clean foul chimneys of soot; *proverbially*, one of mean, and vile occupation.

Chin, *s.* (Sax. cinne) the part of the face beneath the under lip.

Chī'na, *s.* (*in commerce*) porcelain, china ware.

Chī'na-ōr'ange, *s.* a sweet orange; brought, it is said, originally from China. *This, and the word above, are also pronounced tchē'ny.*

Chin'cōugh, *s.* (Dut. kincken to *pant*) a violent and convulsive cough to which children are subject.

Chine, *s.* (Fr. échine) the part of the back in which the spine or backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

Chine, *v. a.* to cut into chines. *Dryden.*

Chi-nē's, *a.* (China) belonging to China.

Chink, *s.* (Sax. cinan to *gape*) a small aperture longwise, an opening or gap between the parts of any thing, a CLEFT, crack, cranny.

Chink, *v. a.* (from the sound) to shake so as to make a sound.

Chink, *v. n.* to sound by striking each other.

Chink'y, *a.* full of holes, gaping, opening into narrow clefts.

Chints, *s.* (*in commerce*) cloth of cotton made in India and printed with colours.

Chōp/pīne, *s.* (Span. chapin) a high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shakespeare.*

Chip, *v. a.* (*corrupted from chop*) to cut into small pieces, to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.

CHO

Chip, *s.* a small piece taken off by a cutting instrument; a small piece however made, a chipping.

Chīp'ping, *s.* a fragment cut off, a chip.

Chi-rāg'ri-cāl, *a.* (Lat. chiragra) having the gout in the hand, subject to the gout in the hand.

Chi-rōg'ra-phér, *s.* (Gr. χεῖρ the hand, and γράφω to write) he who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Chi-rōg'ra-phy, *s.* the art of writing.

Chi-rōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. χεῖρ the hand, and λογος a word) the art of talking by signs made with the hand.

Chi-rōm'an-cér, *s.* (chiromancy) one who foretells future events by inspecting the lines of the hand.

Chi-rōm'an-cy, *s.* (Gr. χεῖρ the hand, and μαντεία magic) the art of foretelling the events of life by inspecting the hand.

Chirp, *v. n.* (cheer up) to cheer up, to make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

Chirp, *v. a.* to make cheerful. *Pope.*

Chirp'ér, *s.* one who chirps, or who is cheerful.

Chirre, *v. n.* (Sax. ceorian) to coo as a pigeon.

Chi-rūr'ge-ōn, *s.* (G. χεῖρ the hand, and εργον work) a surgeon.

Chi-rūr'ge-ry, *s.* (chirurgion) SURGERY.

Chi-rūr'gic, Chi-rūr'gic-cāl, *a.* SURGICAL.

Chis'el, *s.* (Fr. ciseau) a tool with which wood or stone is pared or chipped away.

Chis'el, *v. a.* to cut, or form with a chisel.

Chit, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a child, a baby, in contempt: *with maltsters*, the shoot of corn from the end of the grain; † a freckle.

† Chit, *v. n.* (*a cant word*) to sprout, to shoot at the end of the grain, as barley in malting.

† Chit'chāt, *s.* PRATTLE, idle prate, idle talk.

Chit'tér-lings, *s. plu.* (Dutch schyterlingh) the small guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.

Chit'ty, *a.* (chit) CHILDISH, like a baby.

Chiv'al-ry, *s.* (Fr. chevalerie) knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as, valour, dexterity in arms; the general system of knighthood; the body or order of knights (*Sb.*): *in law*, a tenure of land by knights' service.

Chives, *s.* (Fr. cive) the threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end; a species of small onion. *Skinner.*

Chlo-rō'sis, *s.* (Gr. χλωρὸς green) the green sickness.

Chōck', *v.* (Fr. choquer) to give a light touch under the chin, in token of respect, to chuck; to play at pitching money into a hole.

Chōck', Chūck, *s.* the play at pitching money into a hole, chuck-farthing.

Chōc'o-late, *s.* (Span.) the nut of the cacao or cocoa tree; the cake or mass, made of the kernel of the nut; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

† Chode, the old preterite of chide. "And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban." *Genesis.*

CHOICE, Chōice, *s.* (Fr. choix) the act of choosing, determination between different things proposed, election, selection, option; arbitrament; the power of choosing, election; care in choosing, curiosity in distinction; the thing chosen, the thing taken in preference to others; the best part of any thing; several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

CHO

To make choice of, to choose, to select, to take from several things proposed.

Choice, *a.* (Fr. *choisi*) select, **COSTLY**, uncommon, rare, exquisite, of extraordinary value; chary, careful, **FRUGAL**: used of *persons*.

Choiceless, *a.* without the power of choosing, without right of choice, not free.

Choicely, *ad.* curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

Choiceness, *s.* nicety, selectness, excellency, particular value, **COSTLINESS**.

Choir, *s.* (Lat. *chorus*, *pron.* also *kûir*) an assembly or band of singers, the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.

Choke, *v. a.* (Sax. *aceocan*) to **SUFFOCATE**, to kill by stopping the passage of respiration; to stop up, **OBSTRUCT**, block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction or confinement; to **SUPPRESS** (*Sb.*); to overpower. *Dryden.*

Choke, *s.* (a cant word) the filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

Choke-pear, *s.* a harsh unpalatable pear; in low language, any asperision or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence.

Choker, *s.* one who chokes or suffocates another; one who puts another to silence; any thing that cannot be answered.

Choky, *a.* (choke) having the power of suffocation.

Cholér, *s.* (Lat. *cholera*) the bile; the humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility; **ANGER**, **RAGE**.

Cholér-ic, *a.* (Lat. *cholericus*) abounding with choler; **ANGRY**, petulant, peevish, irascible: of *persons*;—angry, offensive; of *words* or *actions*.

Cholér-ic-ness, *s.* **ANGER**, irascibility; petulance, **PEEVISHNESS**.

Chose, *v. a.* (Sax. *ceosan*) to take by way of preference of several things offered, not to reject; to **SELECT**, to pick out of a number; to take, not to refuse: in *theology*, to elect for eternal happiness, to predestinate to life.

Chose, *v. n.* to have the power of choice between different things. *It is usually joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be; as, she could not choose but stay.* *Dryden.*

Choser, *s.* he who has the power or office of choosing, elector.

Chop, *v. a.* (Dutch, *kappen*) to cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; with up;—to mince, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

Chop, *v. n.* to do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly;—to catch with the mouth; to light or happen upon a thing suddenly; with upon.

Chop, *v. a.* (Sax. *ceapan*) to purchase generally by way of truck, to **EXCHANGE**, to give one thing for another; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate, to return one thing or word for another. *Bacon.*

Chop, *s.* a cutting, a piece chopped off (*Bacon*); a small piece of meat, commonly of *mutton*; a crack, a **CLEFT**; a kibe, a chilblain.

Chop-house, *s.* a mean house of entertainment.

Chop'in, *s.* (Fr.) a French liquid measure; in Scotland, a quart wine measure.

Chop'ping, *p. a.* (in droll style) lusty, a *chopping* boy.

Chop'ping-block, *s.* a log of wood upon which any thing may be cut to pieces.

Chop'ping-knife, a knife to mince meat with.

CHR

Chop'py, *a.* full of clefts or cracks, kibed.

Chops, *s. plu.* (corrupted from *chaps*) the mouth of a beast; the mouth of a man, in *contempt*; the mouth of any thing, in *familiar style*; as, "the *chops* of the channel; the *chops* of a smith's vice."

Chorál, *a.* (Lat. *chorus*) belonging to a choir or concert; singing in a choir.

Chord, *s.* (Lat. *chorda*) the string of a musical instrument: in *geometry*, a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

Chord, *v. a.* to string, to furnish with strings.

Chor-dē, *s.* (Lat. *chorda*) a contraction of the *frænum*.

Chor-is-tér, *s.* (Lat. *chorus*, *pron.* also, *quír-is-tér*) a singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order, a singing boy; a singer in a concert. *Dryden.*

Cho-rög'ra-phér, *s.* (chorography) he who describes particular regions or countries.

Cho-ro-gráph'i-cál, *a.* (chorography) descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

Cho-ro-gráph'i-cál-ly, *ad.* in a chorographical manner.

Cho-rög'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *χωρη* a region, and *γραφω* to describe) the art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. *It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.*

Cho-röm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *χωρη* a country, and *μετροω* to measure) the art of surveying countries.

Chörüs, *s.* (Lat.) a number of singers; a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts; "for supply admit me *chorus* to this history." (*Shakeſp.*) verses of a song in which the company join the singer, the **BURDEN** of a song.

Chose, *pret.* of to choose; did choose.

Chosen, *pass. part.* of to choose.

Chough, *s.* (Sax. *ceo*) a bird which frequents the rocks by the sea-side.

Chouse, *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to **CHEAT**, to trick.

Chouse, *s.* a trick, a sham, a **CHEAT**; a bubble, a tool, a man fit to be cheated.

Chrism, *s.* (Gr. *χρίσμα*) holy unguent.

Christ, *s.* (Gr. *χρίστος*) the Messiah, the Saviour.

Christen, *v. a.* (Christ) to initiate into christianity by water or baptism, to baptize; to name, to denominate.

Christen-dom, *s.* (Christ and dom) the collective body of christianity, the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion, christianism.

Christen-ing, *s.* (christen) the ceremony of the first initiation into christianity, baptism.

Christián, *s.* (Lat. *christianus*) a professor of the religion of Christ.

Christián, *a.* professing christianity.

Christián-nāme, *s.* the name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

Christián-ism, *s.* (Lat. *christianismus*) the christian religion; the nations professing christianity, christendom.

Chris-ti-án'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *chrétienté*) the religion of christians.

Christián-ize, *v. a.* (christian) to evangelize, to make christian, to convert to christianity.

Christián-ly, *ad.* as becomes a christian.

Christ'mas, *s.* (Christ and mas) the festival of the nativity of our blessed Saviour.

CHU

Christ'mas-box, *s.* a box in which small presents are collected at Christmas; a present made at Christmas.

Christ's-thorn, *s.* (*in botany*) a prickly plant.

Chro-măt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *χρῶμα* colour) relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient music, now unknown. *Poet.*

Chrōn'ic, **Chrōn'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. *χρόνος* time) of some continuance, inveterate, obdurate from long continuance; as, a *chronical* distemper.

Chrōn'i-cle, *s.* (Fr. *chronique* from *χρόνος* time) a register or account of events in order of time; a **HISTORY**.

Chrōn'i-cle, *v. a.* to historify, to record in history; to register, to record.

Chrōn'i-clér, *s.* a writer of chronicles, a recorder of events in order of time, an **HISTORIAN**.

Chrōn'o-grām, *s.* (Gr. *χρόνος* time, and *γράφω* to write) an inscription including the date of any action.

Chrōn-o-grām-măt'i-cāl, *a.* (chronogram) belonging to a chronogram.

Chrōn-o-grām'ma-tist, *s.* (chronogram) a writer of chronograms.

Chro-nōl'o-gér, *s.* (chronology) he who studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chro-no-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (chronology) relating to the doctrine of time.

Chro-no-lōg'i-cāl-ly, *ad* according to the laws or rules of chronology.

Chro-nōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *χρόνος* time, and *λόγος* doctrine) the science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

Chro-nōm'e-ter, *s.* (Gr. *χρόνος* time, and *μέτρον* to measure) an instrument for the exact measurement of time, a timepiece, a time keeper.

Chrȳs'a-lis, *s.* (Gr. *χρῶς* gold) aurelia, the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insect.

Chrȳs'o-lite, *s.* (Gr. *χρῶς* gold, and *λίθος* a stone) a precious stone of dusky green with a cast of yellow.

Chüb, *s.* (*ichthyology*) a river fish, the cheven.

Chüb'bēd, *a.* big-headed like a chub.

Chück, *v. n.* (*supposed from the sound*) to cluck, to make a noise like a hen when she is calling her chickens.

Chück, *v. a.* to call as a hen her young, to chuckle; to give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together, to *chock*.

Chück, *s.* the voice of a hen calling her chickens; a sudden small noise, a word of endearment, *corrupted from chick, or chicken*.

Chück, **Chöck'**, **Chück'farthing**, *s.* the play of pitching money into a hole.

Chü'kle, *v. n.* (Dut. *schaecken*) to laugh vehemently, to laugh convulsively.

Chü'kle, *v. a.* (chuck) to call as a hen, to chuck; to cocker, to **FONDLE**. *Dryden.*

Chüff, *s.* (Welsh *cwf* a flock) a coarse, fatheaded, blunt clown. *Shakesp.*

Chüff'i-ly, *ad.* furlily, stomachfully. *Clarissa.*

Chüff'i-n-ss, *s.* **MOROSINESS**, **CLOWNISHNESS**.

Chüffy, *a.* (chuff) blunt, **CLOWNISH**; clumsy, **FAT**; surly, **MOROSE**.

Chüm, *s.* (Armoric *chom*, to live together) one who lodges in the same room.

Chümp, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CIC

Chürch, *s.* (Sax. *circe*) the collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church; the body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship; the place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

Chürch, *v. a.* to perform with any one the office of returning thanks after childbirth.

Chürch'äl, *s.* a wake, or feast to commemorate the consecration of a church. *Carew.*

Chürch'ät-tire, *s.* the habit in which the clergy officiate at divine service.

Chürch'äu-thör'i-ty, *s.* ecclesiastical power, spiritual jurisdiction.

Chürch-bur'ial, *s.* (*pron.* bē'r'i-äl) burial according to the rites of the church.

Chürch'föund-ér, *s.* he who builds or endows a church.

Chürch'män, *s.* a **CLERGYMAN**; one who adheres to the church of England.

Chürch-wär'dēn, *s.* a parish officer, chosen by the minister and parishioners.

Chürch-yärd, *s.* the ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery, dormitory, burial-place.

Chürl, *s.* (Sax. *ceorl*) a rustic, a **CLOWN**, a countryman, a labourer, a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a selfish or greedy wretch, a niggard, a **MISER**.

Chürl'ish, *a.* rude, harsh, **BRUTAL**, **FOUR**, **MOROSE**, austere; merciless, unkind, uncivil; selfish, **AVARICIOUS**; vexatious, obstructive (*Sb.*); unpliant, crossgrained, harsh, not yielding: applied to things.

Chürl'ish-ly, *ad.* rudely, brutally.

Chürl'ish-nēss, *s.* brutality, **BRUTISHNESS**, ruggedness of manners.

Chürme, *s.* (Sax. *cyrme*) a confused sound, like the chirring of a dove, a noise. *Bacon.*

Chürn, *s.* (Sax. *cerene*) a vessel in which butter is, by agitation, coagulated from cream.

Chürn, *v. a.* to make butter by agitating cream; to agitate or shake any thing violently.

Chür'wörm, *s.* (Sax. *cyrran*) an insect that turns about quickly, a fanericket. *Phillips.*

Chȳ-lä'ceous, *a.* (chyle) belonging to chyle, consisting of chyle.

Chȳle, *s.* (Gr. *χῆλη*) the white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, which is afterward changed into blood.

Chȳ-lī-fä'ction, *s.* (chyle) the act or process of making chyle in the body.

Chȳ-lī-fä'ctive, *a.* (Lat. *chylis* and *facio*) having the power of making chyle.

Chȳ-lūs, *a.* (chyle) consisting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

Chȳm'ic, **Chȳm'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. *chymicus*) made by chymistry, relating to chymistry, spagyric.

Chȳm'i-cāl-ly, *a.* in a chymical manner.

Chȳm'ist, *s.* (chymistry) a professor of chymistry, a spagyrist a philosopher by fire.

Chȳm'is-try, *s.* (Gr. *χῆμα* juice, or *χύνω* to melt) the knowledge of the effect of heat and mixture on all bodies, with a view to the improvement of useful arts.

Ci-bä'rī-ous, *a.* (Lat. *cibarius*) relating to food, useful for food, edible, **EATABLE**.

Cib'öl, *s.* (Fr. *ciboule*) a scallion, a kind of onion.

Cic'a-trice, **Cic'a-trix**, *s.* (Lat. *cicatrix*) the scar remaining after a wound: † a mark, an impression. *Shakesp.*

Cic'a-tri-zä'tion, *s.* the act of healing the wound; the state of being skinned over.

Cic'a-trize, *v. a.* to apply incarnative medicines

to a wound, to heal and induce the skin over a sore.

Cich'o-ry, *s.* (Ital. cicerea, *pron.* tchic'o-ry) fuc-cory, wild endive.

Cich'peas, *s.* (*botany*, *pron.* tchic'pēas) CHICHES.

Cic'u-ra-ble, *a.* (cicurate) TAMEABLE, domable.

Cic'u-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. cicuro) to TAME, to domify.

Cic-u-rā'tion, *s.* the act of taming, a taming.

Cidér, *s.* (Fr. cidre) the juice of apples express-ed and fermented.

Cidér-ist, *s.* a maker of cider.

Cidér-kín, *s.* weak, or small cider.

Cierge, *s.* (Fr.) a candle used in processions.

Cil'ia-ry, *a.* (L. cilium) belonging to the eyelids.

Ci-lí'cious, *a.* (L. cilicium *hair-cloth*) made of hair.

Cim'e-tér, *s.* (Span. cimitarra) a Turkish sword, short, heavy, and recurvated, or bent back-ward, a falchion.

Cin-chō'na, *s.* (*in botany*) Peruvian bark.

Cincture, *s.* (Lat. cinctura) something worn round the body, a belt, a GIRDLE; an inclo-sure (*Bacon*): *in architecture*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column.

Cin'dér, *s.* (Fr. cendre) a mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Cin'dér-wench, *s.* a woman who rakes in heaps of ashes for cinders.

Cin-ér-ā'tion, *s.* (*in chymistry*, Lat. cineres) the reduction of a body by fire to ashes.

Cin-e-rí'tious, *a.* (Lat. cinericius) having the form or state of ashes.

† Cin'gle, *s.* (Lat. cingulum) a girth for a horse.

Cin'na-bár, *s.* (Lat. cinnabaris nativa) a ponde-rous red mineral.

Cin'na-bár, *s.* (Lat. cinnabaris factitia) factitious cinnabar, VERMILION.

Cin'na-món, *s.* (Lat. cinnamomum) the fragrant bark of a low tree.

Cinque, *s.* (*with gamesters*) a five.

Cinqu'foil, *s.* (*in botany*, Fr. cinque feuille) a kind of five-leaved clover.

Cinqu'fpót-téd, *a.* having five spots. *Shak.*

Ción, *s.* (Fr. scion) a sprout, shoot from a plant; a shoot engrafted upon a stock.

Cíphér, *s.* (Fr. chiffre) an arithmetical character by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark (o) which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of other fi-gures; an intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate; a character in ge-neral; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

Cíphér, *v. n.* to practise arithmetic.

Cíphér, *v. a.* to write in occult characters.

Cir'ci-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. circino) to make a circle, to compass round, to turn round. *Bailey.*

Cir'ci-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. circinatio) an orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIR'CLE, Cir'cle, *s.* (Lat. circulus) a line con-tinued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; circuit; an orb, a sphere; a ring, ringlet, round, ro-tund, circlet, an encirclet, a round body; compass, ENCLOSURE; an assembly surround-ing the principal person (*Pope*); a company, an assembly (*Addison*); any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated (*Dryden*); an inconclusive form of argument (*Watts*); CIR-CUMLOCUTION, indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*

Cir'cle, *v. a.* to move round any thing; to SUR-

ROUND.

To circle in, to confine, to keep together.

Cir'cle, *v. n.* to move circularly, to circuit.

Cir'cléd, *a.* of the form of a circle, CIRCULAR. *Sb.*

Cir'clét, *s.* (circle) a CIRCLE; a small circle.

Cir'cling, *p. a.* CIRCULAR, round. *Milton.*

Cir'cuit, *s.* (French) the act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, or extent measured by traveling round, cir-cumference; a ring, a diadem, that by which any thing is encircled (*Sb.*); the visitation of the judges for holding assizes; the tract of country visited by the judges; long deduc-tion of reason. *Donne.*

Cir'cuit, *v. n.* to move circularly, to circle.

Cir'cuit-ēer, *s.* one who travels a circuit.

Cir-cu-ī'tion, *s.* (Lat. circuitio) the act of going round about any thing, circuit; a compass, a maze of argument. *Hooker.*

Cir-cū'ī-toūs, *a.* (circuit) round about. *Mason.*

Cir'cū'ī-ty, *s.* (circuit) the act of going round about; CIRCUITION.

CIR'CULAR, Cir'cu-lár, *a.* (Lat. circularis) round, spheric, spherical, globous, globose, globated, globular, annular, annulary, circled, circling, orbéd, orbicular, orbiculated, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive in order, always returning.

Circular letter, a letter directed to several per-sons who have the same interest in some com-mon affair.

Cir-cu-lár'ī-ty, *s.* (circle) a circular form.

Cir'cu-lár-ly, *ad.* in form of a circle; with a cir-cular motion.

Cir'cu-late, *v. n.* (Lat. circulus) to move in a circle, to run round, to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course; to be dispersed. *Addison.*

Cir'cu-late, *v. a.* to put about, to put from one hand to another, as money.

Cir-cu-lā'tion, *s.* motion in a circle, a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal inter-change of meaning. *Hooker.*

Cir-cūm-ām'bi-ēn-cy, *s.* (circumambient) the act of encompassing.

Cir-cūm-ām'bi-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. circum and ambio) SURROUNDING, enclosing.

Cir-cūm-ām'bu-late, *v. n.* (Lat. circum and am-bulo) to walk round about.

Cir'cūm-cis, *v. a.* (Lat. circumcido) to cut off the prepuce or foreskin, according to the mosaic law.

Cir-cūm-ci'sion, *s.* the right or act of cutting off the foreskin.

Cir-cūm-duct, *v. a.* (*in civil law*, Lat. circumduco) to contravene, nullify, ANNUL.

Cir-cūm-duc'tion, *s.* NULLIFICATION; cancel-lation, a leading about. *Hooker.*

CIRCUM'FERENCE, Cir-cūm'fe-rēnce, *s.* (Lat. circumferentia) the line including and sur-rounding any thing, the periphery, perimeter, ambit, ambitude, girth, girdle, zone, circuit, the external part of any orbicular body; the space enclosed in a circle; † an orb, a CIRCLE, any thing circular or orbicular. *Milton.*

Cir-cūm-fe-rēn'tór, *s.* (Lat. circumfero to carry about) an instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

Cir-cūm'flu-ēnce, *s.* (circumfluent) an enclosure of waters.

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- Cir-cūm-flu-ent**, *a.* (Lat. circumfluens) flowing round any thing.
- Cir-cūm-so-rā-ne-ous**, *a.* (Lat. circumforaneus) wandering from house to house; that goes about markets; as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one who plays at doors.
- Cir-cūm-fūge**, *v. a.* (L. circum about, and fundo, fusus to pour) to pour round, to spread every way.
- Cir-cūm-fū-sile**, *a.* (Lat. circum and fusilis) that may be poured or spread round any thing.
- Cir-cūm-fū-sion**, *s.* (circumfuse) the act of spreading round the state of being poured round.
- Cir-cūm-ġy-rate**, *v. a.* (Lat. circum and gyrus a circuit) to circumsolve, to roll round.
- Cir-cūm-ġy-rā-tion**, *s.* the act of running round, as the *sun* round its own axis; circumvolution, circumrotation.
- Cir-cūm-jā-cent**, *a.* (Lat. circumjacens) lying round about, bordering on every side.
- Cir-cūm-li-gā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumligo) the act of binding round; the band or ligature which encompasses a thing.
- CIRCUMLOCUTION**, **Cir-cūm-lo-cū-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumlocutio) a circuit or compass of words, ambages, encompassment, periphrasis; an indirect form of words, remote tendency of talk.
- Cir-cūm-lōc'u-to-ry**, *a.* (circumlocution) depending on circumlocution. *Mason.*
- Cir-cūm-mūr'ed**, *a.* (Lat. circum and murus a wall) walled round, encompassed with a wall. *Shakespeare.*
- Cir-cūm-nāv'i-ga-ble**, *a.* (Lat. circum and navigo) that may be sailed round.
- Cir-cūm-nāv'i-gate**, *v. a.* (Lat. circum and navigo to sail) to sail round.
- Cir-cūm-nāv-i-gā-tion**, *s.* (circumnavigate) the act of sailing round.
- Cir-cūm-nāv'i-ga-tōr**, *s.* one who sails round the world in order to explore unknown lands.
- Cir-cūm-pli-cā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumplico) the act of inwrapping on every side; the state of being inwrapped.
- Cir-cūm-pō-lār**, *a.* (Lat. circum and polaris of the pole) moving round the pole.
- Cir-cūm-po-si-tion**, *s.* the act of placing any thing circularly.
- Cir-cūm-ro-tā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circum and roto to turn) the act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel, circumvolution, circumgyration; the state of being whirled round.
- Cir-cūm-rō-ta-to-ry**, *a.* whirling round. *Mason.*
- Cir-cūm-seri-be**, *v. a.* (Lat. circum and seribo) to enclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, limit, confine.
- Cir-cūm-serip-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumscriptio) determination of particular form or magnitude (*Riv.*); limitation, boundary, contraction, confinement. *Shakespeare.*
- Cir-cūm-serip-tive**, *a.* (circumscribe) enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside. *Grew.*
- Cir-cūm-spēct**, *a.* (Lat. circumspēctus) CAUTIOUS, generally attentive, watchful on all sides.
- Cir-cūm-spēc-tion**, *s.* CAUTION, watchfulness on every side, general attention.
- Cir-cūm-spēc-tive**, *a.* CAUTIOUS, looking round every way, attentive, vigilant.
- Cir-cūm-spēc-tiv-ly**, *ad.* cautiously, vigilantly, with watchfulness every way.
- Cir-cūm-spēct-ly**, *ad.* CIRCUMSPECTIVELY.
- Cir-cūm-spēct-nēss**, *s.* CAUTION, vigilance, watchfulness on every side.

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- Cir-cūm-stānce**, (Lat. circumstantia) something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a *moral action as accident to a natural substance*;—the adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident, something adventitious—not essential to the main thing; incident, event: generally of a subordinate kind;—condition, state of affairs. *It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty*; as, good or ill *circumstances*.
- Cir-cūm-stānce**, *v. a.* to place in particular situation, or relation to the things.
- Cir-cūm-stānt**, *a.* (Lat. circumstans) SURROUNDING, environing, standing about.
- Cir-cūm-stān'tial**, *a.* (low Lat. circumstantialis) accidental, not essential; incidental, casual, ACCIDENTAL; full of small events, particular, minute, detailed.
- *Cir-cūm-stān-ti-āl'i-ty**, *s.* the appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.
- Cir-cūm-stān'tial-ly**, *ad.* accidentally, not essentially; according to circumstance; minutely, exactly, in every particular.
- Circumstan'tiate**, *v. a.* (*pron.* * cir-cūm-stān'shū-ate) to place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts; to place in a particular condition, as with regard to *power or wealth*.
- Cir-cūm-vāl'late**, *v. a.* (Lat. circumvallo) to FORTIFY, to enclose round with trenches.
- Cir-cūm-vāl-lā-tion**, *s.* the art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the FORTIFICATION or trench thrown up round a place besieged.
- Cir-cūm-vēc-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumvectio) the act of carrying round, the state of being carried round.
- Cir-cūm-vēnt'**, *v. a.* (Lat. circumvenio) to DECEIVE, to delude; to CHEAT, to impose on.
- Cir-cūm-vēn'tion**, *s.* FRAUD, trick, imposture, delusion, CHEAT.
- Cir-cūm-vest'**, *v. a.* (Lat. circumvestio) to cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*
- Cir-cūm-vo-lā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumvolo) the act of flying round.
- Cir-cūm-vōlv'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. circumvolvo) to roll round, to circumgyrate, to put into a circular motion.
- Cir-cūm-vo-lū-tion**, *s.* (Lat. circumvolutus) the act of rolling round, circumgyration, circumrotation; the state of being rolled round; the thing rolled round another.
- Cir-cūs**, **Cirque**, *s.* (Lat. circus) an open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.
- Cis-ālp'ine**, *a.* (Lat. cis on this side, and Alpes the Alps) situate or lying on this side of the Alpine mountains.
- Cist**, *s.* (*in surgery*, Lat. cista) a case, a tegument, the coat or enclosure of a tumour.
- Cist'ed**, *a.* enclosed in a cist or bag.
- Cist'ern**, *s.* (Lat. cisterna) a receptacle for water for domestic uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any receptacle or repository for water.
- Cit**, *s.* (*contracted from citizen*) a citizen in contempt.
- Cit'a-dēl**, *s.* (Fr. citadelle) a fortress, a castle, a FORTIFICATION, or place of arms in a city.
- Cit'al**, *s.* (cite) SUMMONS, citation; QUOTATION, citation: reproof, impeachment. *Shak.*

Ci-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *citatio*) **SUMMONS**, call into court to try a cause; **QUOTATION**, the adduction of any passage from another authour, or of another man's words; the passage or words quoted, **QUOTATION**; enumeration, mention.

Ci-ta-to-ry, *a.* (*cite*) having the power or form of citation.

Ci-tē, *v. a.* (Lat. *cito*) to **SUMMON** to answer in a court; to enjoin, to **COMMAND** authoritatively; to direct, to summon; to quote, to adduce a passage from another authour.

Ci-tēr, *s.* one who cites into a court, a quoter.

† **Ci-tē's**, *s.* (*cit.*) a city woman. *Dryden.*

Ci-th'ēr-n, *s.* (Lat. *cithara*) a kind of harp.

Ci-ti-zen, *s.* (Fr. *citoyen*) a freeman of a city: a townsman, a man of trade (*Sb.*); an inhabitant of any place. *Dryden.*

Ci-trī-ne, *a.* (Lat. *citrinus*) lemon coloured, of a dark yellow.

Ci-trī-ne, *s.* a species of the purest crystal.

Ci-trō-n, *s.* (Lat. *citrum*) a large kind of lemon.

Ci-trū-l, *s.* (Lat. *citulum*) a kind of pumpkin.

City, *s.* (Fr. *citē*) a town corporate, that has a bishop and a cathedral church; a large collection of houses and inhabitants; the inhabitants of a certain city as distinguished from other subjects. *Shakespeare.*

Ci'ty, *a.* relating to the city; resembling the manners of the citizens. *Shakespeare.*

Civ'et, *s.* (Fr.) perfume from the civet-cat.

Civ'ic, *a.* (Lat. *civicus*) relating to civil honours or practices, not military.

CIV'IL, **Civ'il**, *a.* (Lat. *civilis*) relating to the community, political, relating to the city or government; relating to any man as a member of a community; not in anarchy, not wild, not without rule or government; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical: as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*;—not natural: as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death;—not military: as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war;—not criminal: as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution;—civilized, not barbarous; well-bred, civilized, gentle of manners, affable, complacent, mannerly, compliant, desirous to please, not rude, not brutal, not coarse; grave, sober, not gay or showy (*Milton*); relating to the ancient consular or imperial government: as, *civil* law. *Sidney.*

Ci-vil'i-ān, *s.* (Lat. *civilis*) one who professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

Ci-vil-i-sā-tion, *s.* a law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVIL'ITY, **Ci-vil'i-ty**, *s.* (*civil*) freedom from barbarity, the state of being civilized; complacence, complacency, affability, urbanity, good-breeding, complaisance, obligingness, mannerliness, court, desire of pleasing, rule of decency.

Civ'il-ize, *v. a.* (*civil*) to reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

Civ'il-i-zér, *s.* he who reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he who teaches the rules and customs of civility.

Civ'il-ly, *ad.* in a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not criminally;

complaisantly, gently, without rudeness, without brutality: † without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

† **Cize**, *s.* (*incert. deriv.*) **SIZE**. *Grew.*

Cläck, *s.* (Germ. *klacken* to rattle) any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; used in contempt for the tongue;—the bell or clapper of a mill.

Cläck, *v. n.* to make a continued chinking noise; to let the tongue run.

Cläd, *pret. & pas. part.* of to clothe.

Clāim, *v. a.* (Lat. *clamo* to cry) to demand of right, to require authoritatively; to challenge, to assert, not to beg as a favour, but to exact as due.

Clāim, *s.* a demand of any thing as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Clāim'a-ble, *a.* demandable as due.

Clāim'nt, **Clāim'ér**, *s.* one who demands what is unjustly detained by another.

Clām'bér, *v. n.* (*probably corrupted from climb*) to climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

Clāmm, *v. a.* (Sax. *clēman* to glue together) to clog with any glutinous matter.

Clām'mi-nēs, *s.* (*clammy*) **VISCOSITY**, viscosity, tenacity, glutinousness.

Clām'my, *a.* (*clamm*) **VISCOUS**, glutinous.

Clām'ór-ous, *a.* (*clamour*) **NOISY**, vociferous, turbulent, termagant, loud.

Clām'our, *s.* (Lat. *clamor*) **NOISE**, outcry, exclamation, vociferation.

Clām'our, *v. n.* to make outcries, to exclaim, cry out, **VOCIFERATE**, roar in turbulence.

Clāmp, *s.* (French) a piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

Clāmp, *v. a.* to join a piece of wood fitted with the grain, to another piece of wood cross the grain, to preserve it from warping.

Clān, *s.* (Scotch *clān* children) a family, a **RACE**; a body or sect of persons in contempt.

Clān'cu-lār, *a.* (Lat. *clancularius*) **CLANDESTINE**, secret, private, hidden, obscure.

CLANDESTINE, **Clān-d's'tī-ne**, *a.* (Lat. *clandestinus*) clancular, secret, hidden, obscure, private, concealed, underhand, sly, fraudulent, done craftily: always in an ill sense.

Clāng, *s.* (Lat. *clangor*) a sharp, shrill noise, a clank, a clangour.

Clāng, *v. n.* (Lat. *clango*) to clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

Clāng'our, *s.* (Lat. *clangor*) a loud shrill sound, a clang; a clank.

Clāng'ous, *a.* making a loud shrill sound.

Clānk, *s.* (*clang*) a loud, shrill sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies; a clang, a clangour.

Clāp, *v. a.* (Sax. *clappan*) to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to put one thing to another in a hurry; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly; to praise by clapping the hands, to **APPLAUD**; to infect with venereal poison.

To clap up, to complete suddenly, without much precaution.

Clāp, *v. n.* to move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness to any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

Clāp, *s.* a loud noise made by sudden collision; sudden or unexpected act or motion (*Swift*);

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an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection, a gonorrhœa.

Clăp/pér, *s.* one who claps with his hands, an applauder; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.

†Clăp/pér-clăw, *v. a.* to tonguebeat, to scold. *Sb.*

Clăre ob-seure, *s.* (Lat. *clarus* *bright*, and *obscurus*) light and shade in painting.

Clări-chôrd, *s.* (Lat. *clarus* and *chorda*) a kind of old-fashioned spinet.

Clări-f-i-cătion, *s.* (clarify) the act of clearing liquors from impurities, PURIFICATION.

Clări-f-y, *v. a.* to PURIFY any liquor, to separate from feculences or impurities.

Clări-f-y, *v. n.* to clear up, to grow bright.

Clări-ôn, *s.* (Span. *clarin*) a kind of trumpet, a wind instrument of war.

Clări-ty, *s.* (Fr. *clarté*) BRIGHTNESS, splendour.

CLASH, Clăsh, *v. n.* (Dutch *kletsfen*) to make a noise by mutual collision, to hit, to strike one against another, to jar, knock, impinge, encounter, interfere; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction, to encounter, to fight; to contradict, to oppose. *L'Esfrange.*

CLASH, Clăsh, *v. a.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise; to gnash, dash, joll, collide.

Clăsh, *s.* a noisy collision of two bodies, COLLISION; opposition, contradiction. *Denham.*

Clăsp, *s.* (Dutch *chespe*) a hook to hold any thing together; an EMBRACE, *in contempt.*

Clăsp, *v. a.* to shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining (*Milton*); to hold with the hands extended; to enclose between the hands; to EMBRACE.

Clăsp'ér, *s.* the tendril or thread of a creeping plant, by which it clings to some other thing for support.

Clăsp'knife, *s.* a knife which shuts or folds into the handle.

CLASS, Clăss, *s.* (Lat. *classis*) a rank, degree, or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson at school; a set of beings or things, a genus, kind, tribe, family, species, order, rank, sort, a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Clăss, *v. a.* to range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

Clăss'ic, Clăss'i-căl, *a.* (Lat. *classicus*) relating to antique authors; relating to literature; of the first order or rank.

Clăss'ic, *s.* (Lat. *classicus*) an authour of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authours. *Pope.*

†Clăss'is, *s.* (Lat.) order, sort, body of men. *Clar.*

Clăt'tér, *v. n.* (Sax. *clatrung*) to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to clang, to utter a noise by being struck together; to clack, to talk fast and idly.

Clăt'tér, *v. a.* to strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle; † to dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

Clăt'tér, *s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused NOISE.

Clăv'a-téd, *a.* (Lat. *clavatus*) knobbed, set with knobs. *Woodward.*

Clăve, *pret.* of to cleave; did cleave.

Clăv'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. *clavicula*) the collar bone.

Clăuge, *s.* (Lat. *clausula*) a sentence, a single part of a discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be con-

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strued together; an article, or particular stipulation.

Clăus'trăl, *a.* (Lat. *claustrum*) relating to a cloister, or monastery; CONVENTUAL.

Clău'sure, *s.* (Lat. *clausura*, *pron.* clău'zhure) CONFINEMENT; the act of shutting up; the state of being shut up.

Clăw, *s.* (Sax. *clawan*) the foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; the pincers or holders of a shell-fish: sometimes a hand, *in contempt.*

Clăw, *v. a.* to tear with nails or claws; to pull, as with the nails; to tear or scratch in general: to scratch or tickle. *Shakespeare.*

Clăw'éd, *a.* furnished with claws.

Clăy, *s.* (Welsh *clai*) unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form: *in poetry*, earth in general.

Clăy, *v. a.* to cover, or manure with clay.

Clăy'eöld, *a.* lifeless, DEAD; cold as the unanimated earth.

Clăy'pît, *s.* a pit where clay is dug.

Clăy'ey, *a.* (clay) consisting of clay, abounding with clay, argillaceous, argillous.

Clăy'ish, *a.* partaking of the nature of clay, containing particles of clay.

Clăy'mărl, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Clăen, *a.* (Sax. *clæne*) free from dirt or filth: as, clean water;—free from moral impurity, chaste, PURE; guiltless, INNOCENT; not foul with any loathsome disease, not leprous; not bungling, feat, DEXTEROUS; as, a clean trick, a clean leap, a clean boxer; elegant, NEAT; not unweildy, not uselessly encumbered. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.—Waller.*

Clăen, *ad.* without miscarriage, in a dexterous way; † quite perfectly, fully, completely.

Clăen, *v. a.* to cleanse, to free from filth.

Clăen'li-ly, *ad.* in a clean manner, cleanly.

Clăen'li-něs, *s.* freedom from dirt or filth; NEATNESS of dress, purity, the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

Clăen'ly, *a.* free from dirtiness, careful to avoid filth, pure in person; that makes cleanliness (*Prior*); PURE, immaculate, INNOCENT: nice, addressful, artful. *L'Esfrange.*

Clăen'ly, *ad.* elegantly, neatly; cleanlyly, without nastiness.

Clăen'něs, *s.* NEATNESS, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness, natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, INNOCENCE.

Clăen'se, *v. a.* (Sax. *clænsian*) to clean from filth or dirt by washing or rubbing, to depure; to purify from guilt; to deterge, to free from noxious humours by purgation; to free from leprosy (*Mark*); to scour, to rid of all offensive things. *Addison.*

Clăen'sér, *s.* (*in physic*) that which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

CLEAR, Clăar, *a.* (Fr. *clair*) BRIGHT, luminous; pellucid, dilucid, TRANSPARENT; sharp, perspicacious, prompt, ACUTE (*Milton*); CHEERFUL, not clouded with care or anger (*Milton*); free from clouds, cloudless, SERENE: unmingled, PURE; not ambiguous; not obscure; direct, express, plain, dilucid, explicit, perspicuous, indisputable, undeniable, evident, manifest, obvious; unspotted, guiltless, INNOCENT; free from embarrassment or encumbrances, out of debt; vacant, unobstructed, unencumbered; unentangled, at a safe distance from any danger, or enemy (*Sb.*); canorous, sound-

ing distinctly, plainly, articulately: † distinguishing, judicious, intelligible: used of persons in common colloquy.

Clear, *ad.* plainly, not obscurely: † clean, quite, completely. *L'Estrange.*

Clear, *v. n.* to grow bright, *with, sometimes*, up; to recover transparency: to be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

Clear, *v. a.* to make bright by removing opacous bodies, to brighten; to **EXPLAIN**, to solve, to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to vindicate, defend, **JUSTIFY**; to absolve, discharge, acquit of a crime; to free from any thing offensive or obnoxious; to free from embarrassment; to clarify, **PURIFY** liquors; to gain without deduction: to confer judgment or knowledge. *Addison's Spectator.*

To clear a ship at the custom-house, to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by paying the customs.

Clear'ance, *s.* (clear) a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom house.

Clear'er, *s.* brightener, purifier, enlightener.

Clear'ly, *ad.* brightly, luminously; plainly, obviously; acutely, with discernment; without by-ends, honestly; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEAR'NESS, **Clear'nēss**, *s.* **BRIGHTNESS**, lustre, splendour; **TRANSPARENCY**; distinctness, plainness, obviousness, manifestness, explicitness, perspicuity, perspicuousness; sincerity, **HONESTY**, plain dealing; freedom from imputation of ill. *Shakespeare.*

Clear'sight-ēd, *a.* discerning, **JUDICIOUS**.

Clear'starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

Cleave, *v. n.* (Sax. cleofan) to **ADHERE**, to stick, to hold to; to **LEAGUE**, to unite in concord and interest; to be concomitant to, to be united with.

Cleave, *v. a.* to split, to divide with violence; to divide, to part naturally. *Deut.*

Clear'vēr, *s.* a butcher's instrument.

Clef, *s.* (in music, Fr. clef) a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin, † a cliff.

Cleft, *part. pass.* of to cleave.

CLEFT, **Cleft**, *s.* (cleave) a space made by the separation of parts, a crack, crevice, chap, chasm, chink, flan, cranny, fissure.

Cleft'graft, *v. a.* to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the branch.

Clem'en-cy, *s.* (Lat. clementia) mercy, mercifulness, remission of severity; willingness to spare, tenderness in punishing: mildness, softness. *Dryden.*

Clem'ent, *a.* (Lat. clemens) mild, gentle, merciful, kind, **TENDER**, compassionate.

Clér'gy, *s.* (Fr. clergé) a body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLÉR'GYMAN, **Clér'gy-mān**, *s.* a man in holy orders, a clerk, a churchman, a minister, a pastor, a reverend, an ecclesiastic, a man set apart for ministration of holy things, not a laic.

Clér'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. clericus) relating to the clergy; as, a clerical man, a man in orders.

Clerk, *s.* (Lat. clericus, *pron.* * clark) a **CLERGYMAN**; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer, a book-keeper; an under writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds; the layman who reads the responses in the church.

* **Clerk'ship**, *s.* the office of a clerk of any kind; scholarship, **LEARNING**.

Clév'er, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) dexterous, **SKILFUL** just, fit, proper, commodious: † well-shaped, handsome. *Arbutnot.*

Clév'er-ly, *ad.* in a clever manner.

Clév'er-nēss, *s.* **SKILFULNESS**, dexterity, skill, accomplishment.

Clew, *s.* (Sax. clywe) thread wound upon a bottom, a ball of thread; a guide, a direction: *because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.*

Click, *v. n.* (Dutch klicken) to klick, to make a sharp, small, successive noise.

Click'ér, **Klick'ér**, *s.* the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door inviting customers, a barker; the servant who attends at and works in a shoemaker's shop.

Click'et, *s.* (click) the knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

Cl'ient, *s.* (Lat. cliens) one who applies to an advocate or attorney for counsel or defence: † a dependant. *Ben Jonson.*

Cl'ient-ēd, *p. a.* supplied with clients.

Cl'ient-ship, *s.* the condition of a client.

Cliff, *s.* (Sax. clif) a steep rock; a broken craggy rock (*Skinner*); † a mark in music.

Cli-māc'tér, *s.* (Greek) a certain progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Cli-māc-tēr'ic, **Cli-māc-tēr'i-cāl**, *a.* containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Cl'imate, *s.* (Gr. κλίμα a clime) a space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles, in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator: *in the common and popular sense*, a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Cl'imate, *v. n.* (*used only by Shak.*) to inhabit.

Cl'imāx, *s.* (Gr. κλίμαξ) gradation, ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sense rises gradually.

Climb, *v. n.* (Sax. climan) to ascend up any place; to mount up by mean of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

Climb, *v. a.* to ascend, to mount. *Shakespear.*

Climb'ér, *s.* one who mounts or scales any place or thing, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of an herb.

Clime, *s.* (*a contraction chiefly used by Poets*) climate; region, tract of earth.

Clinch, *v. a.* (Sax. clyniga) to hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm, to fix; as, to clinch an argument.

Clinch, *s.* a word used in a double meaning, a pun, quibble, equivocation, **AMBIGUITY**; a nail caught on the other side, and doubled; a word taken in a different meaning, and doubled in sense, is likewise called a clinch.

Clinch'ér, *s.* a **CRAMP**, a holdfast, a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

Cling, *v. n.* (Dan. clynger) to hang upon by twining round, to stick to, to hold fast upon; to adhere as followers or friends: † to dry up, consume, waste, pine away. *Sh.'s Macbeth.*

Cling'y, *a.* apt to cling; adhesive, viscous.

Clín'ic, **Clín'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. κλίνω to lie down) bedridden, sick, sick beyond hopes of recovery.

CLO

A clinical lecture, a discourse on a disease, made by the bed of the patient.
A clinical convert, one who is converted on his death bed.
Clínk, *v. a.* (*from the sound*) to strike so as to make a small, sharp, interrupted noise.
Clínk, *v. n.* to utter a small, sharp sound.
Clínk, *s.* a sharp successive noise, a knocking: † a knocker. *Spenser.*
Clín'quánt, *s.* (French) tinsel, false glitter, gaudery, FINERY.
Clín'quánt, *a.* dressed in embroidery, in spangles, in false glitter, or tinsel finery. *Shakespeare.*
Clip, *v. a.* (Sax. clippan) to EMBRACE, by throwing the arms round,—to hug, to enfold in the arms; to cut with sheers; *with, sometimes, off*—to diminish coin, by pairing off the edges; to curtail, cut short: † to confine, to hold, to contain. *Shakespeare.*
Clíp'pér, *s.* one who debases coin by cutting.
Clíp'píng, *s.* the part cut or clipped off.
Clōak, *s.* (Sax. clach) the outer garment, with which the rest are covered; a concealment, a cover, a screen; a SHELTER.
Clōak, *v. a.* to cover with a cloak; to hide, cover, screen, CONCEAL.
Clōak'bāg, *s.* a portmanteau, a leather bag in which clothes are carried.
Clōck, *s.* (Weish cloce) a machine to measure time, and tell the hour of the day; flowers, or inverted work about the ankle of a stocking: † an insect called a beetle.
Clōck'mā-kér, *s.* one who makes clocks.
Clōd, *s.* (Sax. clud) a lump of earth or clay, such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together; a turf, sod, the ground; any thing concreted together in a cluster, a CONCRETION; a lump, a mass of metal; any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the *body* of man compared with his *soul*; a dull stupid fellow, a dolt, a BLOCKHEAD.
Clōd, *v. n.* to gather into concretions, to clot, to coagulate, to CONCRETE.
Clōd, *v. a.* to pelt with clods.
Clōd'dy, *a.* consisting of earth or clods, earthy; muddy, miry, mean, gross, base (*Shak.*); full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Clōd'pate, *s.* a thickskull, dolt, BLOCKHEAD.
Clōd'pā-tēd, *a.* STUPID, thoughtless.
Clōd'pōll, *s.* a thickskull, dolt, BLOCKHEAD.
Clōg, *v. a.* (*incert. etymol.*) to load with something that may hinder motion, to encumber with shackles, to impede by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron; to hinder, to OBSTRUCT, to load, BURDEN, embarrass.
Clōg, *v. n.* to be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter: † to coalesce, to adhere: corruptly used for *clot* or *clod*. *Evans.*
Clōg, *s.* a load, a weight, any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion, encumbrance, impediment, hindrance, OBSTRUCTION; a kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.
Clōg'li-nēss, *s.* the state of being cloggy.
Clōg'gy, *a.* that has the power of clogging up; apt to clog.
Clōis'tér, *s.* (Sax. claufter) a religious retirement, a CONVENT; a peristyle, a PIAZZA.
Clōis'tér, *v. a.* to shut up in a convent, to immure, to CONFINÉ, to shut up from the world.
Clōis'tér-al, *a.* SOLITARY, retired; religiously

CLO

recluse, monastic, CONVENTUAL.
Clōis'tér-ēd, *p. a.* inhabiting cloisters, CONVENTUAL; built with peristyles or piazzas.
Clōis'trés, *s.* (cloister) a nunn, a CONVENTUAL.
Clōmb, *pret. of* to climb; did clime.
Clōom, *v. a.* (*corrupted from clamm*) to close or shut up with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*
Clōse, *v. a.* (Fr. clos) to shut, to lay together; to end, conclude, finish; to enclose, CONFINÉ, reposit (*Shak.*); to unite fractures, to consolidate fissures, to join.
Clōse, *v. n.* to coalesce, to join its own parts together.
To close upon, to agree upon, to join in. *To close with*, or *in with*, to come to an agreement with, to comply with, to unite with. *To close with*, to grapple with in wrestling.
Clōse, *s.* any thing shut, without outlet; a small enclosed field.
Clōse, *s.* the manner of shutting; the time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; pause, rest, CESSATION; end, CONCLUSION.
Clōse, *a.* shut fast, so as to leave no part open: as, a *close* box;—having no vent, having no inlet, secret, private, not to be seen through; confined, stagnant, without ventilation; compact, dense, solid, FIRM, without interstices or vacuities; VISCOUS, glutinous, not volatile; BRIEF, concise, compressed, without exuberance or digression; joined, without any intervening distance of space, whether of time or place; PROXIMATE; approaching nearly, straight, narrow: as, a *close* alley;—admitting small distance (*Dryden*); undiscovered, without any token by which one may be found (*Shak.*); HIDDEN, secret, not revealed (*Spenser*); TRUSTY, having the quality of secrecy; SLY, crafty, having an appearance of concealment; attentive, without wandering, without deviation; HOME, full to the point (*Dryden*); SOLITARY, retired; secluded from communication: as, a *close* prisoner;—dark, cloudy,—sultry, hot: *applied to the weather.*
Clōse, *ad.* nearly; densely; secretly: it has the same meanings as *closely*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective. It is sometimes used *adverbially* by itself, but more frequently in composition.
Clōse'bānd-ēd, *a.* thick ranged, in close order; secretly leagued. *Milton.*
Clōse'bōd-i-ēd, *a.* made to fit the body exactly.
Clōse'hānd-ēd, *a.* covetous, AVARICIOUS.
Clōse'pēnt, *a.* shut close, without vent.
Clōs'ly, *ad.* without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly, proximately; attentively; slyly, secretly; without deviation.
Clōse'nēss, *s.* (close) the state of being shut; the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet; narrowness, straitness; want of air or ventilation; FIRMNESS, compactness, solidity; SOLITUDE, recluseness, retirement; SECRECY, privacy; AVARICE, covetousness; CONNEXION, dependence; PROXIMITY, nearness.
Clōsér, *s.* a finisher, a concluder.
Clōse-stōl, *s.* a chamber implement.
Clōs'et, *s.* (close) a cabinet, a small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities and valuable things.
Clōs'et, *v. n.* to shut up, or conceal, in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*
Clōsure, *s.* (close, *pron.* clō'zhūre) the act of shut-

ting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts enclosing, enclosure: † conclusion, end. *Shakespeare.*
 Clôt', *s.* (Dutch *klotte a mafs*) CONCRETION, coagulation, grume. *Bacon.*
 Clôt', *v. n.* to form into clots, or clods, to hang together; to CONCRETE; to become gross.
 Clóth', *s.* (Sax. *clath*) any thing woven for dress or covering; drapery; the piece of thin linen spread upon a table; the canvas upon which pictures are delineated; any texture put to a particular use (*Hayward*); † dress, raiment (*Quarles*). *Cloth*, taken absolutely, means a texture of wool.
 Clóth'e', *v. a.* to invest with garments, to cover with dress, from cold and injuries; to adorn with dress, to DRESS, to invest, as with clothes; to furnish or provide with clothes.
 Clóth'e's, *s. pl.* (cloth) apparel, DRESS.
 Clóth'i'er, *s.* (cloth) a maker of woollen cloth, a clothworker.
 Clóth'ing, *s.* (*part.*) DRESS of all kinds.
 Clóth'wórk, *s.* drapery, woollen manufacture, the trade of making cloth.
 Clóth'wórk-ér, *s.* a woollen manufacturer.
 Clóth's, *s.* (*pl.* of cloth) pieces of cloth.
 Clóth'sh'eär-ér, *s.* one who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.
 Cló'tpóll, *s.* a thickskull, a BLOCKHEAD; the head in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 Cló't'tér, *v. n.* (Dutch *klotteren*) to CONCRETE, coagulate, gather into lumps. *Dryden.*
 Cló't'ty, *a.* (clot) full of clods; CONCRETED, grumous, full of concretions. *Mortimer.*
 Clóud, *s.* (*unknown etymol.*) the dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, marks, or stains, in stones and other bodies; any thing that spreads wide: as, a crowd, a multitude.
 Clóud, *v. a.* to darken with clouds, to cover with clouds, to dim, to OBSCURE; to make of fullen and gloomy appearance (*Milton*); to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*
 Clóud, *v. n.* to grow cloudy, to grow dark or obscure with clouds.
 Clóud'cápt, *a.* topped with clouds, touching the clouds. *Shakespeare.*
 Clóud'cóm-péll-íng, *a.* compelling or forcing the clouds. *Dryden.*
 Clóud'i-ly, *ad.* (cloudy) with clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.
 Clóud'i-néss, *s.* state of being covered with clouds, DARKNESS; want of brightness, as of stones which have dark veins.
 Clóud'léss, *a.* void of clouds, CLEAR, unclouded; BRIGHT, luminous; lightsome, pure, undarkened.
 Clóud'y, *a.* covered with clouds, nubilous, obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible (*Watts*); gloomy of look, MELANCHOLY, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins, not bright, wanting lustre.
 Clóve, *pret.* of to cleave; did cleave.
 Clóve, *s.* (Fr. *clou*) a valuable spice; a division of a head of garlic.
 Clóve-gíl'lý-flów-ér, *s.* a fragrant flower.
 Cló'ven, *part. pass.* of to cleave.
 Cló'ven-fóot-éd, Cló'ven-hóof-éd, *a.* having the foot divided into two parts, not a round hoof, bifurcous. *Dryden.*
 Cló'vér, Cló'vér-gráfs, *s.* (Sax. *clæfar*) a species of trefoil.

To live in clover, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle.*
 Cló'vér-éd, *a.* covered with clover.
 Clóugh, *s.* (Sax.) the cleft of a hill, a cliff.
 Clóugh, *s.* (*in commerce*) an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turns of the scale in retaling the commodity.
 Clóut, *s.* (Sax. *clut*) a cloth for any mean use; a patch upon a shoe or coat; *anciently*, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot (*Shak.*); an iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.
 Clóut, *v. a.* to BOTCH, patch, cobble, mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth.
 Clóut'éd, *p. a.* (*corruptly used for clotted*) CONCRETED, coagulated, congealed. *Gay.*
 Clóut'ér-ly, *a.* (clout) clumsy, AWKWARD.
 CLOWN, Cló'w'n, *s.* (*doubtful etymol.*) a rustic, a boor, a swain, a country fellow, a churl, hob, lout, hind, put, carle, peasant, bumpkin, a coarse, ill-bred man.
 Cló'w'n-ér-y, *s.* CLOWNISHNESS, rudeness; ill-breeding, churlishness, BRUTISHNESS.
 CLOWN'ISH, Cló'w'n'ish, *a.* (clown) consisting of rustics or clowns (*Dryden*); coarse, rough, rugged (*Spenser*); uncivil, rude, ill-bred, ill-mannered, chuff, boorish, loutish, bumpkinly, rustic; clumsy, ungainly, AWKWARD. *Prior.*
 Cló'w'n'ish-ly, *ad.* coarsely, rudely, brutally.
 CLOWNISHNESS, Cló'w'n'ish-néss, *s.* (clownish) rusticity, coarseness, unpolished rudeness, chuffiness, boorishness, churlishness, clownery, incivility, ill-breeding; brutality, BRUTISHNESS.
 Clóy, *v. a.* (Fr. *enclouer*, to nail up, to stop up) to SATIATE, to fate, to fill beyond desire, to surfeit, to fill to loathing: to spike, to nail up guns by driving a spike into the touchhole.
 Clóy'léss, *a.* that of which too much cannot be had, that cannot cause loathing or satiety. *Sh.*
 Clóy'mént, *s.* (cloy) SATIETY, repletion beyond appetite. *Shakespeare.*
 Clúb, *s.* (Welsh *clwppa*) a heavy stick; a staff intended for office; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot, SHARE, or dividend of a reckoning paid by the company in just proportions; a SOCIETY, a coterie, an assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions: concurrence, contribution, joint charge.
 Clúb, *v. n.* to contribute to a common expence in settled proportions; to join to one effect, to contribute separate powers to one end.
 Clúb, *v. a.* to pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*
 Clúb'héad-éd, *a.* having a thick head.
 Clúb-láw, *s.* regulation by force, the law of arms. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Clúb'róm, *s.* the room in which a club or company assembles.
 Clúck, *v. n.* (Sax. *cloccan*) to chuck, chuckle, call chickens, as a hen.
 Clúmp, *s.* (lump) a shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions; a cluster of trees, a tuft of trees or shrubs.
 Clúmps, *s.* a numskull, a BLOCKHEAD. *Skinner.*
 Clúm'si-ly, *ad.* (clumsy) awkwardly, without readiness, nimbleness, or grace.
 Clúm'si-néss, *s.* (clumsy) AWKWARDNESS.
 Clúm'sy, *a.* (Dutch *lompfch stupid*) AWKWARD, heavy, artless, unhandy, without dexterity, readiness, or grace: used of persons, actions, or things.
 Clúng, *pret. & part. pass.* of to cling.
 Clúng, *a.* wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold. *Johnson.*
 Clúng, *v. n.* to dry as wood does when laid up after being cut.

COA

Clūs'tér, *s.* (Sax. clyster) a BUNCH, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together: † a body of people collected: *used in contempt.* *Shakespeare.*
Clūs'tér, *v. n.* to grow in bunches, to gather into bunches, to congregate.
Clūs'tér, *v. a.* to collect any thing in bodies.
Clūs'tér-y, *a.* (cluster) growing in clusters.
Clutch, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to hold in the hand, to gripe, grasp, SEIZE; to comprise, to grasp (*Collier*); to contract, to double the hand so as to seize and hold fast.
Clutch, *s.* the gripe, grasp, SEIZURE.
Clutch'es, *s. plu.* the paws, the talons; hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.
Clūt'tér, *s.* (clatter) a noise, bustle, a busy tumult, hurry, clamour. *A low word.*
Clūt'tér, *v. n.* to make a noise, or bustle.
Clýs'tér, *s.* (Gr. *χλυσήρ*) an injection into the anus. *Arbutnot.*
Co-a-cér'vate, *v. a.* (Lat. *coacervo*) to accumulate, to HEAP up together.
Co-āç-ér-vā'tion, *s.* the act of heaping together, the state of being heaped together, a HEAP, an accumulation.
Cōach, *s.* (Fr. *coche*) a carriage of state.
Cōach, *v. a.* to carry in a coach. *Pope.*
Cōach'bōx, *s.* the seat the driver sits upon.
Cōach'hīre, *s.* the money paid for the use of a hired coach.
Cōach'hōūse, *s.* the house in which the coach is kept from the weather.
Cōach'mā-kér, *s.* the artificer whose trade is to make coaches.
Cōach'mān, *s.* the driver of a coach.
Co-āct', *v. a.* (*not used*) to act together. *Shak.*
Co-āct'ion, *s.* (Lat. *coactus*) compulsion, FORCE—either restraining or compelling.
Co-āct'ive, *a.* (coact) having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory, done by force, coercive, restrictive. *Raleigh.*
Co-ād-jū'mēnt, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *adjumentum*) mutual assistance. *Johnson.*
Co-ād-jū'tānt, *a.* (Lat. *con* with, and *adjuto* to help) helping co-operative, operating. *Philips.*
Co-ād-jū'tór, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *adjutor*) a fellow helper, a co-operator, an assistant, an associate.
Co-ād-jū'vān-cy, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *adjuvo*) help, concurrent help, coëfficiency, co-operation.
Co-ād-u-nī'tion, *s.* (Lat. *con*, *ad*, and *unitio*) the conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*
Co-āg-mēnt', *v. a.* (Lat. *con* and *agmen* an army) to congregate or HEAP together.
Co-āg-mēn-tā'tion, *s.* collection, HEAP, or coacervation into one mass; union, conjunction.
Co-āg'u-la-ble, *a.* (coagulate) that is capable of concretion, congealable.
Co-āg'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *coagulo*) to CONCRETE, to curdle, to force into concretions: as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.
Co-āg'u-late, *v. n.* to CONCRETE, to curdle, to run into concretions, or congelations.
Co-āg-u-lā'tion, *s.* CONCRETION, congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulation.
Co-āg'u-la-tīve, *a.* concretive, that has the power of causing concretion or coagulation.
Co-āg'u-la-tór, *s.* (coagulate) that which causes coagulation.
Coal, *s.* (Sax. *col*) the common fossil fuel; the

COB

cinder of scorched wood, charcoal; fire, any thing flamed or ignited. *Sb. Dryden.*
Cōal, *v. a.* to char, to chark, to burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with coal. *Camden.*
Cōal-blāck, *a.* black in the highest degree, of the colour of coal.
Cōal'bōx, *s.* a box to carry coal to the fire.
Cōal'ér-y, *s.* a place where coal is found, dug, and sold, a coal-work.
Co-a-lēsc'e', *v. n.* to unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other, to adhere, to grow together; to LEAGUE, join, unite.
Co-a-lēs'cēnce, *s.* the act of coalescing; CONCRETION, adhesion, UNION.
Cōal'hōūse, *s.* a place where coals are kept.
Co-a-lī'tion, *s.* (Lat. *coalesco*, *coalitum*) UNION in one mass or body, conjunction of separate parts in one whole, CONCRETION.
Cōal'mīne, **Cōal'pīt**, *s.* a mine, or pit in which coal is dug.
Cōal'wōrk, *s.* a coalery.
Cōal'y, *a.* (coal) containing coal.
Co-āp-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *apto*) the adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
Co-ārc'ē', **Co-ārc'ē'tate**, *v. a.* (L. *coarcto*) to STRAITEN, to tighten, to confine into a narrow compass; to contract power, to coerce, to RESTRAIN.
Co-ārc-tā'tion, *s.* a straitening, confinement, restraint to a narrow space, contraction of any space, coaction, RESTRAINT of liberty.
Cōarse, *a.* (*unknown etymol.*) not refined, not separated from impurities, crass, thick; not soft or fine: *used of cloth of which the threads are large*; —rough of manners, UNCIVIL; inelegant, unpolished, RUDE; not nicely expert, unfinished by art or education; not nice, not elegant, vile, MEAN.
Cōars'ely, *ad.* without fineness, without refinement; rudely, inelegantly, meanly.
Cōars'ēn'ēss, *s.* impurity, grossness, unrefined state, crassitude, THICKNESS; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; roughness, homeliness, RUDENESS of manners; want of nicety, MEANNESS.
Cōast, *s.* (Lat. *costa*) the edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore.
The coast is clear, (a proverbial expression) the danger is over, the enemies have marched off.
Cōast *v. n.* to sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.
Cōast, *v. a.* to sail by, to sail near to. *Addison.*
Cōast'ér, *s.* one who sails by the shore.
Cōat, *s.* (Fr. *cotte*) the upper garment; petticoat, the lower part of a woman's dress; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the hair or fur of a beast, the covering of any animal; any tegument, tunic, or covering; that upon which the enigns armorial are portrayed.
Cōat, *v. a.* to cover, to invest, to overspread; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.
Cōx, *v. a.* (*a low word, of uncert. derivation*) to wheedle, to humour, to FLATTER.
Cōx'ér, *s.* a wheedler, a FLATTERER.
Cōb', *s.* (*a low word, Sax. cop*) the head; the top.
Cōb', *s.* a sea-fowl: in some provinces, a spider; whence *cobweb*.
Cōb'ālt, *s.* (*in nat. history*) MARCASITE.
Cōb'ble, *v. a.* (Dutch *kobler*) to mend any thing coarsely: generally to mend shoes; to BOTCH, to do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Cöbblér, *s.* a mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general, a botcher.

Cöb'iron, *s.* (*pron.* cöb'i-ürn) a handiron.

Cöb'nüt, *s.* a boy's game; the conquering nut.

Cöb'swän, *s.* the head or leading swan.

Cöb'web, *s.* the web or net of a spider.

Cöc'cifer-üs, *a.* (*Gr.* κόκκος, and *Lat.* fero) bearing berries.

Cöch'ineal, *s.* (*Span.* cochinilla, a woodlouse, *pron.* cöch'i-néal) an insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.

Cöch'le-a-ry, *a.* (*Lat.* cochlea a screw) screwform, having the form of a screw.

Cöch'le-a-ted, *a.* of a screwed or turbinated form.

Cöck, *s.* (*Sax.* cocc) the male to the hen, a domestic fowl remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage, a chanticler; the male of any small bird; the weathercock that shews the direction of the wind by turning; a spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop; the notch of an arrow; the part of a lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; a conqueror, a leader, a governing man: as, the cock of a club; —a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance.

Cock on the hoop, triumphant, exulting, in high glee.

Cöck, *v. a.* to set erect, to hold bolt upright; as a cock holds his head; —to set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

Cöck, *v. n.* to strut, to walk with affected dignity, to hold up the head and look big, pert, or menacing; to train or use fighting cocks.

Cöck, *in composition*, signifies small or little.

Cöck-äde, *s.* (cock) a riband worn in the hat.

Cöck'a-trice, *s.* (*Sax.* cocc a cock, and *atter* a serpent) a serpent supposed to arise from a cock's egg, a basilisk. *Shak. Bacon.*

Cöck'bawd, *s.* a PIMP, a fleshmonger.

Cöck'boat, *s.* a very small ship's boat.

Cöck'broth, *s.* broth made by boiling a cock.

Cöck'crowing, *s.* the time at which cocks crow, early morning.

Cöck'ér, *s.* (cock) one who follows the barbarous sport of cockfighting.

Cöck'ér, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to cede, to FONDLE, to indulge. *Locke.*

Cöck'ér-él, *s.* (cock) a young cock. *Shak.*

Cöck'et, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a certificate of goods entered at the custom-house.

Cöck'figbt, *s.* a battle or match of cocks.

Cöck'hörse, *ad.* on horseback; triumphantly, exultingly. *Prior.*

Cöck'le, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a small shell-fish.

Cöck'le, *v. n.* to contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle.

Cöck'led, *a.* (cockle) shelled; or, perhaps, cochleate, turbinated. *Shakespeare.*

Cöck'le-stäirs, *s.* winding or spiral stairs.

Cöck'löft, *s.* the room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

Cöck'mäs-tér, *s.* one who breeds game cocks.

Cöck'match, *s.* cockfight for a prize.

Cöck'ney, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a native of London, by way of contempt; an effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen. *Shakespeare.*

Cöck'pit, *s.* the area where cocks fight; the orlop or lowest deck of a ship.

Cöcks'cömb, *s.* (*in botany*) lousewort, a plant.

Cöck'shüt, *s.* the close of the evening, at which time poultry go to rest.

Cöck'sure, *ad.* (*pron.* cöck'shüre) confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. *A word of contempt. Shak. Pope.*

Cöck'swain, *Cox'swain*, *s.* (*Sax.* coggswain) he who steers and commands *pro tempore* the boat; he who steers the admiral or captain.

Cö'coz, **Cä'coa**, *s.* (*in botany*) the chocolate nut.

Cöc'tile, *a.* (*Lat.* coctilis) made by baking, as a brick.

Cöc'tion, *s.* (*Lat.* coctio) the act of boiling.

Cöd', *s.* (*Sax.* codde) any case, husk, hull, or pod in which seeds are lodged.

Cöd', *v. n.* to produce cods or pods.

Cöd', **Cöd'fish**, *s.* a sea-fish.

Cöd', *s.* (*in anatomy*) the bag inclosing the testes.

Cöd'dérs, *s.* gatherers of peas. *Johnson.*

Cöde, *s.* (*Lat.* codex) a book of the civil law.

Cöd'i-cil, *s.* (*Lat.* codicillus) an appendage, or addition to a will.

Co-dille, *s.* (*French*) a term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*

Cöd'le, *v. a.* (*Lat.* coquo to boil) to PARBOIL, to soften by the heat of water.

Cöd'ling, *s.* the name of an apple.

Co-ö'f-fi-ca-cy, *s.* (*Lat.* con with, and efficacia efficacy) the power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

Co-ö'f-fi-cien-cy, *s.* (coefficient) co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end, a joint endeavour.

Co-ö'f-fi-cient, *a.* (*Lat.* con, efficio) acting in conjunction with something else, co-operative.

Co-ö'mp'tion, *s.* (*Lat.* coemptio) the act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing, monopoly.

Co-ö'quäl, *a.* (*Lat.* con and equalis) equal, being of the same rank or dignity with another, equivalent.

Co-e-quäl'i-ty, *s.* the state of being coequal, equivalence.

Co-ér'cé, *v. a.* (*Lat.* coerco) to RESTRAIN, to keep in order by force.

Co-ér'ci-ble, *a.* restrainable, may be restrained, that ought to be restrained.

Co-ér'cion, *s.* (coerce) penal RESTRAINT, check, force, compulsion.

Co-ér'cive, *a.* (coerce) that has the power of laying restraint, compulsive, compulsory, forcible, that has the authority of restraining by punishment.

Co-ös-sén'tial, *a.* (*Lat.* con and essentia) participating of the same essence.

Coessential'ity, *s.* (*pron.* co-ös-sén-shi-äl'i-ty) participation of the same essence.

Co-e-tä-ne-ös, *a.* (*Lat.* con and ætas) of the same age with another, coeval, coævous, COTEMPORARY; with to.

Co-e-tér'näl, *a.* (*Lat.* con and æternus) equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

Co-e-tér'näl-ly, *ad.* in a state of equal eternity with another.

Co-e-tér'nä-ty, *s.* (coeternal) existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

Co-ö'väl, **Co-ö'vöüs**, *a.* (*Lat.* coævus) of the same age, coetaneous, COTEMPORARY, of the same age with another; with with.

Co-ö'väl, *s.* a cotemporary; one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life. *Pope.*

Co-ö'x-ist', *v. n.* (*Lat.* con and existo) to exist at the same time; with with.

Co-ex-istence, *s.* existence at the same time with another; *with* with.
Co-ex-tend', *v. a.* (L. *con* and *extendo*) to extend to the same space or duration with another.
Co-ex-tension, *s.* the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another. *Hale.*
Coff'ee, *s.* (Arabic) the berries of the coffee-tree; an infusion of coffee-berries.
Coff'ee-house, *s.* a house where coffee is sold, and the guests supplied with newspapers.
Coff'ee-mān, *s.* one who keeps a coffee-house.
Coff'ee-pot, *s.* a pot to make coffee in.
Coff'ēr, *s.* (Sax. *cofre*) a chest generally for keeping money: † treasure. *Bacon.*
Coff'ēr, *v. a.* to treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*
Coff'ēr-ēr, *s.* a principal officer of the king's household. *Coxwell.*
Coff'in, *s.* (Fr. *coffre*) a box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pie (*Sb.*); a paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.
Coff'in, *v. a.* to enclose in a coffin.
Cog', *v. a.* (*unc. deriv.*) to FLATTER, to wheedle, to sooth by adulatory speeches (*Sb.*); to obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*
To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall, to falsify. *Dryden.*
Cog', *v. n.* to lie; to wheedle. *Tusser. Sb.*
Cog', *s.* the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
Cog', *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.
Cog'en-cy, *s.* (cogent) FORCE, strength; power of compelling, conviction. *Locke.*
Cog'ent, *a.* (Lat. *cogens* *compelling*) FORCIBLE, resistless, convincing, powerful, having the power to compel conviction. *Prior.*
Cog'ent-ly, *ad.* with resistless force, forcibly, so as to force conviction.
Cog'g'er, *s.* (cog) a FLATTERER, a wheedler.
Cog'gle-stōne, *s.* (Ital. *cuogolo*) a little stone, a small pebble. *Skinner.*
Cog'i-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *cogito* *to think*) that may be thought on, what may be the subject of thought.
+Cog'i-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *cogito*) to THINK. *Johnson.*
Cog'i-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *cogitatio*) THOUGHT; the act of thinking; meditation, contemplation, mental speculation (*Milton.*); purpose, reflection previous to action. *Bacon.*
Cog'n'ate, *a.* (Lat. *con* *with*, and *natus* *born*) con-nate, begotten together, born with another; produced from the same stock, akin, participating of the same nature.
Cog'n-ā-tion, **Cog-nā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. *cognatio*) KIN-DRED, descent from the same original; RELATION, correspondence, affinity, participation of the same nature.
Cog'n-i-ſcē', *s.* (*in law*) he to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cæwell.*
Cog'n-i-sōr, *s.* (*in law*) he who passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.
Cog-nit'ion, *s.* (Lat. *cognitio*) knowledge, complete conviction. *Shakespeare.*
Cog'n-i-tive, *a.* (Lat. *cognitus*) having the power of knowing. *South's Sermons.*
Cog'n-i-za-ble, *a.* (Fr. *connoissable*) that falls under judicial notice, liable to be tried, judged, or examined.
Cog'n-i-zānce, *s.* (Fr. *connoissance*) judicial notice, trial, judicial authority; a badge by which any one is known. *Bacon.*
Cog-nōm'i-nāl, *a.* (Lat. *cognomen* *a surname*) having the same name.

Cog-nōm-i-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *cognomen*) a surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the Great. *Broxton.*
+Cog-nōs'cēnce, *s.* { Lat. *cognosco* } know-
+Cog-nōs'cēnce, *s.* { Fr. *connoissance* } ledge,
the state or act of knowing. *Johnson.*
Cog-nōs'cī-ble, *s.* { Lat. *cognosco* } may be
Cog-nōs'cī-ble, *s.* { Fr. *connoissable* } known,
being the object of knowledge.
Co-hāb'it, *v. n.* (Lat. *cohabito*) to dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife, to bed, to converse.
Co-hāb'i-tānt, *s.* an inhabitant of the same place.
Co-hāb-i-tā-tion, *s.* (cohabit) the act or state of inhabiting the same place with another; converse; the state of living together as married persons.
Co-bēir', *s.* (Lat. *coheres*) one of two or more among whom an inheritance is divided, a joint-heir.
Co-bēir'ēss, *s.* a woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women, a joint-heiress.
Co-hēre', *v. n.* (Lat. *cohæreo*) to stick together, to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass; to be well connected, to follow regularly in the order of discourse; † to suit, to fit, to be fitted (*Sb.*); to agree, to be consistent. *Johnson.*
Co-hē'rence, **Co-hē'ren-cy**, *s.* (Lat. *coherentia*) that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceed, so that they resist divulsion and separation; dependency, connection, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally; consistency in reasoning or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest. *Locke.*
Co-hē'rent, *a.* (Lat. *coherens*) sticking together, so as to resist separation: connected, united; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory to itself.
Co-hē'sion, *s.* (cohere) the act of sticking together; the state of union or inseparability; connection, dependence. *Locke.*
Co-hē'sive, *a.* (cohere) that has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.
Co-hē'sive-nēss, *s.* the quality of being cohesive, the quality of resisting separation.
Co'ho-bate, *v. a.* (*in chymistry*) to pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.
Co'ho-bā-tion, *s.* the process of a second distillation of the same liquor.
Co'hōrt, *s.* (Lat. *cohors*) a troop of soldiers in the Roman army consisting of about five hundred foot: *in poetical language*, a body of warriors.
+Co'hōr-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *cohortatio*) encouragement by words, incitement. *Johnson.*
Co'if, *s.* (Fr. *coëffe*) the head dress, coiffure; a commode, a lady's cap; a serjeant's cap, a quoin.
Co'if'ed, *a.* wearing a coif.
Co'if'ure, *s.* (Fr. *coëffure*) head dress. *Addison.*
Co'il, *v. a.* (Fr. *cueillir*) to gather into a narrow compass: as, to *coil* a rope, to wind it in a ring.
Co'il, *s.* a rope wound into a ring.
Co'il, *s.* (Ger. *kollern*) TUMULT, turmoil, bustle, stir, hurry, confusion.
Co'in, *s.* (French) a corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: often called *quoin*. *Shakespeare.*

Coin, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) money stamped with a legal impression, coinage; payment of any kind.

Hammond.

Coin, *v. a.* to mint or stamp metals for money; to make, to INVENT; to make or FORGE any thing in an *ill sense*.

Dryden.

Coinage, *s.* the art or practice of coining money; coin, money, stamped and legitimated metal; the charges of coining money; new production, invention (*Dryden*); FORGERY, invention.

Co-in-cide, *v. n.* (*Lat. coincido*) to fall upon the same point, to meet in the same point; to concur, agree with, be consistent with.

Co-in-ci-dence, *s.* the state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point; concurrence, congruity, consistency, agreement, tendency of many things to the same end, occurrence of many things at the same time; *with* with.

Co-in-ci-dent, *a.* (coincide) falling upon the same point (*Newton's Optics*); concurrent, consistent, equivalent; *with* with.

South.

Co-in-di-cation, *s.* (*Lat. con and indico*) many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Coin'er, *s.* (coin) a maker of money, a minter, a stamper of coin; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp, a maker of base money, a FORGER; an inventor.

Co-join, *v. n.* (*Lat. conjungo*) to join with another in the same office.

Shakespeare.

Cōis'tril, *s.* (*corrupted from kestrel, a degenerate hawk*) a COWARD, a runaway.

Shakespeare.

Cōit, *s.* (*Dutch kote a die*) a discus, a quoit, a thing thrown at a certain mark.

Co-ition, *s.* (*Lat. coitio*) copulation, the congress of the sexes, the act of GENERATION; the act by which two bodies come together.

Brown.

Cōke, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders, pit-coal charred.

Cōl'an-dér, *s.* (*Lat. colo to strain*) a STRAINER.

Co-lā'tion, *s.* (*Lat. colo*) the act of filtering or straining, filtration; PURIFICATION.

Cō-la-ture, *s.* (*Lat. colo*) the act of filtering or straining, filtration; PURIFICATION; the matter strained.

Cōl-bér-tine, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a kind of lace worn by women.

Congreve.

COLD, **Cōld**, *a.* (*Sax.*) void of heat, not warm, gelid, algid, algose, frigid, wanting warmth, being without heat; causing sense of cold, bleak, bleaky; chill, shivering, having sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile, not acrid (*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*); indifferent, frigid, wanting passion, wanting zeal; unconcerned, wanting ardour; unaffected, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial, not friendly; chaste, not heated by vitious appetite; not welcome, not received with kindness or warmth of affection; not hasty, not violent: not affecting the scent strongly, not having the scent strongly affected.

Shakespeare.

COLD, **Cōld**, *s.* the cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat, the frigorific power (*Shak.*); the want of warmth; the sensation of cold, coldness, chilness, algor, algidity, gelidity, frigidity, frigidness, bleakness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

Cōldly, *ad.* without heat; without concern, indifferently; without warmth of temper, without warmth of expression.

COLD/NESS, **Cōld'nēss**, *s.* (cold) want of heat; cold, chilness, frigidity, frigidness; power of causing the sensation of cold: unconcern, want of zeal, frigidity of temper, negligence, disregard; coyness, want of kindness; want of passion; chastity, exemption from vehement desire.

Cōle, *s.* (*Sax. cawl*) a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

Cōle'sēd, *s.* cabbage seed.

Mortimer.

Cōle'wōrt, *s.* a species of cabbage.

Cōl'ic, *s.* (*Lat. colicus*) a disorder of the stomach or bowels, attended with pain.

Cōl'ic, *a.* affecting the bowels.

Milton.

Cōl-lāp'sē, *v. n.* (*Lat. collabor, collapsus*) to fall together, to close so as that one side shall touch the other.

Arbutnot.

Cōl-lāp'sion, *s.* the act of closing or collapsing; the state of vessels closed.

Cōl'lār, *s.* (*Lat. collare*) a ring of metal put round the neck; the part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck; the part of dress that furrounds the neck.

To slip the collar, to get free, to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

A collar of brass, is a quantity bound up in one parcel.

Cōl'lār-bōne, *s.* the clavicle, the bones upon each side of the neck.

Cōl-lātē, *v. a.* (*Lat. confero, collatum*) to compare one thing of the same kind with another (*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*); to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to bestow, to confer, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice; *with* to.

Cōl-lāt'ér-āl, *a.* (*Lat. con with, and latus a side*) side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; not direct, not immediate (*Shak.*); concurrent, accompanying, concomitant: in genealogy, those who stand in equal relation to some common ancestor, co-ordinate, equal in relationship.

Cōl-lāt'ér-āl-ly, *ad.* side by side, indirectly; in collateral relation.

Cōl-lāt'ér-āl-nēss, *s.* co-ordination, co-ordinate-ness, equality in relationship.

Cōl-lā'tion, *s.* (*Lat. collatio*) comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind with another; the act of conferring or bestowing, a GIFT, the bestowment of an ecclesiastical benefice; a repast, a refreshment, a treat less than a feast.

Cōl-lā'tór, *s.* (collate) one who compares copies or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Cōl-league, *s.* (*Lat. collega*) a partner in office or employment; a compeer.

Phillips.

Cōl-lēague, *v. n.* to unite with.

Cōl-lēct, *v. a.* (*Lat. colligo, collectum*) to congregate, assemble, gather together, bring into one place; to draw many units or numbers into one sum; to gain by observation (*Shak.*); to deduce, to infer as a consequence, to gather from premises.

To collect himself, to recover from surprise, to gain command over his thoughts, to assemble his sentiments.

Shakespeare.

Cōl-lēct, *s.* (*low Lat. collecta*) a short comprehensive prayer; any short prayer.

Cōl-lēc-tā-ne-ōūs, *a.* (*Lat. collectaneus*) collected, compiled from various books.

Cōl-lēct'ed-ly, *ad.* gathered in one view.

Cól-léct'i-ble, *a.* that may be gathered from the premises by just consequences, deducible, inferrible, **CONSEQUENT**.

Cól-léct'ion, *s.* (**collect**) the act of gathering together, an assemblage, a mass, a **HEAP**; a selection, a **COMPILATION**; the things gathered: a corollary, a confectionary deduced from premises, deduction, **CONSEQUENCE**. *Hooker.*

Cól-léct'itious, *a.* (Lat. *collectivus*) gathered up.

Cól-léct'ive, *a.* (Fr. *collectif*) gathered into one mass, aggregated, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; **ARGUMENTATIVE** (*Brown*): in grammar, a *collective noun* is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a company, an army.

Cól-léct'ive-ly, *ad.* in a general mass, in a body, in the aggregate, accumulatively; in a state of combination or union.

Cól-léct'or, *s.* (Lat.) a gatherer, he who collects scattered things together; a compiler, one who gathers scattered pieces into one book; a taxgatherer; an officer in the customs, and excise.

Cól-lég'a-ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *legatum* a legacy) a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

Cól-lége, *s.* (Lat. *collegium*) a community, a number of persons living by some common rules; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside: a college in foreign universities, is a lecture read in public.

Cól-lé-gi-ál, *a.* (college) relating to a college; possessed by a college.

Cól-lé-gi-án, *s.* (college) an inhabitant or member of a college, a collegiate.

Cól-lé-gi-áte, *a.* (low Lat. *collegiatus*) containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*

Cól-lé-gi-áte, *s.* (college) a member of a college, a collegian; a man bred in a college, an university man. *Rymer.*

Cól-lét, *s.* (French) that part of a ring in which the stone is set; *anciently*, a neck band; a term used by turners.

Cól-lidé, *v. a.* (Lat. *collido*) to CLASH, to knock together, to strike against each other.

Cól-lí-ér, *s.* (coal) a digger of coal, one who works in coalpits: † a coal-merchant (*Bacon*); a ship that carries coal.

Cól-lí-flów-ér, *s.* (Sax. *cawl cabbage*, and *flower*) a species of cabbage, *properly* cauliflower.

Cól-lí-gá-tion, *s.* (Lat. *colligatio*) a binding or tying together. *Brown.*

Cól-li-qú-a-ble, *a.* (colligate) **DISSOLVABLE**, liable to be melted, easily dissolved.

Cól-li-qú-a-mént, *s.* (colligate) the substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Cól-li-qú-ánt, *a.* (colligate) that has the power of melting or dissolving, **DISSOLVENT**.

Cól-li-qú-áte, *v. a.* (Lat. *colliquio*) to DISSOLVE, to melt, to turn from solid to fluid.

Cól-li-qú-áte, *v. n.* to DISSOLVE, to melt, to be dissolved, to become liquid.

Cól-li-qú-á-tion, *s.* (Lat. *colliquatio*) the act of melting, liquation, **LIQUEFACTION**.

Cól-li-qú-a-tive, *a.* (colligate) melting, dissolvent; as, a *colligative fever*.

Cól-li-qú-e-fáction, *s.* (Lat. *colliquefacio*) the act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

COLLISION, **Cól-lí-sion**, *s.* (Lat. *collisio*) the act of striking two bodies together, the state

of being struck together; clash, dash, crush, affusion, appulse, occulsion, conflict, congress, rencounter.

Cól-lo-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *colloco*) to place, to fix, to station. *Bacon.*

Cól-lo-cá-tion, *s.* (Lat. *collocatio*) act of placing, disposition; state of being placed. *Bacon.*

Cól-lo-cá-tion, *s.* (Lat. *collocutio*) conference, **CONVERSATION**.

Cól-ló-gue, *v. n.* (a low word, of *uncert. deriv.*) to wheedle, flatter, please with kind words.

Cól-lóp, *s.* (*doubtful etymol.*) a small slice of meat: in burlesque language, a child. *Shakespeare.*

Cól-ló-quí-ál, *a.* (colloquy) whatever relates to common conversation.

Cól-lo-qú-y, *s.* (Lat. *colloquium*) **CONVERSATION**, conference, talk, alternate discourse.

† **Cól-low**, *s.* (coal) the smut or black grime of burnt coals or wood, colly. *Woodward.*

Cól-lúc'tán-cy, *s.* (Lat. *colluctor*) a tendency to contest, opposition of nature.

Cól-lúc-tá-tion, *s.* (Lat. *colluctatio*) **CONTEST**, struggle; contrariety, spite, opposition.

Cól-lú-dé, *v. n.* (Lat. *colludo*) to act in concert with another, in order to deprive a third person of his right; to play into the hands of each other in order to defraud.

Cól-lú-sion, *s.* (Lat. *collusio*) a covin, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, in order to defraud another of his right.

Cól-lú-sive, *a.* (collude) fraudulently concerted, covenous, trickish.

Cól-lú-sive-ly, *ad.* in a collusive manner.

Cól-lú-so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *colludo*) carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

Cól-ly, *s.* (coal) the smut of coal.

Cól-ly, *v. a.* to grime or smut with coal.

Cól-lyr'i-um, *s.* (Lat.) ointment for the eyes.

Cól-lón, *s.* (in grammar) a pause (:).

Cól-lón, *s.* (in anatomy) one of the intestines.

Col'onel, *s.* (*uncert. deriv. pronounced * cōr'nēl*) the chief commander of a regiment, a field officer.

* **Col'onel-shíp**, *s.* the office or character of a colonel.

Col-lón-i-zá-tion, *s.* (colonise) the act of planting with inhabitants; the state of being planted with inhabitants.

Cól-o-nize, *v. a.* (colony) to plant with inhabitants, to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies. *Bacon.*

Cól-on-ná-de, *s.* (Ital. *colonna* a column) a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated within side; any series or range of pillars (*Pope*); a PIAZZA.

Cól-o-ny, *s.* (Lat. *colonia*) a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation. *Dryden.*

Cól-ór-ate, *a.* (Lat. *coloratus*) coloured, dyed, marked or stained with some colour. *Ray.*

Cól-ór-á-tion, *s.* (Lat. *coloro*) the art or practice of colouring; state of being coloured.

Cól-o-rific, *a.* (Lat. *colorificus*) that has the power of producing dyes, tints, hues, or colours. *Newton's Optics.*

Co-lóssé, **Co-lós'sús**, *s.* (Lat. *colossus*) a statue of enormous magnitude.

Co-lós-sé-án, **Co-lós'sé-án**, *a.* in form of a colossus, giantlike, **HUGE**.

COL'OUR, **Cól-ú-r**, *s.* (Lat. *color*) the appearance of bodies to the eye only, hue, die, tinge, teint, tint, tinct, stain, tincture, colouring; the freshness, or appearance of blood in the

face; the tint of the painter (*Pope*); the representation of any thing superficially examined (*Swift*); palliation, concealment, excuse, APOLOGY; false show, mask, PRETENCE (*Sb.*); kind, species, character (*Sb.*): in the plural, an ensign of war.

COL'OUR, *Cól'our*, *v. a.* (Lat. *coloro*) to die, stain, tinct. tinge, to mark with some hue or die; to palliate, to excuse, to dress in specious colours, or false appearances; to make plausible. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Cól'our, *v. n.* (a low word) to blush.

Cól'our-a-ble, *a.* specious, plausible.

Cól'our-a-bly, *ad.* speciously, plausibly.

Cól'our-éd, *p. a.* streaked, diversified with variety of hues. *Bacon.*

Cól'our-ing, *s.* the part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty; that with which any thing is coloured, COLOUR; palliation, excuse, APOLOGY.

Cól'our-ist, *s.* a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*

Cól'our-less, *a.* void of colour; TRANSPARENT.

Cól'ours, *s. plu.* (a military term) flags, banners, pennants and ensigns of all kinds borne in the army or navy.

Cólt, *s.* (Sax.) a young male horse; a young foolish fellow. *Shakespeare.*

Cólt, *v. a.* to befool. *Shakespeare.*

Cólt, *v. n.* to FRISK, to run at large without rule; to FROLIC, to be licentious.

Cólt'ish, *a.* (colt) having the tricks of a colt, skittish, frisky; WANTON, frolicsome.

Cólt's-tooth, *s.* an imperfect or superfluous tooth in horses; a love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth. *Shakeff.*

Co-lúm'ba-ry, *s.* (Lat. *columbarium*) a dovecot, a pigeon house. *Brown.*

Cól'ém-bine, *s.* (in botany) a plant, a flower.

Cól'úmna, *s.* (Lat. *columna*) a round pillar; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base: in the military art, the long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march: with printers, any part of a page divided from top to bottom by a line.

Co-lúm'nár, *a.* formed in columns.

Co-lú-rá, *s.* (Lat. *coluri*) two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world, and the cardinal points of the equinoctial.

Cóma, *s.* (Gr. *κῆμα*) a lethargy.

† *Có'm-art*, *s.* (con and mart) treaty, article. *Sb.*

Có'm-ate, *s.* (con and mate) a COMPANION.

Có'ma-tose, *a.* (coma) lethargic.

Cómb, *s.* (Sax. *camb*) an instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

Cómb, *v. a.* to divide, clean, and adjust the hair with a comb; to prepare wool for spinning by laying smooth its filaments.

Cómb'rúsh, *s.* a brush to clean combs.

Cómb'át, *v. n.* (Fr. *combattre*) to FIGHT: generally in a duel, or hand to hand;—to act in opposition; as, the acid and alkali combat.

Cómb'át, *v. a.* to OPPOSE; to fight, to ATTACK.

Cómb'át, *s.* CONTEST, duel, strife, opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle or FIGHT.

Cómb'a-tánt, *s.* (Fr. *combattant*) he who fights with another, a duellist; a champion; with for. *Locke.*

Cómb'r, *s.* one whose trade is to prepare wool for spinning.

† *Cómb'i-nate*, *a.* (combine) betrothed, promised, settled by compact. *Shakespeare.*

Cómb-i-ná-tion, *s.* (combine) union for some certain purpose, league, association: generally in an ill sense;—union of bodies or qualities, commixture, conjunction (*Hooker*); copulation of ideas in the mind (*Locke*);—a combination is of private persons; a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

Cómb-in', *v. a.* (Fr. *combiner*) to join together, to link in union; to agree, to accord, to settle by compact (*Sb.*); to join words or ideas together: opposed to analyse.

Cómb-in'e, *v. n.* to coalesce, to unite with each other (used both of persons and things); to LEAGUE, to unite in friendship or design. *Shak. Dryden.*

Cómb'less, *a.* wanting a comb or crest. *Shak.*

COMBUSTIBILITY, *Cómb-ús-tí-bíl'i-ty*, *s.* (combustible) combustibleness, aptness to take fire, deslagrability, the quality of taking fire and burning totally away.

COMBUSTIBLE, *Cómb-ús-tí-ble*, *a.* (Lat. *comburo*, *combustum*) having the quality of catching fire, susceptible of fire, deslagrable, consumable wholly by fire.

Cómb-ús-tí-ble-néss, *s.* COMBUSTIBILITY.

Cómb-ús-tí-ón, *s.* (French) a BURNING, conflagration, consumption by fire; TUMULT, hurry, hubbub, bustle, hurly burly.

Cóme, *v. n.* (Sax. *coman*) to remove from a distant to a nearer place, to arrive (opposed to go); to draw near, to advance toward, to move in any manner toward another; to proceed, to issue (2 Samuel); to advance from one stage or condition to another (*Sb. n.*); to attain any condition or character (*South*); to become (*Shak.*); to arrive at some act or habit, or disposition (*Locke*); to change from one state into another desired (*Bacon*); to become present, and no longer future (*Dryden*); to become present, and no longer absent (*Pope. Dryden*); to HAPPEN, to fall out; to befall, as an event; to follow as a consequence. *Shakespeare.*

To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to come into being;—to change, to come round. *To come again*, to return. *To come after*, to follow. *To come at*, to reach, get within the reach of, to gain, to obtain. *To come from*, to derive, to descend. *To come in*, to enter;—to comply, yield, hold out no longer;—to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous;—to become modish, to be brought into use;—to be an ingredient;—to accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as a gain;—to be gained in abundance. *Shak. To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain. *To come in to*, to join with, to bring help;—to comply with, to agree to. *To come near*, to approach, to resemble in excellence. *To come of*, to proceed, as a descendant from ancestors;—to proceed, as effects from their causes. *To come off*, to escape, to get free;—to end an affair, to take good or bad fortune. *To come off from*, to leave, to forbear (*Felton on the Classics*). *To come on*, to advance, to make progress;—to advance to combat;—to thrive, grow, grow big. *To come over*, to repeat an act;—to revolt;—to rise in distillation. *To come out*, to be made public;—to appear on trial, to be discovered. *To come out with*, to give a vent to, to let fly. *To come to*, to consent or yield (*Swift*);—to attain;—to amount to. *To come to himself*, to recover his senses. *To come to pass*, to be effected, to fall out. *To come up*, to make appearance;—to come into use:

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as, a fashion *comes up*. To *come up to*, to amount to;—to rise, to advance. To *come up with*, to overtake. To *come upon*, to invade, to ATTACK. To *come*, (in futurity, not present) to happen hereafter. *Dryden*.
Cóme, a particle of exhortation, be quick, make no delay. *Genesis*.
Cóme, a particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it; as, "come, come, forget and forgive." *Mortimer*.
Cóme, *v.* (a cant term) a sprout.
Co-mē'di-ān, *s.* (comedy) a stageplayer, an actor or actress; † a writer of comedies.
Cóm'e-dy, *s.* (Lat. *comedia*) a dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous; opposed to *tragedy*.
Cóm'li-nēs, *s.* (comely) grace, gracefulness, dignity, BEAUTY. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prattiness*. *Johnson*.
Cóm'ly, *a.* (become) graceful, handsome, BEAUTIFUL, having dignity or grandeur of mien or look; personable, decent, seemly, exciting respect; decent, proper, FIT, according to propriety; used of things. *Shakespeare*.
Cóm'ly, *ad.* gracefully, handsomely.
Cóm'er, *s.* (come) one who comes.
Cóm'ēt, *s.* (Lat. *cometa* a hairy star) a planet with a tail very eccentric in its motion, and appearing but seldom.
Cóm'e-ta-ry; *Co-m'ē'tic*, *a.* relating to a comet. *Gibney*.
Cóm'fit, *s.* (confect) a dry SWEETMEAT, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.
Cóm'fit, *v. a.* to confect, to preserve dry with sugar.
Cóm'fi-ture, *s.* (comfit) a SWEETMEAT.
COM'FORT, *Cóm'fórt*, *v. a.* (low Lat. *comfórt*) to strengthen invigorate, to cheer, console, gladden, enliven, enlighten, to solace, recreate, exhilarate, animate, refresh, revive, cherish, make cheerful.
COM'FORT, *Cóm'fórt*, *s.* support, assistance, countenance, SUPPORT under calamity or danger, alleviation of misery; that which gives consolation or support in calamity.
Cóm'fór-ta-ble, *a.* dispensing comfort, having the power of giving comfort, consolatory affording comfort; admitting comfort (used of condition). *South*.
Cóm'fór-ta-ble-nēs, *s.* the state of being comfortable; amenity, pleasantness of situation.
Cóm'fór-ta-bly, *ad.* in a comfortable manner, cheerfully, without despair.
Cóm'fórt-ér, *s.* one who administers consolation in misfortunes; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger; the title of the Third Person in the Holy Trinity.
Cóm'fórt-lēs, *a.* wanting comfort, miserable; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.
Cóm'ic, *a.* (Lat. *comicus*) relating to comedy, befitting comedy, not tragical; merry, DROLL, raising mirth.
Cóm'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *comicus*) raising mirth, MERRY, diverting, DROLL.
Cóm'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner to raise mirth; in such a manner as befits comedy.
Cóm'i-cāl-nēs, *s.* the quality of being comical, the power of raising mirth; merriment, drollery, BUFFOONERY.
Cóm'ing, *s.* the act of coming, APPROACH, state of being come, ARRIVAL.

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Cóm'ing, *p. a.* fond, amorous; forward, bold; ready to come (*Shak.*); future, yet to come. *Pope*.
Cóm'ing-in, *s.* revenue, income, ESTATE.
†*Cóm-i-tātus*, *s.* (Lat.) a retinue, a train of attendants; a county, a shire.
Co-mi'tial, *a.* (Lat. *comitia*) relating to the assemblies of the people at Rome.
†*Cóm'i-ty*, *s.* (Lat. *comitas*) courtesy, CIVILITY, good-breeding. *Johnson*.
Cóm'ma, *s.* (Gr. *κόμμα*) the shortest pause in reading, marked thus (,).
Cóm-mānd', *v. a.* (Fr. *commander*) to govern, to rule, to sway, to give orders to, to enforce by authority, to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to *obey*;—to order, enjoin, direct to be done: contrary to *prohibit*;—to have in power (*Gay*); to lead as a general (*Shak.*); to overlook, to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed: as, "one side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world." *Addison's Guardian*.
Cóm-mānd', *v. n.* to govern, to rule, to sway, to have the supreme authority, to possess the chief power.
COMMAND', *Cóm-mānd'*, *s.* the right of commanding, power, supreme authority (it is used in *military affairs*, as magistracy or government in *civil life*); *with* over;—cogent authority, despotism (*Locke*); the act of commanding; the mandate uttered, the charge, injunction, injunction, direction, precept, behest, the order given (*Milton*); the power of overlooking or surveying any place. *Dryden's Æneid*.
Cóm-mānd'ér, *s.* he who has the supreme authority, a general, a leader, a chief; a paving beetle. *Moxton*.
Cóm-mānd'ér-y, *s.* (command) a body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.
Cóm-mānd'mēt, *s.* mandate, command, order, precept (*Hooker*); authority, coercive power (*Shak.*); the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus*.
Cóm-mānd'rēss, *s.* (commander) a woman vested with supreme authority.
Cóm-mā-tē-ri-āl, *a.* (Lat. *con* with, and *materia* matter) consisting of the same matter with another thing.
Cóm-mā-te-ri-āl'i-ty, *s.* participation of the same matter.
Cóm-mēm'o-ra-ble, *a.* (commemorate) deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.
Cóm-mēm'o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *con* and *memoro* to remember) to preserve the memory by some solemn act, to celebrate solemnly.
Cóm-mēm-o-rā-tion, *s.* an act of public celebration, solemnization of the memory of any thing. *Taylor*.
Cóm-mēm'o-ra-tive, *a.* (commemorate) tending to preserve memory of any thing.
Cóm-m'ncē', *v. n.* (Fr. *commencer*) to begin; to take beginning (*Shak.*); to take a new character. *Pope*.
Cóm-m'ncē', *v. a.* to BEGIN, to inchoate; to make a beginning of. *Shakespeare*.
Cóm-m'ncē'mēt, *s.* BEGINNING, date.
Cóm-m'nd', *v. a.* (Lat. *commendo*) to represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness—to recommend; to deliver up with confidence (*Shak.*) to praise, APPLAUD, mention with ap-

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probation; to mention by way of keeping in memory, to recommend to remembrance; to produce to favourable notice: † to fend.

Dryden.

Cóm-mënd/a-ble, *a.* laudable, worthy of praise or commendation.

Cóm-mënd/a-bly, *ad.* laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

Cóm-mënd/dám, *s.* (*low* Lat. *commenda*) a void benefice held by some sufficient clerk 'till a pastor be provided.

Corwell.

Cóm-mënd/da-ta-ry, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam.

Cóm-mënd-dá'tion, *s.* (commend) recommendation, attribution, favourable representation; PRAISE, declaration of esteem; ground of praise (*Dryden*); message of love.

Shak.

Cóm-mënd/da-to-ry, *a.* (commend) recommendatory, favourably representative, containing praise.

Pope.

Cóm-mënd/ér, *s.* praiser, one who praises.

Cóm-mënd-sál'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *commensalis*) fellowship of table, the custom of eating together.

Brown.

Commensurabil'ity, *s.* (commensurable, *pron.* *cóm-mënd-shu-ra-bil'i-ty) commensurable-ness, capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure,—or of being measured by another; commensuration, proportion.

"An inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure."

*Cóm-mënd/su-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *con* and *mensura*) reducible to some common measure (as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch); PROPORTIONATE.

*Cóm-mënd/su-ra-ble-ness, *s.* COMMENSURABILITY.

*Cóm-mënd/su-rate, *v. a.* (*con* and *mensura*) to reduce to some common measure.

*Cóm-mënd/su-rate, *a.* reducible to some common measure; equal, PROPORTIONATE; proportionable to each other.

Bentley.

*Cóm-mënd/su-rate-ly, *ad.* with the capacity of measuring, or of being measured by some other thing.

*Cóm-mënd-su-rá'tion, *s.* proportion, reduction of some things to some common measure; commensurability.

Cóm-mënt', *v. n.* (Fr. *commenter*) to annotate, to write notes on an authour; to make remarks, to make observations; to expound, to explain; with on.

Cóm-mënt, *s.* annotations on an authour, notes, remarks, observations; exposition, EXPLANATION.

Cóm-mën-ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. *commentarius*) an exposition, EXPLANATION; book of annotations or remarks; memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Bacon.

COMMENTA'TOR, Cóm-mën-tá'tór, *s.* (comment) expositor, annotator, explainer, commenter, interpreter, explicator, expounder, scholiast, glossier, postiller, glossographer.

Cóm-mënt/ér, *s.* annotator, COMMENTATOR.

Cóm-mën-tý'tious, *a.* (Lat. *commentitius*) invented, fictitious, imaginary.

Glanville.

Cóm'mérce, *s.* (Lat. *commercium*) TRADE, traffic, dealing; intercourse, fellowship, exchange of one thing for another, interchange of any thing; common or familiar intercourse (*Adison*); a game at cards.

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Cóm'mérce, Cóm-mérce', *v. n.* to TRADE, to deal, to traffic; to hold intercourse with. *Milton.*

Cóm-mér'cial, *a.* (commerce) relating to trade, traffic, or commerce; principally understood of foreign trade.

Cóm'mi-grate, *v. n.* (Lat. *con* and *migro* to wander) to remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

Cóm-mi-grá'tion, *s.* a removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Cóm-mi-ná'tion, *s.* (Lat. *comminatio*) a THREAT, a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

Cóm-mi'n'a-to-ry, *a.* denunciatory, minatory, threatening.

Cóm-mi'n'gle, *v. a.* (Lat. *commisceo*) to MINGLE, to unite into one mass.

Cóm-mi'n'gle, *v. n.* to unite one with another.

Cóm-mi-nú'i-ble, Cóm-mi'n'ú-i-ble, *a.* (commi-nute) PULVERABLE, reducible to powder, susceptible of pulverization, frangible.

Cóm-mi-nute', *v. a.* (Lat. *comminuo*) to break into small parts, to crumble, to moulder; to grind, to PULVERIZE.

Cóm-mi-nú'tion, *s.* the act of breaking, or of grinding into small parts, PULVERIZATION; attenuation.

Bacon.

Cóm-mis'ér-a-ble, *a.* (commiserate) worthy of compassion, pitiable, such as must excite sympathy or sorrow,

Cóm-mis'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *con* and *misereor*) to pity, compassionate, sympathize with, to look on with compassion.

Cóm-mis-ér-á'tion, *s.* pity, compassion, sympathy, fellow-feeling, tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

Cóm-mis-sa-ri-ship, *s.* (commisary) the office of a commissary.

Ayliffe.

Cóm-mis-sa-ry, *s.* (*low* Lat. *commissarius*) an officer made occasionally for a certain purpose, an officer who furnishes the army with provision or ammunition; a delegate, a deputy.

Cóm-mis'sion, *s.* (*low* Lat. *commissio*) the act of entrusting any thing; a trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised; a warrant by which a naval or military officer is constituted; charge, mandate, office, employment; act of committing a crime, perpetration; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers: *in commerce*, the order by which a factor trades for another.

Cóm-mis'sion, *v. a.* to empower, to depute, to appoint, to AUTHORIZE; to send with mandate or authority.

Dryden.

Cóm-mis'sion-ér, *s.* one who is included in a warrant or authority.

Commis'sure, *s.* (Lat. *commisura*, *pron.* cóm-mis'shüre) joint, suture, a place where one part is joined to another.

Cóm-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. *committo*) to intrust, to give in trust, to put into the hands of another; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to IMPRISON; to perpetrate, to do a fault, to be guilty of a crime.

Cóm-mit'mént, *s.* act of sending to prison, IMPRISONMENT; an order for sending to prison.

Cóm-mit'tee, *s.* (commit) those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

Côm-mit', *v. t.* perpetrator, he who commits.
Côm-mit'ti-ble, *a.* liable to be committed.
Côm-mix', *v. t.* (Lat. *commisceo*) to MINGLE; to unite with things into one mass. *Bacon.*
Côm-mix'ion **Côm-mix'ti-on**, *s.* MIXTURE.
Côm-mix'ture, *s.* (commix) the act of mingling; the state of being mingled, incorporation, union in one mass; the mass formed by mingling different things, composition, compound, MIXTURE. *Shakespeare.*
Côm-môde', *s.* (French) the headdress of women, a coif a coiffure.
Côm-mô'di-ous, *a.* (Lat. *commodus*) convenient, suitable, well-adapted, accommodate to any purpose; FIT, proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness; useful, suited to wants or necessities.
Côm-mô'di-ous-ly, *ad.* conveniently, without uneasiness; usefully, suitably to a certain purpose.
Côm-mô'di-ous-ness, *s.* (commodious) convenience, FITNESS; advantage, usefulness.
Côm-mô'di-ty, *s.* (Lat. *commoditas*) interest, advantage, PROFIT; convenience, particular advantage (*Sidney*); wares, merchandize, goods for traffic.
Côm-mo-dôre', *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the captain who commands a squadron of ships, an admiral *pro tempore*.
COMMON, **Côm'môn**, *a.* (Lat. *communis*) belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, not distinguished by any excellence; often seen, easy to be had, of little value, not rare, not scarce; public, popular, national, universal, catholic, general, serving the use of all; customable, accustomed, customary, habitual, wonted, practised, frequent, used, usual, familiar, ordinary; mean, low, plebeian, of no rank, without birth or descent; vulgar, common-place, trite, stale, hackney, threadbare; prostituted: *in grammar*, signifying both *action* and *passion*.
Côm'môn, *s.* an open ground equally used by many persons.
Côm'môn, *ad.* commonly, ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*
In common, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally with another, indiscriminately.
Côm'môn, *v. n.* to have a joint right with others in some common ground.
Côm'môn law, contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to act of parliament.
Côm'môn-a-ble, *a.* (common) held in common.
Côm'môn-ag', *s.* the right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.
COMMONALTY, **Côm'môn-äl-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *communauté*) the common people, the people of the lower rank, plebeians, the vulgar, the multitude, the populace, the populacy, the commoners, the commons.
Côm'môn-ér, *s.* (common) one of the common people, a man low of rank, of mean condition; a man not noble (*Prior*); a member of the house of commons (*Swift*); one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford, one who eats at the common table: † a prostitute, *Shakespeare.*

Côm-mo-ni'tion, *s.* (Lat. *commonitio*) advice, warning, instruction. *Johnson.*
Côm'môn-ly, *ad.* frequently, usually, ordinarily, for the most part.
COMMONNESS, **Côm'môn-ness**, *s.* (common) equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency, usualness, customableness, customariness; universality, generalness; triteness, vulgarity, trivialness.
Côm'môn-plāce', *v. t.* to reduce to general heads.
Côm'môn-plāce', *a.* ordinary, common, usual.
Côm'môn-plāce'book, *s.* a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.
Côm'môn, *s.* the COMMONALTY, the vulgar, those who inherit no honours; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people; food, fare, diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common. *Dryden.*
Côm'môn-wēal', **Côm'môn-wēalth'**, *s.* a polity, a state, a community, society, an established form of civil life (*Hooker*); the public, the general body of the people (*Shak.*); a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republic.
Côm'mo-rānce, **Côm'mo-rān-cy**, *s.* (commorant) RESIDENCE, habitation, abode.
Côm'mo-rānt, *a.* (Lat. *commorans*) RESIDENT, dwelling, abiding. *Ayliffe.*
Côm-mô'tion, *s.* (Lat. *commotio*) TUMULT, disturbance, combustion, SEDITION, public disorder, insurrection (*Shak.*); perturbation, disorder of mind, heat, violence, agitation (*Clarendon*); disturbance, restlessness. *Woodward.*
Côm-mūne', **Côm'mune**, *v. n.* (Lat. *communico*) to converse, to talk together, to impart sentiments mutually.
Côm-mū-ni-ca-bil'i-ty, *s.* (communicable) the quality of being communicable, capability to be imparted.
Côm-mū-ni-ca-ble, *a.* (communicate) that may be imparted, impartible, that may be recounted, that of which another may share the knowledge (*Milton*); that may become the common possession of more than one; *with to*.
Côm-mū-ni-cānt, *s.* (communicate) one who participates of the blessed sacrament.
Côm-mū-ni-cate, *v. t.* (Lat. *communico*) to impart to others what is in our own power, to give to others as partakers; to bestow, to give; to confer a joint possession; to reveal, to impart knowledge; *with to*.
Côm-mū-ni-cate, *v. n.* to partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another; as, the *Louises* communicate; there is a passage between them common to both.
Côm-mu-ni-cā'tion, *s.* the act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet, intercurrent, passage from one place to another; interchange of knowledge; INTERCOURSE, good intelligence or understanding between several persons; CONFERENCE, CONVERSATION.
Côm-mū-ni-ca-tive, *a.* (communicate) inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge, not close, not selfish; sociable, conversable, converseive.
Côm-mū-ni-ca-tive-ness, *s.* the quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.
Côm-mū-ni-ōn, *s.* (Lat. *communio*) INTER-

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COURSE; fellowship, common possession, participation of something in common; interchange of transactions; the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper, the participation of the blessed sacrament; a common or public act (*Raleigh*); union in the common worship of any church. *South.*

Cóm-mū'nī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *communitas*) the common wealth, the body politic, the state, society; common possession, the state contrary to property, or appropriation; † frequency, commonness. *Shakespeare.*

Cóm-mu-tā-bil'i-ty, *s.* (commutable) the quality of being capable of exchange.

Cóm-mū'ta-ble, *a.* (commute) that may be exchanged for something else, that may be bought off, or ransomed.

Cóm-mu-tā-tion, *s.* (commute) the act of giving one thing for another, **EXCHANGE**; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment (*Brown*); **CHANGE**, alteration. *South's Sermons.*

Cóm-mū'ta-tive, *a.* (commute) relative to exchange: as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffic, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

Cóm-mū'te, *v. a.* (Lat. *commuto*) to **CHANGE**, to put one thing in the place of another; to **EXCHANGE**, to give or receive one thing for another; to buy off or ransom one obligation by another.

Cóm-mū'te, *v. n.* to **ATONE**, bargain for exemption.

Cóm-mū'tu-āl, *a.* (Lat. *con* and *mutual*) mutual, **RECIPROCAL**. *Used only in poetry.*

Cóm-pāct, *s.* (Lat. *pactum*) a **CONTRACT**, an accord, an agreement, a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something.

Cóm-pāct, *v. a.* (Lat. *compingo*, *compactum*) to join together with firmness, to consolidate, to unite closely; to join together, to bring into a system (*Hooker*); to **JOIN**, to league with, to make out of something. *Shakespeare.*

Cóm-pāct, *a.* (Lat. *compactus*) **FIRM**, solid, close, dense, of firm texture; composed, consisting of (*Shak. Milton*); joined, held together (*Peacham*); **BRIEF**, and well connected; as, a *compact* discourse. *Felton.*

Cóm-pāct'ed-ness, *s.* (compact) **FIRMNESS**, closeness of texture, density.

Cóm-pāct'ly, *ad.* closely, densely; with neat joining, with good compacture.

Cóm-pāct'ness, *s.* (compact) **FIRMNESS**, closeness, compactedness, density.

† **Cóm-pāct'ure**, *s.* (compact) structure, manner in which any thing is joined together, compagination. *Johnson.*

Cóm-pā'g's, *s.* (Lat.) a system of many parts united, a combination or complexure of many things acting together.

Cóm-pā'g-i-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *compago*) union, junction, connexion, contexture, structure.

Cóm-pā'n-i-a-ble, *a.* **SOCIABLE**, social, having the qualities of a companion.

COMPANION, **Cóm-pā'n'ion**, *s.* (Fr. *compagnon*) one with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation (It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*); mate, comate, consort, compeer, equal, comrade, follower, concomitant; a partner, an associate (*Philippians*); a familiar term of contempt, a fellow. *Shakespeare.*

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Cóm-pā'n'ion-a-ble, *a.* fit for good fellowship, agreeable, social, **SOCIABLE**.

Cóm-pā'n'ion-a-bly, *ad.* sociably.

Cóm-pā'n'ion-shīp, *s.* (companion) company, train, fellowship, association. *Shakespeare.*

COMPANY, **Cóm'pa-ny**, *s.* (Fr. *compagnie*) persons assembled together, a group, hive, levy, crowd, circle, body of men; persons assembled for the entertainment of each other, assembly; persons considered as assembled for conversation, or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment; the state of a companion, the act of accompanying, conversation, fellowship (*Sidney. Dryden*); a number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter, a body corporate, a subordinate corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot, so many as are under one captain.

To bear or keep company, to **ACCOMPANY**, to associate with, to be a companion to.

Cóm'pa-ny, *v. a.* to **ACCOMPANY**, attend, be companion to, to be associated with. *Shakespeare.*

Cóm'pa-ny, *v. n.* to associate with. *1 Corinths.*

Cóm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* (compare) worthy to be compared, † equiparable, of equal regard, of equal value, worthy to contend for preference.

Cóm'pa-ra-bly, *ad.* in a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

Cóm-pār'a-tes, *s.* (in logic, from compare) the two things compared to one another.

Cóm-pār'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. *comparativus*) estimated by comparison, not positive, not absolute; having the power of comparing different things (*Glanville*): in grammar, belonging to that degree which expresses more of the quality of one thing than in another.

Cóm-pār'a-tive-ly, *ad.* in a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison, not positively.

COMPARE, **Cóm-pā're**, (Lat. *comparo*) to make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else, to liken, resemble, confer (*Boyle*); confront (*Addison*); to parallel, to paragon; *with* to and *with*.

Cóm-pā're, *s.* the state of being compared, comparative estimate, comparison, possibility of entering into comparison; **SIMILE**, similitude, illustration by comparison. *Shakespeare.*

Cóm-pār'i-són, *s.* (Fr. *comparaison*) the act of comparing; the state of being compared, compare; a comparative estimate, proportion (*Addison*); a **SIMILE** in writing or speaking, an illustration by similitude (*Shak.*): in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*.

Cóm-pār't, *v. a.* (Fr. *compartir*) to divide, to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

Cóm-pār'ti-mént, *s.* (French) a division of a picture, or design. *Pope.*

Cóm-pār-ti-tion, *s.* (compart) the act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part, a **PARTITION**.

Cóm-pār't'mént, *s.* (compart) **PARTITION**, division, separate part of a design.

Cóm-pā'ss, *v. a.* (Fr. *compasser*) to encircle, to environ, to surround, to **ENCLOSE**; *with, some-*

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times, around or about;—to walk round any thing (*Dryden*); to beleaguer, block, BESIEGE (*Luke*); to enclose in the arms, to grasp, to SEIZE; to obtain, PROCURE, to attain, to have in the power: *in law*, to take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compass the death of the king*.

Cóm'pás, *s.* circle, round; as, my life has run its *compass* (*Shak.*); EXTENT, grasp, reach (*South*); space, room, limits either of time or space (*Pope*); circumference, enclosure (*Dryden*); a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compass round the camp*; —moderate space, moderation, due limits (*Locke*); the power of the voice to express the notes in music (*Shak.*); the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *Dryden.*

Cóm'páſſ-es, *s. plu.* the instrument with which circles are drawn, dividers.

Cóm-páſſ-ion, (*French*) pity, commiseration, sorrow for the sufferings of others, painful sympathy.

† Cóm-páſſ-ion, *v. a.* to pity, compassionate. *Sb.*

Cóm-páſſ-ion-ate, *a.* inclined to compassion, inclined to pity, merciful, tender, melting, soft, easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

Cóm-páſſ-ion-ate, *v. a.* to pity, to compassionate, to commiserate, to sympathize with, to regard with tenderneſs.

Cóm-páſſ-ion-ate-ly, *ad.* mercifully, tenderly.

Cóm'pás sáw, *s.* a spring saw to cut out circular work.

Cóm-pa-tér-ni-ty, *s.* (*Lat. con and paternitas*) the relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers. *Davies.*

Cóm-pát-i-bí-lí-ty, *s.* (compatible) SUITABLENESS, consistency, agreement with any thing, the power of co-existing with any thing else.

Cóm-pát-i-ble, *a.* (*more properly* compatible, *from the Lat. competo, to suit, to agree*) SUITABLE to, fit for, consistent with, not incongruous to (*Hale*); consistent, agreeable. *Brown.*

Cóm-pát-i-ble-néſs, *s.* SUITABLENESS, consistency, agreement with any thing.

Cóm-pát-i-bly, *ad.* suitably, fitly.

Cóm-pá-trí-ót, *s.* (*Lat. con and patria*) one of the same country.

Cóm-péer', *s.* (*Lat. compar*) COMPANION, equal, colleague, associate. *Phillips.*

Cóm-péer', *v. a.* to mate, be equal with. *Shak.*

Cóm-pél', *v. a.* (*Lat. compello*) to force to some act, to oblige, constrain, necessitate, to urge irresistibly; † to take by force or violence, to seize, to ravish from (*Shak.*); to seize, to overpower. *Dryden.*

Cóm-pél-la-ble, *a.* that may be forced.

Cóm-pél-lá-tion, *s.* (*Lat. compello*) the style of address, the word of salutation: as, "most gracious Sir." "Your Lordship." "Master Jones."

Cóm-pél'lér, *s.* he who forces another.

Cóm-pénd, *s.* (*Lat. compendium*) ABRIDGMENT.

Cóm-pén-dí-á-rí-óus, *a.* (*Lat. compendarius*) BRIEF, short, summary, abridged.

† Cóm-pén-dí-óſí-ty, *a.* (compendious) BREVITY.

Cóm-pén'dí-óus, *a.* (compend) BRIEF, summary, abridged; comprehensive, holding much in a narrow space; direct, near, by which time is saved, and circuitous cut off. *Woodward.*

Cóm-pén'dí-óſ-ly, *ad.* shortly, in a short method, summarily, in epitome.

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Cóm-pén'dí-óſ-néſs, *s.* BREVITY, shortneſs, contractedneſs, comprehension in a narrow compass.

Cóm-pén'dí-úm, *s.* (*Lat.*) ABRIDGMENT, summary, breviate; the near way. *Johnson.*

Cóm-pén'sa-ble, *a.* (compensate) remunerable, rewardable, may be compensated.

COMPEN'SATE, Cóm-pén'sate, *v. a.* (*Lat. com, penſo*) to recompense, compensate, requite, reward, retribute, retaliate, remunerate, to countervail, counterbalance, to be equivalent to, to make up for, to make amends for.

COMPENSA'TION, Cóm-pén-sá-tion, *s.* recompence, remuneration, retribution, reward, requital, amende, amends, something equivalent, consideration, satisfaction.

Cóm-pén'sa-tive, *a.* (compensate) such as compensates or countervails.

Cóm-pénſe', *v. a.* (*Lat. compenſo*) to COMPENSATE, counterbalance, countervail, be equivalent to.

Cóm-pe-rén'dí-nate, *v. a.* (*Lat. comperendino*) to delay, to postpone. *Johnson.*

Cóm-pe-rén-dí-ná-tion, *s.* (comperendinate) delay, dilatorineſs. *Johnson.*

Cóm-pe-ténce, Cóm-pe-tén-cy, *s.* (competent) such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity; such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniencies of life: *in law*, the power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

Cóm-pe-tént, *a.* (*Lat. competens*) FIT, suitable, adequate, proportionate, sufficient, adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate (*Hooker*); qualified, fit; as, a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case;—consistent with, incident to (*Locke*); *with* to or for.

Cóm-pe-tént-ly, *ad.* adequately, properly; reasonably, moderately; sufficiently, without superfluity or want.

Cóm-pét'i-ble, *a.* (*L. competo*). See COMPATIBLE.

COMPETITION, Cóm-pe-tít-ion, *s.* (*Lat. con and petitio*) the act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time, rivalry, corivalry, rivalry, contest, contention, opposition, emulation, endeavour to excel, envy (*Dryden*), jealousy, jealousneſs, desire of superiority; double claim, claim of more than one to the same thing; *with* for.

COMPETITOR, Cóm-pét'i-tór, *s.* (*Lat. con and petitor*) one who has a claim opposite to another. a rival, corival, candidate, opposer, emulator; *with* for.

Cóm-pí-lá-tion, *s.* (*Lat. compilo*) a collection from various authors, a selection, an excerption; an assemblage, a coacervation. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Cóm-pí-le', *v. a.* (*Lat. compilo*) to draw up from various authors, to collect into one body; to write, to compose. *Temple.*

Cóm-pí-le'mént, *s.* coacervation, ACCUMULATION; the act of piling together, the act of heaping up. *Wotton on Education.*

Cóm-pí-lér, *s.* one who frames a composition from various authors, a collector.

Cóm-plá-cénce, Cóm-plá-cén-cy, *s.* (*low Lat. complacentia*) PLEASURE, satisfaction, gratification (*Milton*); CIVILITY, complaisance, softneſs of manners (*Addison*); the cause of pleasure or joy. *Milton.*

Côm-plâ'cent, *a.* (Lat. *complacens*) civil, affable, soft, complaisant.

Côm-plâin', *v. n.* (Fr. *complainte*) to mention with sorrow or resentment, to murmur, to mourn, grieve, LAMENT; to inform against.

Shakespeare.

Côm-plâin'ant, *s.* one who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Côm-plâin'ér, *s.* one who complains, a murmurer, bemoaner, lamenter.

Côm-plâint', *s.* (Fr. *complainte*) representation of pains or injuries, LAMENTATION; the cause or subject of complaint, grief, sorrow; a malady; a DISEASE; remonstrance against, information against.

Shakespeare.

Côm-plai-sânce', *s.* (French) CIVILITY; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Côm-plai-sânt', *a.* (French) civil, well-bred, mannerly, desirous to please.

Côm-plai-sânt'ly, *ad.* civilly, ceremoniously, with desire to please.

†Côm-plai-sânt'nêss, *s.* civility, compliance. *John.*

Côm-plân'ate, **Côm-plân'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. *con* with, and *planus plain*) to level, to reduce to a flat and even surface.

Derham.

Côm'ple-mênt, *s.* (Lat. *complementum*) perfection, fulness, complement, COMPLETION (*Hooker*); complete set, complete provision, the full quantity or number (*Prior*); adscitious circumstances, appendages, parts not necessary but ornamental: *absence ceremony was called complement, now corrupted to compliment: in geometry, that which is wanting in any arch or angle, of ninety degrees: in astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith.*

Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. Chambers.

COMPLETE', **Côm-plête'**, *a.* (Lat. *completus*) perfect, full, plenary, replete, consummate, thorough, whole, utter, entire, absolute, having no deficiencies; faultless, exquisite; finished, ended, concluded. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot possibly admit of more and most.

COMPLETE', **Côm-plête'**, *v. a.* to perfect, accomplish, execute, achieve, perform, consummate, produce, effect, effectuate, bring to pass, fulfil, perfectionate, conclude, end, crown, finish.

Côm-plête'ly, *ad.* fully, perfectly.

Côm-plête'mênt, *s.* (Fr. *complement*) the act of completing, COMPLETION.

Côm-plête'nêss, *s.* (complete) the state of being complete, perfection, COMPLETION.

COMPLETION, **Côm-plêtion**, *s.* (complete) the act of fulfilling, the state of being complete or fulfilled, accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection, exquisiteness, perfectness, fulness, completeness, complement, complement, crown, consummation; utmost height, perfect state (*Pope*); ripeness, maturity.

Côm'plêx, **Côm-plêx'ed**, *a.* (Lat. *complexus*) composite, of many parts, complicated, not simple, including many particulars.

Broxon.

Côm'plêx, *s.* complication, collection. *South.*

Côm-plêx'ed nêss, *s.* complication, complicateness, involution of many parts in one integral; compound state or nature.

Côm-plêx'ion, *s.* (Lat. *complexio*) the enclosure or involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body; the turn or cast of the mind.

Côm-plêx'ion-âl, *a.* depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Côm-plêx'ion-âl-ly, *ad.* by complexion.

Côm-plêx'ly, *ad.* in a complex manner.

Côm-plêx'nêss, *s.* (complex) the state of being complex, complicateness.

Côm-plêx'ure, *s.* the involution or complication of one thing with others.

Côm-pli'ance, *s.* (comply) the act of yielding to any desire or demand, accord, submission, CONSENT; a disposition to yield to others, complaisance.

Clarendon.

Côm-pli'ant, *a.* (comply) yielding, bending (*Milton*); civil, complaisant.

Côm'pli-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *complico*) to ENTANGLE one with another, to join, twist, fold, to involve mutually, to unite by involution of parts one in another; to form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Locke.

Côm'pli-cate, *a.* compounded of a multiplicity of parts; COMPLEX.

Côm'pli-cate'nêss, *s.* the state of being complicated; intricacy, PERPLEXITY.

Côm-pli-câ'tion, *s.* (complicate) the act of involving one thing in another; the state of being involved one in another, entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, involution of parts; the integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, or united.

Côm'plici, *s.* (French) one united with others in an ill design, an associate, a confederate, an accomplice.

Shakespeare.

Côm-pli'ér, *s.* (comply) a man of an easy temper, a man of ready compliance.

Côm'pli-mênt, *s.* (French) an act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares (*Johnson*); congratulation, FLATTERY.

Côm'pli-mênt, *v. a.* to sooth with actions or expressions of respect, to CONGRATULATE; to praise, to FLATTER.

Côm'pli-mênt, *v. n.* to use ceremonious or adulatory language.

Côm-pli-mên'tâl, *a.* expressive of respect or civility, CONGRATULATORY, implying compliments; FLATTERING.

Côm-pli-mên'tâl-ly, *ad.* in the nature of a compliment, civilly; flatteringly, with artful or false civility.

Côm-pli-mên'ta-ry, *a.* (compliment) complimentary, gratulatory, CONGRATULATORY; FLATTERING.

Côm'pli-mên't-ér, *s.* (compliment) one given to compliments, a FLATTERER.

Côm'pline, *s.* (French) the last act of worship at night.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Côm-plôre', *v. n.* (Lat. *comploro*) to make lamentation together.

Côm-plôt', *s.* (French) a confederacy in some secret crime, a plot, a CONSPIRACY.

Côm-plôt', *v. n.* to CONSPIRE, to form a plot, to join in a secret ill design.

Côm-plôt'tér, *s.* a CONSPIRATOR.

Côm-plÿ, *v. n.* (old Fr. *complier*) to yield to, to be obsequious to, to accord with, to suit with, to CONSENT; *with* with.

Côm-pô'nênt, *a.* (Lat. *componens*) that constitutes a compound body.

Côm-pôrt', *v. n.* (Fr. *comporter*) to agree, to suit; *with* with.

Locke.

Côm-pôrt', *v. n.* to BEHAVE, to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Congreve.

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Cóm-pórt', *s.* BEHAVIOUR, conduct, manner of acting and looking. *Taylor.*
Cóm-pórt'a-ble, *a.* consistent, not contradictory. *Wotton's Architecture.*
Cóm-pórt'ance, *s.* (comport) BEHAVIOUR, gesture of ceremony. *Fairy Queen.*
Cóm-pórt'mént, *s.* (comport) BEHAVIOUR, mien, demeanour. *Addison.*
Cóm-póse', *v. a.* (Fr. composer) to form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method (*Dryden*); to dispose, to put in the proper state for any purpose (*Clarendon*); to put together a discourse or sentence, to indite, pen, dictate, to draw up a writing, to write as an author (*Hooker*); to constitute by being parts of a whole (*Milton*); to calm, quiet, APPEASE (*Waller*); to adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance (*Swift*); to adjust, to settle: as, to compose a difference: *with printers*, to arrange the types: *in music*, to form a tune from the different musical notes.
Cóm-póse'd, *p. a.* CALM, tranquil, even, serious, sedate. *Addison on Italy.*
Cóm-póse'd-ly, *ad.* calmly, seriously, sedately.
Cóm-póse'd-néss, *s.* (composed) CALMNESS, sedateness, tranquillity. *Norris.*
Cóm-póser, *s.* (compose) an authour, a writer; he who adapts the music to words. *Woodward.*
Cóm-pósite, *a.* (in architecture) belonging to the fifth and last order.
Cóm-po-si'tion, *s.* (Lat. compositio) the act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the mass formed by mingling different ingredients, a compound, the state of being compounded, union, conjunction, combination (*Watts*); the act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*, or the separation of complex notions (*Newton's Optics*); —the arrangement of various figures in a picture (*Dryden*); written work, the work or production of an author (*Addison*); adjustment, regulation (*Ben Jonson's Discovery*); compact, agreement, terms on which differences are settled (*Hooker*); the act of discharging a debt by paying a part, the sum paid; † consistency, congruity (*Shak.*); *in grammar*, the joining of two words together, or the prefixing of a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.
Cóm-pósi-tór, *s.* (compose) he who ranges and adjusts the types in printing.
Cóm-póst', *v. a.* (Fr. composter) to MANURE, to enrich with soil. *Bacon.*
Cóm-póst, *s.* a mixture of various substances to enrich the ground, MANURE.
† **Cóm-pósture**, *s.* soil, MANURE. *Shakespeare.*
Compos'ure, *s.* (compose, *pron. cóm-pózhure*) the act of composing or inditing (*K. Charles*); arrangement, combination, mixture, order (*Holder on Elements of Speech*); the form arising from the disposition of the various parts (*Cranehaw*); frame, make, temperament (*Shak.*); adjustment (*Duppa*); composition, framed discourse (*Atterbury*); sedateness, CALMNESS, tranquillity (*Milton*); agreement, composition, settlement of differences. *Dryden.*
Cóm-po-tá'tion, *s.* (Lat. compotatio) the act of drinking or tippling together.
Cóm-póund', *v. a.* (Lat. compono) to MINGLE many ingredients together in one mass; to form by uniting various parts; to mingle in different positions, to combine (*Addison*); to

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compose by being united (*Shak.*); to compromise, to adjust a difference by a recession from the rigour of claims (*Shak.*); to discharge a debt by paying only part (*Gay*); *in grammar*, to form one word from two or more words.
Cóm-póund', *v. n.* to compromise, to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand, — *with* for; —to bargain in the lump (*Shak.*); to come to terms by abating something on each side; † to determine. *Shakespeare.*
Cóm-póund, *a.* formed out of many ingredients, not simple: *in grammar*, composed of two or more words, not simple.
Cóm-póund, *s.* the mass formed by the union of many ingredients.
Cóm-póund'a-ble, *a.* may be compounded.
Cóm-póund'ér, *s.* a mingler, one who mixes bodies; one who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.
COMPREHEND', **Cóm-pre-hénd'**, *v. a.* (Lat. comprehendo) to comprise, involve, include, couch (*Dryden*); to contain, connote, embrace, imply; to contain in the mind, to conceive, think on, apprehend, understand, have knowledge of.
Cóm-pre-hén'si-ble, *a.* (French) intelligible, attainable by the mind, conceivable by the understanding, CONCEPTIBLE; possible to be comprised. *Bacon.*
Cóm-pre-hén'si-bly, *ad.* with great power of signification, or understanding; significantly, with great extent of sense.
Cóm-pre-hén'sion, *s.* (Lat. comprehensio) the act or quality of comprising or containing, embracement, inclusion, summary, epitome, compendium, ABRIDGMENT in which much is comprised (*Rogers*); KNOWLEDGE, capacity, power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once (*Dryden*); — *in rhetoric*, a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*
Cóm-pre-hén'sive, *a.* (comprehend) having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; having the quality of comprising much, containing much, full, significant, extensive. *Spratt's Sermons.*
Cóm-pre-hén'sive-ly, *ad.* in a comprehensive manner, fully, significantly.
Cóm-pre-hén'sive-néss, *s.* the quality of including much in a few words or in a narrow compass.
Cóm-préss', *v. a.* (Lat. compressus) to squeeze together, to force into a narrower compass; to EMBRACE; to leap, cover, or copulate as beasts.
Cóm-préss, *s.* (in surgery) a bolster of linen placed upon a wound, and retained by bandage.
Cóm-préss-i-bil'i-ty, *s.* (compressible) the quality of being compressible, the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass, † compressibleness.
Cóm-préss'i-ble, *a.* (compress) capable of being forced into a narrower compass, yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.
† **Cóm-préss'i-ble-néss**, *s.* compressibility. *Johns.*
Cóm-préss'ion, *s.* (Lat. compressio) the act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space, forcible contraction.
Compress'ure, *s.* (compress, *pron. cóm-présh'shure*)

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the act or force of one body pressing upon another, pressure. *Boyle.*
Cōm-print', *v. a.* (a law term, Lat. *comprimere*) to print together, to print a book or copy to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.
COMPRISE', **Cōm-prīse'**, *v. a.* (Fr. *comprendre*, *compris*) to contain, include, encircle, encompass, involve, embrace, imply, couch, connote, comprehend.
Cōm-pro-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *comprobo*) proof, attestation, concurrent TESTIMONY.
Cōm-pro-mīse, *s.* (Lat. *compromissum*) a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the end of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators (*Corwell*); a compact, bargain, or agreement, in which concessions are made on each side.
Cōm-pro-mīse, *v. a.* to compound, to adjust a difference, or compact by mutual concessions: † to accord, to agree. *Shakespeare.*
Cōm-pro-mis-sō'rī-āl, *a.* (compromise) relating to a compromise.
Cōm-pro-vīn'cial, *a.* (con and provincial) belonging to the same province.
Compt, *s.* (Fr. *compte*, *pron.* * *cōunt*) account, reckoning, COMPUTATION. *Johnson.*
 * **Compt'i-ble**, *a.* (not used) accountable, responsible, ready to give account, subject, submissive. *Shakespeare.*
Comptroll', *v. a.* (F. *contre role*, *pron.* * *cōn-trōl'*) to control, to overrule, to oppose.
 * **Comptroll'ér**, *s.* director, supervisor, superior, intendant, president, governour.
 * **Comptroll'ér-shīp**, *s.* SUPERINTENDANCE.
 † **Cōm-pūl'sā-tīve-ly**, *ad.* (compulsatory) with force, by constraint. *Johnson.*
 † **Cōm-pūl'sā-to-ry**, *a.* (Lat. *compulsor*) having the force of compelling, coercive. *Shakespeare.*
Cōm-pūl'sion, *s.* (Lat. *compulsio*) the act of compelling to something, FORCE, violence of the agent (*Shak.*); the state of being compelled, violence suffered. *Milton.*
Cōm-pūl'sive, *a.* (Lat. *compulsus*) having the power to compel, FORCIBLE.
Cōm-pūl'sive-ly, *ad.* by force, by violence.
Cōm-pūl'sive-nēss, *s.* FORCE, compulsion.
Cōm-pūl'sō-rī-ly, *ad.* (compulsory) in a forcible manner, by force or violence.
Cōm-pūl'sō-ry, *a.* (Fr. *compulsoire*) having the power of compelling, FORCIBLE.
Cōm-pūn'ction, *s.* (Fr. *componction*) the power of pricking, stimulation, irritation (*Brown*); the state of being pricked by the conscience, remorse, contrition, REPENTANCE.
Cōm-pūn'ctious, *a.* REPENTANT, sorrowful for what is past; tender. *Shakespeare.*
Cōm-pūn'ctive, *a.* causing remorse.
Cōm-pūr-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *compurgatio*) the practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
Cōm-pūr-gā'tór, *s.* (Lat.) one who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.
Cōm-pū'ta-ble, *a.* (compute) capable of being computed, calculable.
COMPUTATION, **Cōm-pu-tā'tion**, *s.* (compute) the act of reckoning, calculation, count, account, reckoning, compute, estimate, estimation, supputation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.
COMPUTE', **Cōm-pū'te'**, *v. a.* to reckon, to calculate, count, enumerate, cast, sum, number, estimate, suppute.

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Cōm-pū'te', *s.* COMPUTATION, calculation.
Cōm-pū'tér, *s.* an ACCOUNTANT, a calculator.
Cōm-pu-tist, *s.* ACCOUNTANT, calculator. *Brown.*
Cōm'rade, *s.* (Fr. *camerade*) one who resides in the same house or chamber, a COMPANION, a partner in any labour or danger.
Cōn, (Lat.) a Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as, *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.
Cōn', *s.* (a cant word, abbreviated from *contra*) one who is on the negative side of the question: as, the *pros* and *cons*.
Cōn', *v. a.* (Sax. *connan to know*) to † know (*Spens.*) to study, to commit to memory, to fix in the mind. *Sb. Milton. Prior.*
To con thanks, an obsolete expression for *to thank*.
"I con him no thanks for 't." *Shakespeare.*
Cōn-cām'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *concamero*) to arch over, to VAULT, to lay concave over.
Cōn-cām'ér-ā'tion, *s.* arch, VAULT.
Cōn-cāt'e-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *catena a chain*) to link together, to connex, to unite in a successive order.
Cōn-cāt'e-nā'tion, *s.* a series of links, an uninterrupted invariable succession; connexion, continuity.
Cōn-ca-vā'tion, *s.* (concave) the act of making concave; concavity, a HOLLOW.
Cōn'cave, *a.* (Lat. *concavus*) HOLLOW, concave, hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell: opposed to *convex*.
Cōn-cāve'nēss, *s.* hollowness, concavity.
Cōn-cāv'i-ty, *s.* (concave) internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body, hollowness.
Cōn-cā'vo-cōn'cave, *a.* concave or hollow on both sides.
Cōn-cā'vo-cōn'vex, *a.* concave on one side, and convex on the other.
Cōn-cā'vōūs, *a.* (Lat. *concavus*) HOLLOW, concave, hollow without angles.
Cōn-cā'vōūs-ly, *ad.* with hollowness like the internal surface of a sphere.
CONCEAL', **Cōn-cēal'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *concelo*) to hide from knowledge, to keep secret, not to divulge, to cover, not to detect, not to discover; to hide, to cover over with something, to screen or withhold from sight.
Cōn-cēal'a-ble, *a.* capable of being concealed, possible to be kept secret, or hid.
 † **Cōn-cēal'ēd-nēss**, *s.* (conceal) state of being concealed, privacy, obscurity. *Johnson.*
Cōn-cēal'ér, *s.* he who conceals any thing.
Cōn-cēal'mēt, *s.* (conceal) the act of hiding, SECRECY (*Shak.*); the state of being hid, privacy, delitescence (*Addison*); hiding-place, retreat, cover, SHELTER. *Rogers.*
Cōn-cēde', *v. a.* (Lat. *concedo*) to yield, admit, allow, grant, let pass undisputed.
Cōn-cēd'ēd, *p.* yielded, admitted, &c. *with to.*
Cōn-cēit', *s.* (L. *conceptus*) conception, THOUGHT, idea, image in the mind; understanding, readiness of apprehension (*Sidney*); opinion (*generally in a sense of contempt*), fancy, imagination, fantastical notion (*Locke*); opinion—in a neutral sense (*Proverbs*); pleasant fancy, pointed thought, witty device, gaiety of imagination, acuteness (*Shak.*); sentiment, striking thought (*Pope*); fondness, favourable opinion, opinionative pride. *Bentley.*
Out of conceit with, no longer fond of. *Swift.*
CONCEIT', **Cōn-cēit'**, *v. a.* to conceive, to be of

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opinion, to imagine, to believe, to think, to fancy, to image, to portray or form in the mind.

Cón-cē'tēd, *p. a.* endowed with fancy (*Knolles*); **PROUD**, fond of himself, opiniative, affected, fantastical; *with of*.

Cón-cē'tēd-ly, *ad.* whimsically, fancifully.

Cón-cē'tēd-nēss, (conceited) **PRIDE**, opinionativeness, vanity, affectation, fondness of himself.

Cón-cē'tlēss, *a.* (conceit) **STUPID**, void of thought, dull of apprehension.

CONCEIV'ABLE, **Cón-cēiv'a-ble**, *a.* (conceive) that may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed, believable, apprehensible, conceptible, intelligible, comprehensible.

Cón-cēiv'a-bly, *ad.* in a conceivable manner, in an intelligible manner.

Cón-cēivē, *v. a.* (Fr. concevoir) to admit into the womb, to form in the womb; to imagine, think, **CONCEIT**, form in the mind; to understand, to **COMPREHEND**.

Cón-cēivē, *v. n.* to **THINK**, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

Cón-cēiv'ér, *s.* one who understands, comprehends, or forms ideas in the mind.

Cón-sēnt', *s.* (Lat. concentus) concert of voices, concord of sound, **HARMONY**; consistency.

Cón-cēn'trate, *v. a.* (Fr. concentrer) to drive into a narrow compass: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*;—to drive toward the centre.

Cón-cēn-trā'tion, *s.* compression into a narrow compass; collection into a narrow space round the centre.

Cón-cēn'tre, *v. n.* (Fr. concentrer) to tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

Cón-cēn'tre, *v. a.* to direct or contract toward one centre. *Milton.*

Cón-cēn'tric, **Cón-cēn'tri-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. concentricus) having one common centre.

Cón-cēp'ta-cle, *s.* (Lat. conceptaculum) that in which any thing is contained, a vessel, reservoir, **RECEPTACLE**. *Woodward.*

Cón-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. concipio, conceptum) that may be conceived, capable to be understood, intelligible, **CONCEIVABLE**.

Cón-cēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. conceptio) the act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; fecundation, **PREGNANCY**; idea, notion, **THOUGHT**, image in the mind; sentiment, purpose (*Shak.*); apprehension, perception, **KNOWLEDGE** (*Duquesne*); conceit, sentiment, witty device, pointed thought. *Dryden.*

Cón-cēp'tious, *a.* (Lat. conceptum) apt to conceive, fruitful, **PREGNANT**. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-cēp'tive, *a.* (conceptum) capable to conceive.

Cón-cērn', *v. a.* (Fr. concernere) to relate to, to belong to; to affect with some passion, to touch nearly, to be of importance to; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy. *Derham.*

To concern himself, to intermeddle, to make uneasy. *Dryden.*

Cón-cērn', *s.* business, matter, concernment, care, affair: considered as relating to some one;—interest, engagement (*Dryden*); **IMPORTANCE**, moment (*Addison*); passion, affection, regard. *Dryden.*

Cón-cērn'ed-ly, *ad.* with affection, with interest.

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Cón-cērn'ing, *prep.* (concern) relating to, with relation to. *Tillotson.*

Cón-cērn'mēt, *s.* (concern) the thing in which we are concerned or interested, **CONCERN**, affair, business, interest (*Milton*); relation, influence (*Denham*); intercourse, business (*Locke*); **IMPORTANCE**, moment (*Boswell*); **INTERPOSITION**, regard, meddling (*Clarendon*); passion, emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

Cón-cért', *v. a.* (Fr. concerter) to settle any thing in private by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust. *Roxol.*

Cón'cért, *s.* communication of designs, establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair; a symphony, musical entertainment, many performers playing the same tune.

Cón-cér-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. concertatio) strife, discord, **CONTENTION**.

Cón-cēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. concessio) the act of granting, yielding, or admitting; a grant, the thing granted or yielded. *Swift.*

Cón-cēs'sion-a-ry, *a.* given by indulgence or allowance.

† **Cón-cēs'sive**, *a.* (concession) yielded by way of concession. *Ajfe.*

Cón-cēs'sive-ly, *ad.* by way of concession.

Cónch', *s.* (Lat. concha) a shell, a seashell.

Cón-cil'i-ár, *a.* (Lat. concilium) relating to a council. *Baker.*

Cón-cil'i-atē, *v. a.* (Lat. concilio) to gain, to win, to appease, to **RECONCILE**, to compose differences, to procure good will.

† **Cón-cil'i-ā'tion**, *s.* act of reconciling. *Johnson.*

Cón-cil'i-a-tór, *s.* one who makes peace between others, a reconciler.

Cón-cil'i-a-to-ry, *a.* tending to reconcile, relating to reconciliation.

Cón-cin'nī-ty, *s.* (Lat. concinnitas) decency, properness, **FITNESS**, aptness, neatness.

Cón-cin'nōus, *a.* (Lat. concinnus) becoming, neat, trim, elegant, pleasant, agreeable.

Cón-cisē, *a.* (Lat. concisus *cut*) **BRIEF**, short, broken into short periods.

Cón-cisē-ly, *ad.* briefly, shortly, in few words.

Cón-cisē-nēss, *s.* (concise) **BREVITY**, shortness.

Cón-ci'sion, *s.* (Lat. concisum) the act of cutting off, excision, **DESTRUCTION**.

Cón-ci-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. concitatio) the act of stirring up, or putting in motion, incitation, excitation, **INCITEMENT**.

Cón-cla-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. conclamatio) an outcry or shout of many together.

Cón'clave, *s.* (Lat.) a private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet; the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly. *Gartth.*

Cón-clūde', *v. a.* (Lat. concludo) to shut (*Hoecker*); † to include, to comprehend (*Romans*); to collect by ratiocination (*Tillotson*); to end, to finish, to put an end to; to decide, to determine: that is, to *shut* or *close* the dispute (*Dryden*);—to oblige, as by the final determination. *Atterbury.*

Cón-clūde', *v. n.* to perform the last act of ratiocination, to collect the consequence, to determine; to settle opinion; to end, to **DETERMINE** finally.

Cón-clū'dēn-cy, *s.* (concludent) **CONSEQUENCE**, regular proof, logical deduction.

Cón-clū'dēnt, *a.* (conclude) decisive, **CONCLUSIVE**, regularly consequential.

Cón-clū'd'ing-ly, *ad.* (conclude) with uncontrollable evidence. *Digby.*

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Cón-clū'si-ble, *a.* (conclude) determinable, certain by regular proof.

CONCLU'SION, **Cón-clū'sion**, *s.* (conclude) determination, final decision; the collection from propositions premised, the **CONSEQUENCE**; the close, the last event of argumentative deduction; the event of experiments, experiment (*Shak.*); the corollary, termination, end, ending, event, upshot, finishing, last part.

CONCLU'SIVE, **Cón-clū'sive**, *a.* (conclude) decisive, final, definitive, concludent, consequent, concludible, regularly consequential, ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Cón-clū'sive-ly, *ad.* decisively, definitively, with final determination.

Cón-clū'sive-nēss, *s.* (conclusive) power of determining the opinion, regular consequence, decisiveness, definitiveness.

Cón-co-āg'u-late, *v. a.* to curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

Cón-co-āg'u-lā'tion, *s.* a coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

Cón-cōct', *v. a.* (Lat. concoquo) to digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment (*Bacon*); to ripen (*Bacon*); to purify or sublime by heat, to heighten to perfection. *Thomson's Summer.*

Cón-cōct'i-ble, *a.* digestible by the stomach.

Cón-cōct'ion, *s.* digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection. *Bacon.*

Cón-cól'ūr, *a.* (Lat. concolor) of one colour, having no variety of colour. *Brown.*

Cón-cōm'i-tānce, **Cón-cōm'i-tān-cy**, *s.* (Lat. con-comitor) subsistence together with another thing. *Brown.*

Cón-cōm'i-tānt, *a.* conjoined with, concurrent with, appendant, annexed, accompanying, coming and going with as collateral, not causative or consequential.

Cón-cōm'i-tānt, *s.* **COMPANION**, person or thing collaterally connected, an appendant, an **APPENDAGE**.

Cón-cōm'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. concommitatus) to be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another, to attend, to **ACCOMPANY**.

Cón-cōrd, *s.* (Lat. concordia) agreement between things, **SUITABLENESS** of one to another; agreement between persons, **UNION**, peace, mutual kindness; a compact, a convention (*Davies*); **HARMONY**, consent of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Cón-cōrd'ānce, *s.* (L. concordantia) **AGREEMENT**, correspondence; a book of index which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *South.*

Cón-cōrd'ānt, *a.* (Lat. concordans) agreeable, agreeing, correspondent; **HARMONIOUS**.

Cón-cōrd'ate, *s.* (Fr. concordat) a compact, **CONTRACT**; a convention, assembly.

Cón-cōr'po-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. con and corpus) to unite into one body or mass.

Cón-cōr-po-rā'tion, *s.* union in one mass.

Cón'course, *s.* (Lat. concursus) the confluence of many persons or things in one place, **ASSEMBLY**, resort, conflux, **CROWD**; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Newton.*

Cón'cre-mēt, *s.* (Lat. concreresco) the mass formed by concretion, a **CONCRETION**, a collection of matter growing together. *Hale.*

Cón-crē's'cēnce, *s.* (Lat. concreresco) the act or qua-

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lity of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

CONCRETE', **Cón-crēte'**, *v. n.* (Lat. concreresco) to coalesce into one mass, to clot, clod, cake, candy, curd, curdle, congeal, coagulate, to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

CONCRETE', **Cón-crēte'**, *v. a.* to form by concretion, to curd, curdle, crudle, congeal, coagulate, cause to concrete, to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

Cón'crete, *a.* formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass; *in logic*, not abstract: *applied to a subject.*

Cón'crete, *s.* a mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering together: a **CONCRETION**.

Cón-crēte'ly, *ad.* in a manner including the subject with the predicate, not abstractly.

CONCRETION, **Cón-crē'tion**, *s.* (concrete) the act of concreting, coalition, coalescence, concrete, concrement, concreture, clot, clod, crud, curd, grume, congelation, congealment, coagulation, union of parts, the mass formed by the coalition of separate particles.

Cón-crē'tive, *a.* (concrete) having the power to produce concretions, coagulative.

Cón-crē'ture, *s.* (concrete) a mass formed by coagulation, a **CONCRETION**.

Cón-cū'bī-nage, *s.* (French) the act of living with a woman not married, fornication.

Cón'cu-bine, *s.* (Lat. concubina) a woman kept in fornication, a strumpet, a **WHORE**.

Cón-cū'pis-cēnce, *s.* (Lat. concupiscentia) irregular desire, cupidity, lechery, **LUST**.

Cón-cū'pis-cēt, *a.* (Lat. concupiscens) libidinous, lecherous, lustful, **LEWD**.

Cón-cū'pis-cī-ble, *a.* (Lat. concupiscibilis) impelling desire, eager, desirous, wistful, inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing. *South's Sermons.*

Cón-cū'r', *v. n.* (Lat. concurreo) to coincide, to meet in one point (*Temple*); to **AGREE**, to conspire; to coincide, to join in one action, or opinion; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event with joint power; *with with before the person with whom one agrees, and to before the effect to which one contributes.*

Cón-cū'r'ēnce, **Cón-cū'r'ēn-cy**, *s.* union, association, conjunction (*Locke*); agreement, act of joining in any design or measures; combination of many agents or circumstances; help, **ASSISTANCE**; joint right, equal claim. *Ayliffe.*

Cón-cū'r'ēnt, *a.* (concur) that which concurs, contributing to a cause.

CONCUS'SION, **Cón-cūs'sion**, *s.* (Lat. concussio) the act of shaking, agitation, tremefaction; the state of being shaken, succussion, brunt, shock, jerk, jolt.

Cón-cūs'sive, *a.* (Lat. concussus) having the power or quality of shaking.

Cón-dēmn', *v. a.* (Lat. condemno) to find guilty, to adjudge, sentence, pass sentence on, doom to punishment (contrary to *absolve*); *with to*; —to **CENSURE**, reproach, charge with a fault (contrary to *approve*); to fine (2 *Chronicles*); to shew guilt by contrast. *Wisdom.*

Cón-dēm'na-ble, *a.* blameable, reproachable, culpable, faulty, **CENSURABLE**.

Cón-dēm'nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. condemnatio) the sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment, the act of condemning, doom, judicial judgment; the state of being condemned.

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Cón-dém'na-to-ry, *a.* (condemn) passing sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

Cón-dém'nér, *s.* a blamer, censurer, censor.

Cón-dén'sa-ble, *a.* (condensate) capable of condensation, that can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

Cón-dén'sate, *v. a.* (Lat. *condenso*) to CONDENSE.

Cón-dén'sate, *a.* (Lat. *condensatus*) made thick, condensed, compressed into less space.

Cón-dén-sā-tion, *s.* the act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty (opposed to *rarefaction*); CONDENSITY, inspissation, constipation.

CONDENSE', **Cón-dén'sé'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *condenso*) to condensate, to constipate, to make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other, to thicken, to inspissate; opposed to *rarefy*. *Woodward.*

Cón-dén'sé', *v. n.* to condensate, to grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

Cón-dén'sé', *a.* thick, dense, condensed, close, massy, weighty.

CONDEN'SITY, **Cón-dén'si-ty**, *s.* (condense) the state of being condensed, condensation, inspissation, constipation, denseness, density.

CONDESCEND', **Cón-de-scénd'**, *v. n.* (Fr. *condescendre*) to depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission, to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours, to stoop by familiarity, to deign, to vouchsafe, to think worthy; to consent to do more than mere justice can require (*Dryden*); to stoop, bend, yield, submit, become subject. *Milton.*

Cón-de-scénd'ence, *s.* (Fr.) CONDESCENSION.

Cón-de-scénd'ing-ly, *ad.* by way of voluntary humiliation, or kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, **Cón-de-scén'sion**, *s.* (con-*descend*) voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority, voluntary submission to equality with inferiours, courtesy, affability, a grant, a deigning, a vouchsafement, a condescendence.

Cón-de-scén'sive, *a.* (con*descend*) courteous, affable, willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms, not haughty.

Cón-dign', *a.* (Lat. *condignus*) worthy of a person, suitable, proportionate to, deserving, merited: *it is always used of something deserved by crimes.* *Shakespeare.*

Cón'di-mént, *s.* (Lat. *condimentum*) seasoning, sauce, that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

Cón-dis-cí-ple, *s.* (from the Lat. *condiscipulus*) a SCHOOLFELLOW.

Cón'dite, *v. a.* (Lat. *condio to season*) to PICKLE, to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Cón-dítion, *s.* (French) quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; attribute, accident, property (*Shak. Newton*); natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament, complexion (*Shak.*); moral quality, virtue or vice (*South*); state, external circumstances (*Pope*); the case, plight, footing, circumstance of any person or thing; rank, degree of dignity (*Shak.*); stipulation, terms of compact,—the writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised, bond, compact. *Sh.*

Cón-dítion, *v. n.* to stipulate, to make terms.

Cón-dítion-ál, *a.* having some stipulation, not absolute; granted on certain terms: *in grammar or logic*, expressing some condition or supposition.

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Cón-dítion-ál'ly, *s.* quality of being conditional, limitation by certain terms.

Cón-dítion-ál-ly, *ad.* with certain limitations, on certain stipulations.

Cón-dítion-ary, *a.* (condition) stipulated. *Norris.*

Cón-dítion-ate, *v. a.* (condition) to qualify, to regulate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cón-dítion-éd, *a.* having qualities or properties good or bad, disposed, inclined.

Cón-dó-la-to-ry, *a.* (condole) expressing concern for another's misfortune.

Cón-dó-le', *v. n.* (Lat. *condoleo*) to lament with those who are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others; *with with.*

† Cón-dó-le', *v. a.* to LAMENT with another. *Milt.*

Cón-dó-le'mént, *s.* grief, mourning, sorrow.

Cón-dó-lé-ncé, *s.* (Fr. *condolence*) the expressions of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends on any loss or misfortune. *Arbutnot.*

Cón-dó-lér, *s.* one who joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

Cón-dú-ce', *v. n.* (Lat. *conduco*) to promote an end, to contribute, to confer to, to bear a part, to serve to some purpose; *with to.*

Cón-dú-cí-ble, *a.* (Lat. *conducibilis*) having the power of conducting, having a tendency to promote or forward, conducive, contributing; *with to.*

Cón-dú-cí-ve, *a.* (conduce) CONDUCTIBLE.

Cón-dú-cí-ve-néss, *s.* quality of conducting. *Boyle.*

Cón-dú-ct, *s.* (Fr. *conduite*) management, economy (*Bacon*); exact behaviour, regular course of life (*Swift*); the act of leading troops, the duty of a general (*Waller*); CONVOY, escort, guard (*Shak.*); the act of conveying or guarding.

Cón-dú-c-tí-tious, *a.* (Lat. *conductitius*) hired, employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

Cón-dú-ctór, *s.* (conduct) a leader, one who shews another the way by accompanying him; a CHIEF, a general (*Shak.*) a MANAGER, a director. *Addison.*

Cón-dú-ct-rés (conductor) a directress.

Cón-dú-ít, *s.* (Fr. *canal*) a canal of pipes for the conveyance of water, an aqueduct; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-du-pli-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *conduplicatio*) a doubling, a DUPLICATE.

Cón-e, *s.* (Gr. *κων*) a solid body of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Cón-fáb'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat. *confabulo*) to talk easily together, to chat, to prattle.

Cón-fáb'u-lā-tion, *s.* easy conversation, cheerful and careless talk.

Cón-fáb'u-la-to-ry, *a.* belonging to talk, prattle, or easy conversation.

Cón-fár-re-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *confarreatio*) the solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cón-féc't, *v. a.* (Lat. *confectus*) to make up into, sweetmeats, to preserve dry with sugar. It is now corrupted into *confit*.

Cón-féc't, *s.* a confit, a SWEETMEAT.

Cón-féc't-ion, *s.* (Lat. *confectio*) a preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar, a SWEETMEAT; an assemblage of different ingredients, a composition, a MIXTURE. *Bacon.*

Cón-féc't-ion-a-ry, *s.* the trade of a confectioner; the sweetmeats made and sold by a confectioner; † a confectioner. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-féc't-ion-ér, *s.* (confection) one whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, Cón-féd'ér-a-cy, *s.* (Fr. confederation) a league, a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union, conjunction, engagement, confederation, alliance, federal compact; the confederates.

Cón-féd'ér-ate, *v. n.* (Fr. confederer) to LEAGUE, to join in a league. *South.*

Cón-féd'ér-ate, *a.* united in a league.

Cón-féd'ér-ate, *s.* one who engages to support another, an ally.

Cón-féd'ér-à-tion, *s.* (French) CONFEDERACY, league, compact of mutual support.

Cón-fér', *v. n.* (Lat. conféro) to discourse with another on a stated subject, to ventilate, sift, or examine any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly, to dialogue, to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

Cón-fér', *v. a.* to COMPARE, to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind (*Boyle*); to give, to bestow; *with* on; to contribute, to conduce; *with* to. *Glanville.*

Cón-fér-ènce, *s.* (French) the act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse, oral discussion, parley, enterparlance, communication; an appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate; comparison, examination of different things by comparison of each with other. *Hooker.*

Cón-fér'ér, *s.* (confer) he who converses; he who bestows.

Cón-fèss', *v. a.* (Fr. confesser) to acknowledge a crime; to own a failure; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; *with* the reciprocal pronoun; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow, to profess, not to deny; to grant, not to dispute (*Shak. Locke*); to shew, to prove, to attest (*Pope*); to acknowledge. *Addison.*

Cón-fèss', *v. n.* to make confession.

Cón-fèss'éd-ly, *ad.* (confessedly) avowedly, indisputably, undeniably.

Cón-fès'sion, *s.* (confess) the acknowledgment of a crime, the discovery of one's own guilt; the act of disburdening one's own conscience to a priest; profession, avowal; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Cón-fès'sion-ál, *s.* (French) the box in which the confessor sits to hear the declaration of his penitents.

Cón-fès'sór, *s.* (Fr. confesseur) one who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger: one who suffers for religion; he who hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence; †one who confesses his crimes. *Johnson.*

Cón-fèst', *a.* (used in poetry for confessed) open, known, acknowledged, not concealed, not disputed, apparent. *Rowe.*

Cón-fèst'ly, *ad.* indisputably, evidently; without doubt or concealment.

Cón-fi-dánt, *s.* (Fr. confident) a person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Cón-fid', *v. n.* (Lat. confido) to trust in, to put trust or confidence in.

Cón-fi-dénce, *s.* (Lat. confidentia) firm belief of another's integrity or veracity, reliance, affiance, trust, dependence, assurance; trust in his own abilities or fortune, security,—opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*; vicious boldness, false opinion of his own excellence,—opposed to *modesty*; consciousness of innocence, honest

boldness, firmness of integrity; that which gives or causes confidence, BOLDNESS, or security.

Cón-fi-dént, *a.* (confide) assured beyond doubt; firmly persuaded; dogmatical, affirmative, POSITIVE,—as, a *confident* talker; secure of success, without fear of miscarriage; void of suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, elated with false opinion of his own excellence, IMPUDENT.

Cón-fi-dént, *s.* one trusted with secrets, a confident, a counsellor, a bosom friend.

Cón-fi-dént-ly, *ad.* without doubt, without fear of miscarriage; with firm trust; without appearance of doubt; dogmatically.

Cón-fig-u-rà-tion, *s.* (French) the form of the various parts of any thing as they are adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope, according to the aspect of the planets toward each other at any time.

Cón-figure, *v. a.* (Lat. con and figura) to dispose into any form by adaptation.

Cón-fine, *s.* (Lat. confinis) common BOUNDARY, border, edge. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-fine, *a.* bordering upon, beginning where the other ends, having one common boundary.

Cón-fine', *v. n.* to border upon, to lie contiguous to, to touch on other territories or regions; *with* on. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CONFINE', Cón-fine', *v. a.* (Fr. confiner) to bound, to limit; as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition;—to cloister; to immure, to IMPRISON; to pen, crib, encage, coop up, shut up within certain limits; to contract, circumscribe, to close, to enclose, to repose; to restrain, to tie up to. *Brown.*

Cón-fine'mèss, *a.* UNLIMITED, boundless, unbounded, without end. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-fine'mént, *s.* (confine) IMPRISONMENT, incarceration, restraint of liberty; the state of being obliged to keep at home.

Cón-finér, *s.* (confine) a borderer, one who lives upon the extreme parts of a country; a near neighbour.

Cón-fines, *s. pl.* the BOUNDARIES of a country.

Cón-fin'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. confinitas) nearness, neighbourhood, contiguity, PROXIMITY.

CONFIRM', Cón-firm', *v. a.* (Lat. confirmo) to put past doubt by new evidence, to settle, establish, strengthen, corroborate, ratify, verify; to settle or establish persons or things; to settle or strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; to fix, to radicate; to admit to the full privileges of christian by imposition of hands: † to perfect, to COMPLETE. *Shak.*

Cón-firm'a-ble, *a.* capable of incontestible evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATION, Cón-fir-mà-tion, *s.* (confirm) the act of establishing any person or thing, settlement, establishment; evidence by which any thing is ascertained, affirmance, ratification, proof, convincing testimony, corroboration, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

Cón-fir-mà'tór, *s.* (Lat. confirmo) an attester, he who puts a matter past doubt, a confirmer.

Cón-fir'ma-to-ry, *a.* (confirm) giving additional testimony, establishing with new force.

Cón-firm'éd-nèss, *s.* (confirmed) confirmed state, radication. *Decay of Piety.*

Cón-firm'ér, *s.* (confirm) one who confirms, a confirmator, an attester, one who produces evidence or strength; an establisher.

Cón-fis'ca-ble, *a.* liable to forfeiture.

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Cón-fis'cate, *v. a.* (Fr. confisquer) to transfer private property to the prince or public, by way of penalty for an offence.

Cón-fis'cate, *a.* transferred to the public as forfeit, forfeited.

Cón-fis-cá'tion, *s.* the act of transferring the forfeited property of criminals to public use; forfeiture.

Cón-fi-tént, *s.* (Lat. confitens) one confessing, one who confesses his faults.

† **Cón-fi-ture**, *s.* (French) a comfit, SWEETMEAT.

Cón-fix', *v. a.* (Lat. configo, confixum) to fix down, to fasten. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-flá'gránt, *a.* (Lat. conflagrans) burning together in a general fire.

Cón-fla-grá'tion, *s.* (Lat. conflagratio) empyrosis, a general fire spreading over a large space: generally for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of all things.

Cón-flá'tion, *s.* (Lat. conflatum) the act of blowing many instruments together (*Bacon*); a casting or melting of metal.

Cón-fléx'ure, *s.* (Lat. conflexura) a bending or turning, arcuation, BEND.

Cón-flict', *v. n.* (Lat. confliigo, conflictum) to strive, to contest, to FIGHT, to struggle, to contend, to encounter, to engage: properly by striking one against another.

Cón-flict, *s.* (Lat. conflictus) a violent collision, or opposition, of two substances, a shock; a combat, a FIGHT between two. (*It is seldom used of a general battle*); congress, CONTEST, strife, contention; struggle, pang, AGONY.

Cón-flu-é'nce, *s.* (Lat. confluio) the junction or union of several streams, concurrence, conflux; the act of crowding to a place (*Shak.*); a concourse, a CROWD, a multitude collected in one place; collection, concurrence. *Boyle.*

Cón-flu-ént, (Lat. confluens) running one into another, meeting.

Cón-flúx, *s.* (Lat. confluxio) the union of several currents, concurrence, confluence; CROWD, multitude collected.

Cón-fórm', *a.* (Lat. conformis) assuming the same form, wearing the same form, similar, RESEMBLING. *Bacon.*

Cón-fórm', *v. a.* (Lat. conformo) to reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else; *with to.*

Cón-fórm', *v. n.* to comply with, to yield, to CONSENT, to give consent; *with to.* *Dryden.*

Cón-fórm'a-ble, *a.* having the same form; using the same manners, agreeing either in exterior or moral characters, similar, RESEMBLING; consistent, agreeable, SUITABLE, not opposite; compliant, ready to follow directions, submissive, peaceable, obsequious. *Hooker.*

Cón-fórm'a-bly, *ad.* with conformity, agreeably, suitably; *with to.*

Cón-fór-má'tion, *s.* (Lat. conformatio) the form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; the act of producing suitability, or conformity, to any thing; *with to.* *Watts.*

Cón-fórm'ist, *s.* (conform) one who complies with the worship of the church of England, not a dissenter.

Cón-fórm'i-ty, *s.* (conform) RESEMBLANCE, similitude, the state of having the same character of manners or form; consistency (*Arbutnot*); *with to, and sometimes with with.*

Cón-fóund', *v. a.* (Fr. confondre) to mingle things

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so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned; to PERPLEX, to compare or mention without due distinction; to disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions (*Locke*); to amaze, stupify, astonish; TERRIFY (*Milton*); to ABASH, to make ashamed; to DESTROY, to overthrow. *Shakel.*

† **Cón-fóund'ed**, *p. a.* (*a low cant word*) hateful, detestable, odious, enormous.

† **Cón-fóund'ed-ly**, *ad.* hatefully, shamefully.

Cón-fóund'er, *s.* he who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

Cón fra-tér'ní-ty, *s.* (Lat. con and fraternitas) a BROTHERHOOD, a body of men united for some religious purpose.

Cón-fri-cá'tion, *s.* (Lat. con and frico) the act of rubbing against any thing, attrition, FRIT-TION. *Bacon.*

Cón-frónt', *v. a.* (Fr. confronter) to face, to stand against another in full view; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another. *Addison on Medals.*

Cón-frón-tá'tion, *s.* (French) the act of bringing two evidences face to face.

Cón-fú'se', *v. a.* (Lat. confusus) to DERANGE, to disorder, to disperse irregularly; to mix, not to separate (*Milton*); to hurry the mind (*Pope*); to PERPLEX, not distinguish, to obscure.

Cón-fú'se'd-ly, *ad.* in a mixed mass; indistinctly; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously; hastily; not exactly.

Cón-fú'se'd-né'ss, *s.* want of distinctness, indistinctness, want of clearness.

Cón-fú'sion, *s.* (confuse) irregular mixture; TUMULT, disturbance, tumultuous medley; disarray, DISORDER; indistinct combination (*Locke*); overthrow, DESTRUCTION; hurry of ideas, flutter, distraction of mind, ASTONISHMENT.

CONFUTABLE, **Cón-fú'ta-ble**, *a.* (confute) possible to be disproved, refutable, convincible, refragable, possible to be shewn false.

Cón-fu-tá'tion, (Lat. confutatio) the act of confuting, conviction of error or falsehood, refutation, disproof.

Cón-fú'te', *v. a.* (Lat. confuto) to convict of error, to refute, to prove false, to disprove.

Cón'ge, (Fr. congé) act of reverence, bow, courtesy, OBEISANCE; leave, farewell, parting compliment. *Fairy Queen.*

Cón-gé', *v. n.* to take leave; *with with.* *Shak.*

Conge d'elire, *s.* (French *pron. cón'zhè dè-lí're'*) the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. *Cowell.*

Cón-gé'al', *v. a.* (Lat. congelo) to turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold (*Shak.*); to coagulate, to cruddle, to CONCRETE, to force into concretions.

Cón-gé'al', *v. n.* to CONCRETE, to gather into a mass by cold. *Bacon.*

Cón-gé'al'mént, *s.* the clot, crud, or coagulation, formed by congelation, concreture, CONCRETION.

Cón-gé'al'a-ble, *a.* (congeal) susceptible of congelation, coagulable.

Cón-gé-lá'tion, *s.* (congeal) the act of turning fluids to solids by cold, GLACIATION; the state of being congealed, or made solid by cold, coagulation, CONCRETION.

Cón-génér, *s.* (Lat.) a thing of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*

Cón-gén'ér-oús, *a.* of the same kind, arising from the same original.

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Cón-gē-ni-āl, *a.* (Lat. *con* and *genius*) partaking of the same genius, **KINDRED**.
Cón-gē-ni-āl-i-ty, *s.* participation of the same genius, cognation of mind or nature, affinity, **KINDRED**.
Cón-gē-ni-āl-nēss, *s.* cognation, congeniality, affinity, **KINDRED**.
Cón-gē-ni-tē, *a.* (Lat. *congenitus*) of the same birth, born with another, cognate, connate, begotten together, **KINDRED**; participating of the same nature.
Cón-gēr, *s.* (Lat. *congrus*) the sea eel.
Cón-gēr-i-ēs, *s.* (Lat.) a mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle*.
Cón-gēt, *v. a.* (Lat. *congero*, *congestum*) to heap up, to gather together.
Cón-gēt-i-ōn, *s.* (Lat. *congestio*) a collection of matter, as in abscesses or tumours.
Cón-gi-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *congiarium*) a gift distributed to the Roman people. *Addison*.
Conglā-ciate, *v. n.* (Lat. *conglaciatus*, *pron.* * *cón-glāsh/hī-ate*) to turn to ice.
***Conglaci-ation**, *s.* the act of turning into ice, congelation, **GLACIATION**, the state of being changed into ice.
Cón-glo-bate, *v. a.* (Lat. *conglobatus*) to conglobate, to gather into a hard firm ball.
Cón-glo-bate, *a.* moulded into a hard firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*
Cón-glo-bate-ly, *ad.* in a spherical form.
Cón-glo-bā-tion, *s.* (conglobate) a round body, collection into a round mass.
Cón-glō-be, *v. a.* (Lat. *conглоbo*) to conglobate, to gather into a round mass, to consolidate in a ball. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Cón-glō-be, *v. n.* to coalesce into a round mass.
Cón-glōm'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *conglomerato*) to gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.
Cón-glōm'ér-ate, *a.* gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together. *Bacon*.
Cón-glōm'ér-ā-tion, *s.* collection of matter into a loose ball, as thread; intertexture, mixture. *Bacon*.
Cón-glū'ti-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *conglutino*) to cement, to unite, to heal wounds.
Cón-glū'ti-nate, *v. n.* to coalesce, to unite by the intervention of a callus.
Cón-glū-ti-nā-tion, *s.* the act of uniting wounded bodies, reunion, healing.
Cón-glū'ti-na-tive, *a.* having the power of uniting wounds, consolidant, **HEALING**.
Cón-glū'ti-na-tór, *s.* that which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward*.
Cón-grāt'u-lānt, *a.* (congratulate) **CONGRATULATORY**, felicitative, expressing participation at another's joy.
CONGRATULATE, **Cón-grāt'u-late**, *v. a.* (Lat. *gratulari*) to greet, to gratulate, to felicitate, to wish joy to, to compliment on any happy event, to express joy for the good of another.
Cón-grāt'u-late, *v. n.* to rejoice in participation.
CONGRATULATION, **Cón-grāt-u-lā-tion**, *s.* the act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another, compliment, felicitation, gratulation; the form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.
CONGRATULATORY, **Cón-grāt'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* (congratulate) expressing joy for the good fortune of another, expressive of civility or respect, complimentary, flattering, felicitative,

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gratulatory, congratulant, rejoicing in participation.
Cón-gre-gate, *v. a.* to collect together, to assemble, to bring into one place.
Cón-gre-gate, *v. n.* **TO ASSEMBLE**, to meet together, to gather together.
Cón-gre-gate, *a.* collected compact. *Bacon*.
Cón-gre-gā-tion, *s.* the act of collecting, a collection, an assemblage, a **HEAP**, a mass of various parts brought together; an assembly met to worship God in public, and hear doctrine. *Hooker*.
Cón-gre-gā-tion-āl, *a.* public, pertaining to a congregation or assembly.
Cón-grēs, *s.* (Lat. *congressus*) meeting, shock, **COLLISION**; conflict, **CONTEST**.
Cón-grēs'sive, *a.* meeting, encountering, conflicting, coming together.
Cón-gru-ēnce, *s.* (Lat. *congruentia*) agreement, agreeableness, fitness, consistency, **SUITABLENESS** of one thing to another.
Cón-gru-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *congruens*) agreeable, correspondent, consistent, **SUITABLE**.
Cón-grū'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *congruo* to agree) **SUITABLENESS**, agreeableness; fitness, pertinence (*Sidney*); consequence of argument, reason, consistency. *Hooker*.
Cón-gru-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *congruus*) agreeable to, consistent with (*Locke*); suitable to, accommodated to, proportionate or commensurate (*Cheyne*); rational fit. *Asterbury*.
Cón-gru-ōūs-ly, *ad.* suitably, consistently.
Cón'ic, **Cón'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. *conicus*) having the form of a cone, or round, decreasing, taper, spiry. *Woodward*.
Cón'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in form of a cone.
Cón'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* state of being conical.
† Cón-jēct, *v. n.* (Lat. *conjectum*) to guess. *Sb.*
Cón-jēctór, *s.* a guesser, a conjecturer.
Cón-jēct'u-ra-ble, *a.* being the object of conjecture, possible to be guessed.
Cón-jēct'u-rāl, *a.* (conjecture) depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.
Cón-jēct'u-rāl-i-ty, *s.* that which depends on guess. *Brown*.
Cón-jēct'u-rāl-ly, *ad.* by guess, by conjecture.
Cón-jēcture, *s.* (Lat. *conjectura*) guess, imperfect knowledge, preponderance of opinion without proof. *South*.
Cón-jēcture, *v. a.* to guess, to judge by guess, to entertain an opinion on bare probability.
Cón-jēctur-ér, *s.* a guesser, diviner, one who forms opinion without proof.
Co-nif'ér-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *conus* and *fero*) bearing cones, belonging to those trees which bear a squamous fruit; as, the fir, the pine, and the beech. *Quincy*.
† Cón-jōb'le, *v. a.* (a low cant word) to concert, settle, discuss. *L'Estrange*.
Cón-jōin, *v. a.* (Fr. *conjoindre*) to **UNITE**, to consolidate into one (*Dryden*); to unite in marriage (*Shak*); to associate, to connect. *Brown*. *Locke*.
Cón-jōin, *v. n.* **TO LEAGUE**, to unite. *Shak*.
Cón-jōint, *a.* (French) united, associate.
Cón-jōint-ly, *ad.* in union; together; in association; jointly, not apart.
Cón-ju-gāl, *a.* (Lat. *conjugalis*) **MATRIMONIAL**, connubial, belonging to marriage.
Cón-ju-gāl-ly, *ad.* matrimonially, connubially.
Cón-ju-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *conjugo*) to join, unite, join in marriage; to inflect verbs, to decline verbs through their various significations.

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Cōn-ju-gā-tion, *s.* (Lat. conjugatio) a COUPLE, a pair; the act of uniting or piling things together (*Bacon*); the form of inflecting verbs through their series of termination (*Locke*); union, assemblage. *Taylor.*
† Cōn-jūnct', *a.* (Lat. conjunctus) conjoined. *Sb.*
Cōn-jūnct-ion, *s.* (Lat. conjunctio) UNION, association; league, CONFEDERACY; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac; a part of speech which connects words and sentences together.
Cōn-jūnct-ive, *a.* (Lat. conjunctivus) belonging to that mood of a verb which follows a conjunction; † closely united. *Shakespeare.*
Cōn-jūnct-ive-ly, *ad.* in union, conjunctly.
Cōn-jūnct-ive-nēss, *s.* (conjunctive) the quality of joining or uniting.
Cōn-jūnct-ly, *ad.* conjunctively, jointly.
Cōn-jūnct-ure, *s.* (Fr. conjoncture) combination of many circumstances or causes; occasional critical time (*Clarendon*); mode of union, CONNEXION (*Holder*); consistency. *King Charles.*
Cōn-ju-rā-tion, *s.* (conjure) the form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; a magical form of words, an incantation, an ENCHANTMENT; † a plot, a conspiracy. *Johnson.*
Cōn-jure, *v. a.* (Lat. conjuro) to influence by magic, to effect by enchantment, to charm, to bewitch, to ENCHANT.
Cōn-jure, *v. n.* to practise enchantment.
Cōn-jūre', *v. a.* to summon in a sacred name, to enjoin with the highest solemnity; † to bind by an oath to some common design. *Milton.*
Cōn-ju-rēr, *s.* an enchanter; an impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man, a geomancer, a FORTUNETELLER: ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture, a man of sagacity. *Add.*
Cōn-jūre'mēt, *s.* (conjure) serious injunction, solemn demand. *Milton.*
Cōn-nāsc'ēnce, *s.* (Lat. con with, and nascor to be born) common birth, production at the same time, community of birth; being produced together with another being: † the act of uniting or growing together. *Wise-man.*
Cōn-nāte', *a.* (Lat. con and natus) born with another, of the same birth, cognate, congenite; KINDRED.
Cōn-nāt'u-rāl, *a.* (con and natural) united with the being, connected by nature, participant of the same nature. *Milton.*
Cōn-nāt'u-rāl-i-ty, *s.* participation of the same nature, natural union, connaturalness. *Hale.*
Cōn-nāt'u-rāl-ly, *ad.* by the act of nature, originally. *Hale.*
Cōn-nāt'u-rāl-nēss, *s.* (connatural) connaturality, natural union, participation of the same nature. *Pearson.*
Cōn-nēct', *v. a.* (L. connecto) to JOIN, link, connect, unite, to conjoin, combine, associate, fasten together; to unite by intervention, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the author connects his reasons well.
Cōn-nēct', *v. n.* (seldom used but in conversation) to cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
Cōn-nēct-ive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction, in union, jointly, conjointly, conjunctly.
Cōn-nēx', *v. a.* (Lat. connexum) to JOIN or link together, to connect, to unite, to fasten to each other.
CONNEXION, **Cōn-nēx'ion**, *s.* the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened to-

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gether, union, junction, association, dependence, closeness, affinity, continuity, catenation, concatenation, conjuncture; coherence, just relation to something precedent or subsequent, consequence of argumentation. *Locke.*
Cōn-nēx'ive, *a.* (connex) having the force of connexion, conjunctive. *Watts.*
Cōn-nēvānce, *s.* (connive) voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.
Cōn-nēve', *v. n.* (Lat. conniveo) to wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance, to forbear, to pass uncensured. *Swift.*
Cōn-noīf-scūr', *s.* (French) a judge, a CRITIC; a pretended critic.
Cōn-no-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. con and nota) to note, to designate something beside itself; to imply, to INFER. *Hammond.*
Cōn-no-tā-tion, *s.* implication of something beside itself; inference, illation, deduction, CONSEQUENCE.
Cōn-nōte', *v. a.* (Lat. con and nota) to imply, be-token, include, COMPRISE. *South.*
Cōn-nū-bi-āl, *a.* (Lat. connubialis) nuptial, MATRIMONIAL, pertaining to marriage.
Cōn-nōid, *s.* (Gr. κονοειδης) a figure approaching to the form of a cone.
Co-nōid-cāl, *a.* (conoid) approaching to the form of a cone.
CONQUER, **Cōn'quēr**, *v. a.* (Fr. conquerir) to gain by conquest, to win, subdue, vanquish, overcome, overpower, overthrow, beat, undo, defeat, rout, expugn, discomfit; to humble, master, subject, overbear, overmaster, overmatch, reduce, subjugate, bethral, oppress, bring under subjection; to surmount, to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance.
Cōn'quēr, *v. n.* to overcome, to get the victory.
CONQUERABLE, **Cōn'quēr-a-ble**, *a.* possible to be overcome, superable, exuperable, expugnable, surmountable, vincible.
Cōn'quēr-ing, *p. a.* gaining by conquest, overcoming, subduing, superiour in battle, victorious, triumphant.
CONQUEROR, **Cōn'quēr-ōr**, *s.* a man who has obtained a victory, a victor, a subduer, a vanquisher.
CONQUEST, **Cōn'quēst**, *s.* (Fr. conquête) the act of conquering, success in arms, subjection, subjugation, expugnation, triumph, victory; acquisition by victory, thing gained.
Cōn-sān-gūin'e-ous, *a.* (Lat. consanguineus) near of kin, of the same blood, related by birth; not affined. *Shakespeare.*
Cōn-sān-gūin'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. consanguinitas) relation by blood, relation by descent from one common progenitor, nearness of kin: distinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage.
Con'science, *s.* (Lat. conscientia, *pron.* cōn'shēnce) the knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience, the determination of conscience, honesty (*this is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense*);—consciousness, knowledge of our own thoughts or actions (*Bacon*); real sentiment, veracity, private thoughts (*Sb. and Clarendon*); scruple, principle of action (*Locke*): in ludicrous language, reason, reasonableness; as, "half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require." *Swift.*
Conscien'tious, *a.* (conscience, *pron.* * cōn-shēn'shūs) scrupulous, nicely doubtful, exactly, just, regulated by conscience.

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***Conscien'tiously**, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience.

***Conscien'tiousness**, *s.* (conscientious) exactness of justice, tenderness of conscience.

Con'scion-a-ble, *a.* (conscience) reasonable, just, rational, according to conscience.

Con'scious, *a.* (Lat. *consciūs*, *pron.* *cōn'shūs) endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions, knowing from memory, having the knowledge of any thing without any new information; admitted to the knowledge of any thing,—*with to* (*Dryden*); bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*

***Con'sciously**, *ad.* with knowledge of one's own actions, knowingly.

***Con'sciousness**, *s.* the perception of what passes in a man's own mind (*Locke*); internal sense of guilt or innocence.

Con'script, *a.* (Lat. *conscribo*) registered, enrolled: *used anciently of the Roman senators.*

Con'scription, *s.* an enrolling or registering.

CONSECRATE, **Cōn'se-crate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *consecro*) to make sacred, to devote or appropriate to sacred uses, to hallow, bless, sanctify, inaugurate, make holy, to revere or reverence as holy; to dedicate inviolably to some particular person or purpose; *with to.*

Cōn'se-crate, *a.* consecrated, sacred, devoted, devote; dedicated; *with to.*

Cōn'se-cra-tōr, *s.* one who performs the rites of consecration.

CONSECRA'TION, **Cōn'se-crā'tion**, *s.* (consecrate) the act of devoting or dedicating to the service of God; sacred dedication, solemn appropriation, devotedness, sanctification; the rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy by canonization.

Cōn'sēc-ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. *confectarius*) **CONSEQUENT**, following by consequence.

Cōn'sēc-ta-ry, *s.* **CONSEQUENCE**, corollary, deduction from premises.

Cōn'se-cū'tion, *s.* (Lat. *consecutio*) train of consequences, consequentness, chain of deductions, concatenation of premises; succession (*Newton's Optics*): *in astronomy*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, is called the month of consecution.

Cōn'sēc'u-tive, *a.* following in train, uninterrupted, successive; **CONSEQUENT**, consequential, regularly succeeding.

Cōn-sēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. *consensio*) agreement, accord. *Bentley.*

CONSENT', **Cōn-sēnt'**, *s.* (Lat. *consensus*) the act of yielding or consenting, compliance, assent, assentment, free-will, concurrence, acquiescence; concord, agreement, accord, harmony, unity of opinion; coherence with, relation to, correspondence (*Milton*); tendency to one point, joint operation. *Pope.*

CONSENT', **Cōn-sēnt'**, *v. n.* to be of the same mind, to agree; to accord, assent, concede, comply, yield, give consent, allow, admit; to co-operate to the same end; *with to.*

Cōn-sēn-tā'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. *consentaneus*) agreeable to, consistent with. *Hammond.*

Cōn-sēn-tā'ne-ous-ly, *ad.* agreeably, consistently, suitably.

† **Cōn-sēn-tā'ne-ous-nēss**, agreement, consistency, suitability. *Johnson.*

Cōn-sēn'tient, *a.* (Lat. *consentiens*) agreeing, uniting in opinion.

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CONSEQUENCE, **Cōn'se-quēnce**, *s.* (Lat. *consequentia*) that which follows from any cause or principle, event, effect of a cause; proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions, deduction, deducement, conclusion, consequent, conclusency, illation, inference, connotation, confectary, corollary, collection, arguments drawn from premises, logical proof, the result, issue, event, sequel, close, end, conclusion; influence, tendency (*Hammond*); **IMPORTANCE**, moment. *Shakespeare.*

CONSEQUENT, **Cōn'se-quēnt**, *a.* (Lat. *consequens*) following by rational deduction, consecutive, confectary, deductive, deducible, eventual, consequential, inferrible, illative, following as the effect of a cause; conclusive, conclusive; *with, sometimes, on.*

Cōn'se-quēnt, *s.* **CONSEQUENCE**, that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction; effect, that which follows an acting cause. *South.*

Cōn'se-quēnt-i-ty, *a.* produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes, **CONSEQUENT**, having the consequences justly connected with the premises, conclusive: *in droll style*, assuming importance.

Cōn'se-quēnt-i-ally, *ad.* with just deduction of consequences, with right connexion of ideas; by consequence, not immediately, eventually; in a regular series.

† **Cōn'se-quēnt-i-ty-nēss**, *s.* regular consecution of discourse. *Johnson.*

Cōn'se-quēnt-ly, *ad.* by consequence, necessarily, inevitably, by the connexion of effects to their causes; in consequence, pursuantly. *South.*

Cōn'se-quēnt-nēss, *s.* regular connexion of propositions, consecution of discourse.

Cōn'sēr'va-ble, *a.* (Lat. *conservo to keep*) capable of being kept, or maintained.

Cōn'sēr'vān-cy, *s.* (Lat. *conservans*) preservation; a court held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery upon the river Thames.

Cōn'sēr-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *conservatio*) the act of preserving, care to keep from perishing, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Cōn'sēr'vā-tive, *a.* (Lat. *conservo*) having the power of opposing diminution or injury, preservative.

Cōn'sēr-vā'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) preserver, one appointed to keep from loss or detriment.

Cōn'sēr'vā-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. *conservo*) a place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature: as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary; a repository, a **STOREHOUSE**.

† **Cōn'sēr'vā-to-ry**, *a.* having a preservative quality, tending to preserve.

Cōn'sēr've, *v. a.* (Lat. *conservo*) to preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

Cōn'sēr've, *s.* a **SWEETMEAT** made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy. *Shakespeare.*

Cōn-sid'ér, *v. a.* (Lat. *considero*) to think upon with care, to ponder; to **EXAMINE**, to list, to study; to take into the view, not to omit in the examination; to have regard to, to respect, not to despise; to reward, to requite, to **COMPENSATE**. *Shakespeare.*

Cōn-sid'ér, *v. n.* to think maturely, not to judge hastily or rashly; to deliberate in order to

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choice, to work in the mind; to doubt, to
HESITATE. *Shakespeare.*
Cón-sid'ér-a-ble, *a.* worthy of consideration;
worthy of regard and attention; IMPORTANT,
valuable; more than a little. *It has a middle*
signification between little and great; as, many
brought in very considerable sums of money.
Clarendon.
Cón-sid'ér-a-ble-néss, *s.* IMPORTANCE, dignity,
moment, value, desert, a claim to notice. *Boyle.*
Cón-sid'ér-a-bly, *ad.* in a degree deserving no-
tice, though not the highest; with importance,
importantly.
Cón-sid'ér-á-ñce, *s.* (consider) consideration, re-
flection, sober thought. *Shakespeare.*
Cón-sid'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. consideratus) serious,
given to consideration; PRUDENT, not rash,
not negligent; moderate, not rigorous; † hav-
ing respect to, regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
Cón-sid'ér-ate-ly, *ad.* prudently, calmly, coolly,
with calm deliberation.
†Cón-sid'ér-ate-néss, *s.* prudence, calm delibera-
tion. *Johnson.*
Cón-sid'ér-á-tion, *s.* (consider) the act of con-
sidering, mental view, regard, notice (*Locke*);
mature thought, PRUDENCE, serious delibera-
tion (*Sidney*); contemplation, meditation on
any subject (*Sidney*); IMPORTANCE, claim to
notice, worthiness of regard (*Addison*); equi-
valent, COMPENSATION (*Locke*); motive of
action, influence, ground of conduct (*Dryden*);
reason, ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
Cón-sid'ér-á-tion, *s.* (French) esteem, respect,
REGARD. *Lord Whitworth.*
Cón-sid'ér-ér, *s.* (consider) a man of reflection, a
thinker.
Cón-sign', *v. a.* (L. configno) to give to another
any thing, with the right to it, in a formal
manner, to give into other hands, to TRANS-
FER; to quit, to appropriate for a certain pur-
pose, to commit, to entrust.
Cón-sig-ná-tion, *s.* the act of consigning, the act
by which any thing is delivered up to another,
TRANSFER; the thing consigned, consign-
ment; the act of signing. *Taylor.*
Cón-sig-n'mént, *s.* (confign) the act of consigning,
consignation; the thing consigned; the writ-
ing by which any thing is consigned.
Cón-sist', *v. n.* (Lat. consisto) to subsist, not to
perish (*Coleffians*); to continue fixed, without
dissipation (*Bacon*); to be comprised, to be
contained; *with in*;—to be composed of; to
agree, not to oppose, not to contradict; not
to counteract, *with with*.
Cón-sis'ténce, Cón-sis'tén-cy, *s.* state with re-
spect to material existence; degree of density
or rarity; substance, FORM, make (*South*);
durable or lasting state (*Hammond*); agreement
with itself, or any other thing, SUITABLENESS,
congruity, uniformity (*Addison*); a state of
rest, in which things capable of growth or de-
crease continue for some time at a stand, with-
out either; as the growth, *confidence*, and re-
turn. *Chambers.*
Cón-sis'tént, *a.* (Lat. consistens) not contradic-
tory, not opposed (*South, Pope, and Addison*);
firm, not fluid. *Harvey.*
Cón-sis'tént-ly, *ad.* without contradiction, agree-
ably.
Cón-sis-tó'ri-ál, *a.* (consistory) relating to the
ecclesiastical court.
Cón-sis-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. consistorium) the place of
justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly

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of cardinals; any solemn assembly (*Pope*);
place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
Conso'ciate *s.* (Lat. confocio, *pron.* * cón-so'hi-
ate) an accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
Hayward.
Conso'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. confocio) to UNITE, to join.
Conso'ciate, *v. n.* to coalesce, unite, LEAGUE.
*Cónsocio'tion, *s.* CONFEDERACY, alliance; inti-
macy, companionship.
Cón-so'la-ble, *a.* (console) that admits comfort.
†Cón-so-late, *v. a.* (Lat. consolor) to console.
Shakespeare.
Cón-so-lá'tion, *s.* (Lat. consolatio) COMFORT,
alleviation of misery, such alleviation as is
produced by partial remedies.
Cón-so-la-tór, *s.* (Lat.) a comforter, consoler.
Cón-so'la-to-ry, *s.* (consolate) a speech or writ-
ing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*
Cón-so'la-to-ry, *a.* tending to give comfort.
Cón-sóle', *v. a.* to COMFORT, to cheer, to free from
the sense of misery.
Cón-sóler, *s.* a comforter, a consolator.
Cón-sól'i-dánt, *a.* (consolidate) that has the qua-
lity of uniting wounds, conglutivative, HEAL-
ING.
Cón-sól'i-date, *v. a.* to form into a compact or
solid body, to harden, to unite into a solid
mass; to combine or unite two parliamentary
bills into one.
Cón-sól'i-date, *v. n.* to grow firm, hard, or solid.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
Cón-sól-i-dá'tion, *s.* the act of uniting into a solid
mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament
to another.
Cón-so-náñce, Cón-so-nán-cy, *s.* (French) accord
of sound, HARMONY; consistency, congruence,
agreeableness, SUITABLENESS.
Cón-so-nánt, *a.* (Lat. consonans) agreeable, ac-
cording, consistent, SUITABLE.
Cón-so-nánt, *s.* a letter which cannot be sounded
without a vowel.
Cón-so-nánt-ly, *ad.* consistently, agreeably.
Cón-so-nóus, *a.* (Lat. consonans) agreeing in
sound; symphonious, HARMONIOUS.
Cón'sórt, *s.* (Lat. consors) a companion, a part-
ner: generally a husband or wife;—concur-
rence, union. *Atterbury.*
Cón-sórt', *v. n.* to ASSOCIATE with, to unite with,
to keep company with.
Cón-sórt', *v. a.* to JOIN, to mix; to marry, to
ESPouse: † to accompany. *Shakespeare.*
†Cón-spéc-tú'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. conspectus) sight,
view, sense of seeing. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Cón-spí-cú'i-ty, *s.* (conspicuous) brightness (*Glan-
ville's Sceptis*); favourableness to the sight, ob-
viousness to the sight, VISIBLENESSE.
Cón-spíc'u-óus, *a.* (Lat. conspicuus) obvious to
the sight, VISIBLE, seen at a distance; FAMOUS,
distinguished, EMINENT.
Cón-spíc'u-óus-ly, *ad.* obviously to the view.
Cón-spíc'u-óus-néss, *s.* exposure to the view, VI-
SIBLENESSE, state of being seen at a distance;
EMINENCE, celebrity, FAME.
CONSPIR'ACY, Cón-spír'a-cy, *s.* (Lat. conspi-
ratio) a private agreement among several per-
sons to commit a crime, a plot, a plotting, a
complot, a concerted treason; a conspira-
tion, a concurrence, a general tendency of
many causes to one event: *in law*, an agree-
ment of men to do any thing; always taken in
the evil part.
Cón-spí-ránt, *a.* (Lat. conspirans) conspiring,
plotting, engaging in a conspiracy.

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Cŏn-spī-rā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *conspiratio*) a CONSPIRACY, an agreement of many to one end.

Cŏn-spī-r'a-tŏr, *s.* (Lat. *conspiro*) one engaged in a plot or conspiracy, a conspirer, a plotter, a comploter.

CONSPIRE, **Cŏn-spī-r'**, *v. n.* (Lat. *conspiro*) to concert a crime, to plot, to complot, to hatch, contrive, or engage in secret treason; to concur, to agree together: as, *all things conspire to make him happy.*

Cŏn-spī-rér, *s.* a CONSPIRATOR, a plotter.

Cŏn'sta-bl', *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a peace officer; formerly a great officer of the crown.
To overrun the constable, to spend more than a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

Cŏn'sta-bl-shīp, *s.* the office of a constable.

CON'STANCY, **Cŏn'stān-cy**, *s.* (Lat. *constantia*) immutability, unchangeableness, invariableness, unalterable continuance, persistency, perpetuity, perpetuation (*Hooker*); consistency, unvaried state (*Ray*); resolution, firmness, steadiness, steadfastness, unshaken determination (*Prior*); lasting affection, continuance of love or friendship (*South*); certainty, veracity, reality. *Shakespeare.*

CONSTANT, **Cŏn'stānt**, *a.* (Lat. *constans*) immutable, unchangeable, invariable, unvaried, unchanged, perpetual, continual, durable (*Corwley*); ETERNAL (*Dryden*); resolute, firm, fixed, determined, immovable, unshaken (*Shak.*); free from change of love or friendship (*Sidney*); certain, not various, steady, staunch, firmly adherent; *with to* (*Dryden*); firm, fixed, not fluid. *Boyle.*

Cŏn'stānt-ly, *ad.* unvariably, perpetually, certainly, immovably, steadily.

Cŏn-stēll'ate, *v. n.* (Lat. *constellatus*) to join lustre, to shine with one general light, as the stars.

Cŏn-stēll'ate, *v. a.* to unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*

Cŏn-stēll-lā-tion, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

Cŏn-stēr-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *consterno*) ASTONISHMENT, amazement, alienation of mind by a surprise, surprise, wonder. *South.*

Cŏn'sti-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. *constipo*) to crowd together into a narrow room, to thicken, to CONDENSE; to stop up, or stop by filling up the passages, to bind the belly or make costive.

Cŏn'sti-pā-tion, *s.* the act of crowding any thing into less room, CONDENSATION; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude; the state of having the body bound, costiveness.

Cŏn'stit'u-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *constituens*) that makes any thing what it is, necessary to existence; constitutive, productive, elemental, essential, CHIEF, that of which any thing consists. *Dryd.*

Cŏn'stit'u-ēnt, *s.* the person or thing which settles or constitutes any thing in its peculiar state; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he who deposes another.

Cŏn'stit-tute, *v. a.* (Lat. *constituo*) to give formal existence, to make any thing what it is, to produce; to erect, construct, found, ESTABLISH; to depute, to APPOINT another to an office.

Cŏn'sti-tu-tér, *s.* he who constitutes or appoints.

Cŏn'sti-tū-tion, *s.* the act of constituting, enacting, deposing, establishing, producing; state of being, particular texture of parts, contexture, natural qualities (*Bentley*); corporeal frame (*Arbutnot*); temper of body with respect to health or disease; temper of mind; established

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form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, established usage, institution, ESTABLISHMENT.

Cŏn'sti-tū-tion-āl, *a.* bred in the constitution, radical (*Sharp's Surgery*); consistent with the civil constitution, LEGAL.

Cŏn'sti-tu-tive, *a.* (constitute) that constitutes any thing what it is, CONSTITUENT, productive, elemental, essential, CHIEF; having the power to enact or establish.

Cŏn-strāin', *v. a.* (Fr. *contraindre*) to compel, to FORCE to some action; to hinder by force, to RESTRAIN; to necessitate (*Shak.*); to violate, to RAVISH (*Shak.*); to press, confine, squeeze, embrace; to constringe (*Dryden*); to tie, to bind (*Dryden*), to imprison (*Dryden*); to force, to produce in opposition to nature (*Waller*); to restrain, to withhold. *Raleigh.*

Cŏn-strāin'a-ble, *a.* liable to restraint, obnoxious to compulsion. *Hooker.*

Cŏn-strāin'ēd-ly, *a.* by restraint, by compulsion.

Cŏn-strāin'ér, *s.* he who constrains.

Cŏn-strāint', *s.* (Fr. *contrainte*) compulsion, compelling force, VIOLENCE, act of overruling the desire, confinement.

Cŏn-strīct', *v. a.* (Lat. *constringo, constrictum*) to bind, to cramp, to CONSTRICT, to confine into a narrow compass; to contract, to cause to shrink. *Arbutnot.*

Cŏn-strīct-ion, *s.* contraction, astriction, astringency; compression, forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, as a bandage; *constriction* is from some quality, as cold.

Cŏn-strīct'ŏr, *s.* what compresses or contracts.

CONSTRINGE, **Cŏn-strīng'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. *constringo*) to compress, to contract, to force to contract itself, to bind, brace up, astrict, astringe, constrict. restringe, constipate, render the body costive.

Cŏn-strīn'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. *constringens*) having the quality of binding or compressing, astrictive, styptic, binding, astringent.

Cŏn-strūct', *v. a.* (Lat. *constructus*) to BUILD, to erect an edifice; to form, to compile, to constitute; to form by the mind.

Cŏn-strūct-ion, *s.* the act of building fabrication; the form of building, conformation, STRUCTURE; the act of connecting the words of a sentence according to the rules of grammar; the act of interpreting, EXPLANATION, the sense, the meaning, the interpretation; judgment, mental representation (*Brown*); the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

Cŏn-strūct'ive, *a.* (construct) tending to construction, capable of construction. *Scott.*

Cŏn-strūct-ure, *s.* (construct) pile, edifice, fabric, BUILDING (*Blackmore*); structure.

Cŏn'stru', *v. a.* (Lat. *construo*) to range words in their natural order, to disentangle transposition; to interpret, to EXPLAIN, to shew the meaning.

Cŏn'stu-prate, *v. a.* (Lat. *constupro*) to violate, to RAVISH, to debauch, to defile, to POLLUTE.

Cŏn'stu-prā-tion, *s.* defilement, POLLUTION, violation, rape, RAVISHMENT.

Cŏn-sūb-stān'tial, *a.* (Lat. *consubstantialis*) having the same essence or subsistence; being of the same kind or nature.

* **Consubstantial'ity**, *s.* (*pron. cŏn-sūb-stān-shi-āl'i-ty*) existence of more than one in the same substance, participation of the same nature.

* **Consubstantiation**, *s.* the union of the body of

our blessed Saviour with the bread and wine in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.
†Cón'súe-túde, *s.* (Lat. consuetudo) custom, usage, use, habit. *Scott.*

Cón'súl, *s.* (Lat.) the chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to decide controversies between the merchants of his own nation, and to protect their commerce.

Cón'su-lár, *a.* (L. consularis) relating to the consul.

Cón'su-late, *s.* (Lat. consulatus) the office of consul, consulship.

Cón'súl-shíp, *s.* (consul) the office or jurisdiction of the consul.

Cón-súlt', *v. n.* (Lat. consulto) to take counsel together, to advise, to deliberate in common; *with with.* *Clarendon.*

Cón-súlt', *v. a.* to ask advice of; to search into, to examine; to regard, to act with view or respect to (*Addison*); † to plan, to contrive. *Cl.*

Cón'súlt, Cón-súlt', *s.* CONSULTATION; the effect of consulting, determination. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cón-súl-tá'tion, *s.* (consult) the act of consulting, consult, secret deliberation; a number of persons consulted together, a council.

Cón-súlt'ér, *s.* (consult) one who consults, asks counsel or intelligence.

Cón-súm-a-ble, *a.* (consume) susceptible of destruction, possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Cón-súm'e', *v. a.* (Lat. consumo) to waste, spend, lavish, squander, destroy.

Cón-súm'e', *v. n.* to waste away, to be exhausted. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-súm'mate, *v. a.* (F. consommer) to COMPLETE, to perfect, to finish, to end.

Cón-súm'mate, *a.* COMPLETE, perfect, finished; exquisite, SUPEREXCELLENT, MATCHLESS.

Cón-súm-má'tion, *s.* COMPLETION, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things, the end of the world (*Hooker*); DEATH, end of life. *Shakespeare.*

CONSUMPTION, Cón-súmp'tion, *s.* (Lat. consumptio) the act of consuming, waste, DESTRUCTION; the state of wasting or perishing: *in phisic*, a waste of muscular flesh, tabefaction, tabes, phthisic, phthisis, hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, Cón-súmp'tive, *a.* (consume) wasting, exhausting, destructive, having the quality of consuming; diseased with a consumption, hectic, colliquative, tabid, phthisical.

Cón-súmp'tive-néss, *s.* (consumptive) a tendency to consumption.

Cón-táb'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. contabulo) to board, to plank, to floor with boards.

Cón-táb-u-lá'tion, *s.* a joining of boards together, a boarding of a floor.

Cón'táct, *s.* (Lat. contactus) touch, taction, contaction, close union, juncture of one body to another.

Cón-táct-ion, *s.* (L. contactus) CONTACT, touch.

CONTAGION, Cón-tá'gí-ón, *s.* (Lat. contagio) the emission or effluvia from body to body by which diseases are communicated; propagation of mischief or disease, infection, taint, miasma, poison, pestilence, venomous emanations; the PLAGUE.

Contagious, Cón-tá'gí-óus, *a.* (Lat. contagio) infectious, caught by approach, poisonous, pestilential.

Cón-tá'gí-óus-néss, *s.* the quality of being contagious, infectiousness.

Cón-tá'n', *v. a.* (Lat. contineo) to hold as a vessel;

to comprehend, to COMPRISE (*Milton*); to comprise, as a writing; to RESTRAIN, to withhold, to keep within bounds.

Cón-tá'n', *v. n.* to live in continence.

Cón-tá'n'a-ble, *a.* possible to be contained.

Cón-tám'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. contamino) to defile, to POLLUTE; to adulterate, to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-tám-í-ná'tion, *s.* POLLUTION, defilement.

Cón-tám'í-na-tór, *s.* (contaminate) a POLLUTER, a corrupter, a debaucher; a debaser.

CONTEMN', Cón-tém', *v. a.* (Lat. contemno) to despise, scorn, disdain, spurn, revile, reproach, to slight, disregard, neglect, defy, treat with contempt.

Cón-tém'nér, *s.* a despiser, a scorner.

Cón-tém'pér, *v. a.* (Lat. contempero) to moderate, to TEMPER, to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

Cón-tém'pér-a-mént, *s.* the degree of any quality as tempered to others.

Cón-tém'pér-ate, *v. a.* (contemper) to TEMPER.

Cón-tém-pér-á'tion, *s.* the act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

Cón-tém'plate, *v. a.* (Lat. contemplor) to consider with continued attention, to study, to think on, to meditate.

Cón-tém'plate, *v. n.* to muse, to think studiously with long attention.

Cón-tém-plá'tion, *s.* meditation, THOUGHTFULNESS, studious thought on any subject, continued attention; holy meditation; the faculty of study: opposed to the *power of action*.

Cón-tém'pla-tive, *a.* (contemplate) given to thought or study, studious, THOUGHTFUL; employed in study, dedicated to study; having the power of thought or meditation.

Cón-tém'pla-tive-ly, thoughtfully, attentively, with deep meditation.

Cón-tém'pla-tór, *s.* (Lat.) one employed in study, an inquirer after knowledge; a student.

Cón-tém'po-ra-ry, *a.* (Fr. contemporain) living in the same age, COTEMPORARY.

Cón-tém'po-ri-se, *v. a.* (Lat. con and tempus) to make contemporary, to place in the same age. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTEMPT', Cón-témp't', *s.* (Lat. contemptus) the act of despising others, slight regard, slight, disregard, derision, mockery, scorn, an act of contumely; the state of being despised, vileness. *2 Mac.*

CONTEMPTIBLE, Cón-témp'tí-ble, *a.* worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despicable, abject, mean, vile, base, paltry, sorry, worthless; despised, scorned, neglected. *Locke.*

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, Cón-témp'tí-ble-néss, *s.* the state of being contemptible, the state of being despised; MEANNESS, vileness, baseness, cheapness, paltriness, abjectness, despicableness.

Cón-témp'tí-bly, *ad.* meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, Cón-témp'tu-ous, *a.* (contempt) scornful, apt to despise, using words or actions of contempt, insolent, supercilious, contumelious, affronting, abusive, cavalier, haughty, disdainful, fastidious, disregarding.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, Cón-témp'tu-ous-néss, *s.* scornfulness, disdainfulness, rudeness, insolence, contumeliousness, haughtiness, superciliousness, fastidiousness, contumely, disposition to contempt.

CONTEND', *Cón-tënd'*, *v. n.* (Lat. *contendo*) to strive, contest, cope with, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation; *with* for before the ground of contention, sometimes about, and with before the opponent, sometimes against.

Cón-tënd', *v. a.* to **CONTEST**, dispute any thing.

Cón-tënd'ér, *s.* a combatant, a **CHAMPION**.

Cón-tént', *a.* (Lat. *contentus*) contented, satisfied, so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased; satisfied, so as not to oppose.

Cón-tént', *v. a.* to satisfy, so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease, without plenary happiness or complete gratification; to **PLEASE**, to gratify. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-tént', *s.* moderate happiness, contentment, such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint; acquiescence, satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Cón-tént', *s.* (Lat. *contentus* *contained*) that which is contained, or included, in any thing.

Cón-tént'éd, *p. a.* **CONTENT**, satisfied, at quiet.

Cón-tént'éd-néss, *s.* state of satisfaction in any lot. *Walton's Angler.*

CONTENTION, *Cón-tén'tion*, *s.* (Lat. *contentio*) strife, feud, faction, debate, contest, contestation, quarrel, conflict, concertation, dissention; **DISAGREEMENT**, variance, mutual opposition; **COMPETITION**, emulation, endeavour to excel; zeal, ardour, vehemence of endeavour, eagerness of desire.

CONTENTIOUS, *Cón-tén'tious*, *a.* (contend) quarrelsome, given to debate, bateful, debateful, strifeful, litigious, wrangling, dissentious, captious, fractious, pugnacious, peevish, exceptionous, perverse, not peaceable.

Cón-tén'tious-ly, *ad.* quarrelsomely, perversely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *Cón-tén'tious-néss*, *s.* quarrelsomeness, pugnacity, turbulence, litigiousness, fractiousness, perverseness, captiousness, proneness to contest.

Cón-tént'léss, *a.* (content) discontented, disquiet, dissatisfied, uneasy, cheerless.

Con-tént'mént, *s.* (content) acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, content, moderate happiness; gratification. *Watson.*

Cón-ténts', *s. pl.* (Lat. *contentus*) that which is comprised in a writing; the heads of a book, an index to a volume.

Cón-tér'mí-néss, *a.* (Lat. *conterminus*) bordering upon, touching at the boundaries, frontier.

CONTEST', *Cón-tést'*, *v. a.* (Fr. *contester*) to dispute, to controvert, to debate, to litigate, to oppose, to call in question.

Cón-tést', *v. n.* to strive, to **CONTEND**; to vie, to act in emulation; *with* with.

CONTEST, *Cón'tést*, *s.* dispute, difference, discordance, disagreement, debate, controversy, altercation, contestation, brangle; match, competition of skill; duel, combat, conflict, struggle, luctation, shock, encounter, colluctation, opposition between two.

CONTESTABLE, *Cón-t'sta-ble*, *a.* liable or lawful to be contested, disputable, moot, controvertible, debatable.

Cón-tés-tá'tion, *s.* (contest) the act of contesting, debate, **CONTEST**, strife, **CONTENTION**.

Cón'téxt, *s.* (Lat. *contextus*) the general series of a discourse, the parts of the discourse which precede and follow the sentence quoted. *Ham.*

Cón-téxt', *a.* knit together, firm.

Cón-téxt'ure, *s.* (L. *contero*) the manner in which any thing is woven or formed, structure, compagination; the disposition of parts one among

others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts, the system, the constitution.

Cón-tig-ná'tion, *s.* (Lat. *contignatio*) a frame of beams joined together; a story of a building; the act of framing or joining a fabric of wood. *Watson.*

Cón-tí-gū'i-ty, *s.* (contiguous) actual contact, situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

Cón-tig'u-ús, *a.* (Lat. *contiguus*) meeting so as to touch, adjacent, bordering upon each other, not separate; *with* sometimes to, and sometimes with.

Cón-tig'u-ús-ly, *ad.* without intervening space.

†*Cón-tig'ū-ús-néss*, *s.* close connexion. *Johnson.*

Cón'ti-néce, *Cón'ti-nén-cy*, *s.* (Lat. *continentia*) restraint, command of one's self, **CHASTITY** in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasure; †continuity, uninterrupted discourse. *Ayliffe.*

Cón'ti-nént, *a.* (Lat. *continens*) chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate (*Shak.*); †continuous, connected (*Brerewood*); †opposing, restraining. *Shakespeare.*

Cón'ti-nént, *s.* (Lat. *continens*) a large tract of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: †that which contains any thing. *Shakespeare.*

†*Cón-tíng'e*, *v. n.* (Lat. *contingo*) to touch, to reach, to happen. *Johnson.*

Cón-tín'géce, *Cón-tín'gén-cy*, *s.* (contingent) the quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility, casualty, **ACCIDENTALNESS**.

Cón-tín'gént, *a.* (Lat. *contingens*) **ACCIDENTAL**, casual, falling out by chance, not determinable by any certain rule. *Woodward.*

Cón-tín'gént, *s.* a thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person on a division.

Con-tín'gént-ly, *ad.* accidentally, casually.

Cón-tín'gént-néss, *s.* **ACCIDENTALNESS**.

Cón-tín'u-ál, *a.* (Lat. *continuus*) incessant, uninterrupted, proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between, unintermitted, unintermitting, perpetual, constant.

Continual is used of time, and *continuous* of space.

Cón-tín'u-ál-ly, *ad.* without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, *Cón-tín'u-ánce*, *s.* (continue) succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state, duration, durability, durableness, lastingness; abode in a place; perseverance, persistence; progression of time (*Psalms*); resistance to separation of parts, continuity. *Bacon.*

Cón-tín'u-ate, *a.* (Lat. *continuatus*) immediately united (*Hooker*); uninterrupted, continued, unbroken. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-tín'u-ate-ly, *ad.* with continuity.

Cón-tín'u-á'tion, *s.* (continue) protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

Cón-tín'u-a-tíve, *s.* (continue) an expression denoting permanence or duration. *Watts' Logic.*

Cón-tín'u-a-tór, *s.* he who continues or keeps up the series or succession.

Cón-tín'ue, *v. n.* (Fr. *continuer*) to remain in the same state or place; to last, dure, endure, be durable; to persist, to persevere.

Cón-tín'ue, *v. a.* to protract, or hold without interruption; to unite without a chasm or intervening substance. *Milton.*

Cón-tín'u-éd-ly, *ad.* without interruption.

Cón-tín'u-ér, *s.* (continue) that which has the power of perseverance. *Shakespeare.*

Cōn-ti-nūi-ty, *s.* (Lat. *continuitas*) connexion uninterrupted; cohesion, close union.
Cōn-tin'u-ūis, *a.* (Lat. *continuus*) joined together without the intervention of any space.
Cōn-tōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. *contortus*) to TWIST, to writhe.
Cōn-tōrt-ion, *s.* (contort) twist, wry motion, flexure.
Cōn-tōur', *s.* (French) the outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
Cōn'tra, a Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.
Cōn'tra-bānd, *a.* (Ital. *contrabando*) prohibited, ILLEGAL, unlawful.
Cōn'tra-bānd, *v. a.* to import prohibited goods.
Cōn-trāct', *v. a.* (Lat. *contractus*) to draw together into less compass; to lessen, to make less ample; to draw the parts of any thing together (*Milton*); to BETROTH, to affianced; to procure, bring, incur, draw, get (*Dryden*); to shorten: as, life was *contracted*;—to epitomise, to ABRIDGE.
CONTRACT', **Cōn-trāct'**, *v. n.* to shrink up, to shrivel, to cackle, to grow short; to article, bargain, covenant, stipulate, make a bargain, settle terms.
Con-trāct', *p. a.* affianced, betrothed. *Shak.*
CONTRACT, **Cōn'trāct**, *s.* an act whereby two parties are brought together, a bargain, compact, agreement, concordate, covenant, stipulation, obligation; an act whereby man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
†Cōn-trāct'ed-n'is, *s.* (contracted) state of being contracted, contraction, compendiousness, brevity. *Johnson.*
Cōn-trāc-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (contractible) possibility of being contracted, the quality of suffering contraction. *Arbutnot.*
Cōn-trāc-ti-ble, *a.* (contract) capable of contraction. *Arbutnot.*
Cōn-trāc-tile, *a.* (contract) having the power of contracting, or shortening itself.
Cōn-trāc-tion, *s.* (Lat. *contractio*) the act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shriveling; the state of being contracted, or drawn up into a narrow compass; any thing in a state of abbreviation: *in grammar*, the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one.
Cōn-trāc-tōr, *s.* (contract) one of the parties to a contract or bargain.
CONTRADICT', **Cōn-tra-dict'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *contradico*) to oppose verbally, to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, to disvouch; to be contrary to, to repugn, to resist, to oppose, to gainsay; to retract, recal, recant, deny what has been said or done.
Cōn-tra-dic'ter, *s.* one who contradicts, one who opposes, an opposer.
Cōn-tra-dic'tion, *s.* (contradict) verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition (*Hebrews*); inconsistency with itself, incongruity in words or thoughts, contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*
Cōn-tra-dic'tious, *a.* (contradict) filled with contradictions, INCONSISTENT; inclined to contradict, given to cavil; opposite to, inconsistent with. *Collier.*
Cōn-tra-dic'tious-n'ess, *s.* INCONSISTENCY, contrariety to itself; disposition to cavil, disputatious temper.

Cōn-tra-dic'to-ri-ly, *ad.* inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.
Cōn-tra-dic'to-ri-n'ess, *s.* (contradictory) opposition in the highest degree.
Cōn-tra-dic'to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *contradictorius*) opposite to, inconsistent with, directly contrary to.
Cōn-tra-dic'to-ry, *s.* (*in logic*) a proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety, INCONSISTENCY.
Cōn'tra-dis-tinc'tion, *s.* (contradistinguish) distinction by opposite qualities.
Cōn'tra-dis-tin'guish, *v. a.* (contra and distinguish) to distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.
Cōn'tra-in'di-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *contra and indico*) to point out some peculiar method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires. *Harvey.*
Cōn'tra-in-di-cā'tion, *s.* an indication or symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*
Cōn'tra-po-si'tion, *s.* (contra and position) a placing over against; the inversion of terms in an argument.
Cōn'tra-rēg-u-lār'i-ty, *s.* (contra and regularity) contrariety to rule.
Cōn-trā-ri-ānt, *a.* (*a law term*) contradictory.
Cōn'tra-ri'ess, *s.* (*in logic*) propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other. *Watts' Logic.*
Cōn-tra-ri'e-ty, *s.* (Lat. *contrarietas*) repugnance, discrepance, opposition, INCONSISTENCY, quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sh.*
Cōn'tra-ri-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary; different ways; in different directions.
†Cōn'tra-ri-n'ess, *s.* contrariety, opposition.
Cōn-trā-ri-ūs, *a.* (contrary) opposite, repugnant the one to the other. *Milton.*
Cōn-trā-ri-ūs-ly, *ad.* oppositely, contrarily.
Cōn'tra-ri-wi'ze, *ad.* (contrary and wise) conversely, oppositely, contrarily.
CONTRARY, **Cōn'tra-ry**, *a.* (Lat. *contrarius*) opposite, hostile, opponent, contradictory, cross, contrarious, not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other; INCONSISTENT, disagreeing, discordant, dissentaneous, discrepant, different; adverse, in an opposite direction.
Cōn'tra-ry, *s.* a thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.
On the contrary, in opposition, on the other side.
To the contrary, to a contrary purpose, to an opposite intent.
†Cōn'tra-ry, *v. a.* (Fr. *contrarier*) to oppose, thwart, counteract, contradict. *Latimer and Sidney.*
Cōn'trāst, *s.* (Fr. *contraste*) opposition and dissimilitude in figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another; the act of opposing one thing to another; the state of being set in opposition one to the other, counterview.
Cōn-trāst', *v. a.* to place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage; to shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.
Cōn'tra-vāl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *contra and vallo*) the fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.
Cōn'tra-vēn'e, *v. a.* (Lat. *contra and venio to come*) to OPPOSE, cross, obstruct, baffle.

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Cón-tra-vē'nér, *s.* he who opposes.
Cón-tra-vē'n'tion, *s.* (French) **OPPOSITION**.
Cón-trib'u-ta-ry, *a.* (con and tributary) paying tribute to the same sovereign.
Cón-trib'ute, *v. a.* (Lat. contribuo) to give to some common stock, to promote, forward, accelerate, advance toward some common design.
Cón-trib'ute, *v. n.* to bear a part, to conduce, to confer, to have a share in any act or effect; *with to.* *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
Cón-tri-bū'tion, *s.* the act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shak.*
Cón-trib'u-tive, *a.* (contribute) affording help to some common design, that has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.
Cón-trib'u-tór, *s.* one who bears a part in some common design; one who helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.
Cón-trit', *a.* (Lat. contritus) bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent, **REPENTANT**, sorrowful for sin.
†Cón-trit'né'ss, *s.* contrition, **REPENTANCE**.
Cón-trit'ion, *s.* (contrite) the act of grinding or rubbing to powder (*Newton's Optics*); penitence, sorrow for sin, true **REPENTANCE**.
Cón-tri'va-ble, *a.* (contrive) possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.
CONTRIVANCE, **Cón-tri'vā'ce**, *s.* (contrive) the act of contriving, excogitation; the thing contrived; scheme, plan, project, design, disposition of parts or causes; a conceit, device; machination, plot; artifice, **SHRIFT**. *Dryden.*
CONTRIVE, **Cón-tri've'**, *v. a.* (Fr. controuver) to plan out, excogitate, project, invent; to scheme, frame, plot, plan, devise, concert, brew, breed, hatch.
Con-tri've', *v. n.* to form or design, to hatch, to consplot, to **CONSPIRE**.
Cón-tri'vér, *s.* an inventor, a deviser; one who plans a design, a schemer.
Cón-tról', *s.* (Fr. controle) a register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, **RESTRAINT**; power, authority, **SUPERINTENDENCE**. *Shak.*
Cón-tról', *v. a.* to keep under check by a counter reckoning; to **RESTRAIN**, to subject, to govern, to **SUPERINTEND**; to overpower, to confute: as, *be controlled all the evidence of his adversary.* *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
Cón-tról-la-ble, *a.* subject to control, subject to command, subject to be over-ruled. *South.*
Cón-tról'lér, *s.* one who has the power of governing or restraining, a **SUPERINTENDANT**.
Cón-tról'lér-ship, *s.* the office of controller.
Cón-tról'mént, *s.* the power or act of superintending or restraining; the state of being restrained, **RESTRAINT**; opposition, confutation (*Hooker*); resistance, hostility. *Shakespeare.*
Cón-tro-vér'sial, *a.* (controversy) relating to disputes, disputations.
Cón-tro-vér-sy, *s.* (Lat. controversia) **DISPUTE**, debate, agitation of contrary opinions; a suit at law; a **WRANGLE**, a quarrel: †opposition, enmity. *Shakespeare.*
A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.
Cón-tro-vért, *v. a.* to debate, to discuss, to vent-

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late, in opposite books, to dispute any thing in writing.
Cón-tro-vért'i-ble, *a.* disputable, **CONTESTABLE**, that may be the cause of controversy.
Cón-tro-vért-íst, *s.* a **DISPUTANT**, a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.
Cón-tu-mā'cious, *a.* (Lat. contumax) obstinate, perverse, inflexible, **STUBBORN**.
Cón-tu-mā'cious-ly, *ad.* obstinately, stubbornly, inflexibly, perversely.
Cón-tu-mā'cious-né'ss, *s.* (contumacious) obstinacy, perverseness, contumacy, inflexibility, **STUBBORNNESS**.
Cón'tu-ma-cy, *s.* (Lat. contumacia) obstinacy, perverseness, inflexibility, **STUBBORNNESS**: *in law*, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*
Cón-tu-mē'li-óus, *a.* (Lat. contumeliosus) **REPROACHFUL**, rude, sarcastic, contemptuous; inclined to utter reproach or practise insults, brutal, **RUDE**; productive of reproach, shameful, ignominious.
Cón-tu-mē'li-óus-ly, *ad.* reproachfully, rudely, brutally, contemptuously.
Cón-tu-mē'li-óus-né'ss, *s.* (contumelious) **RUDENESS**, bitterness of language, **REPROACH**.
Cón'tu-me-ly, *s.* (Lat. contumelia) **RUDENESS**, bitterness of language, abuse, affront; contemptuousness, **REPROACH**.
Cón-tūs', *v. a.* (Lat. contusus) to beat together, to **BRUISE**; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.
Cón-tū'sion, *s.* (Lat. contusio) the act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise, a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.
Cón-va-lēs'cē'ce, **Cón-va-lēs'cē'n-cy**, *s.* (Lat. convalesco) renewal of health, recovery from a disease. *Clarendon.*
Cón-va-lēs'cē't, *a.* (Lat. convalescens) recovering, returning to a state of health.
Cón-vē'né', *v. n.* (Lat. convenio) to **ASSEMBLE**, to come together, to associate, to assemble for any public purpose. *Locke.*
Cón-vē'né', *v. a.* to call together, to assemble, to convoke, to convocate; to **SUMMON** judicially.
Cón-vē'ní-ē'ce, **Cón-vē'ní-ē'n-cy**, *s.* (Lat. convenientia) fitness, propriety; commodiousness, ease, freedom from difficulties; cause of ease, accommodation; opportunity; fitness of time or place. *Shakespeare.*
Cón-vē'ní-ē't, *a.* (Lat. conveniens) fit, suitable, proper, well-adapted, commodious, opportune, well-timed; *with for before persons, and to before things.*
Cón-vē'ní-ē't-ly, *ad.* commodiously, without difficulty; fitly, suitably.
CON'VENT, **Cón'vén't**, *s.* (Lat. conventus) an assembly of religious persons, a body of monks or nuns, a religious house, an abbey, a priory, a friary, a cloister, a monastery, a nunnery.
†Cón-vén't, *v. a.* (Lat. convenio) to call before a judge or judicature. *Shak. Bacon's Henry VII.*
Cón-vén'ti-cle, *s.* (Lat. conventiculum) an **ASSEMBLY**, a meeting; an assembly for worship: *generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism (Hooker)*;—a secret assembly, an assembly where conspiracies are formed (*Shak.*); an assembly, *in contempt.* *Atterbury.*
Cón-vén'ti-clér, *s.* one who supports or frequents private, and unlawful assemblies.
Cón-vén'tion, *s.* (Lat. conventio) the act of coming together, **UNION**, coalition, junction; an

CON

ASSEMBLY; a **CONTRACT**, an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

Cón-vén'tion-ál, *a.* stipulated, agreed on by compact. *conventiary.* *Hale.*

Cón-vén'tion-a-ry, *a.* (convention) acting on contract, settled by stipulations, conventional.

CONVENTUAL, **Cón-vén'tu-ál**, *s.* (convent) one who lives in a convent, an abbót, a monk, a friar, a prior, a capuchin, a franciscan, an abbeys, a prioress, a nun.

CONVENTUAL, **Cón-vén'tu-ál**, *a.* (Fr. conventuel) belonging to a convent, monastic, monachal, monkish, monasterial, recluse, solitary, friar-like, cloistral, religious, friarly.

Cón-verg'e, *v. n.* (Lat. convergo) to tend to one point from different places.

Cón-verg'ent, **Cón-verg'ing**, *a.* tending to one point from different parts.

Cón-ver'sa-ble, *a.* (converse) qualified for conversation, fit for company, **SOCIABLE**; well-adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts, communicative.

Cón-ver'sa-ble-n'ess, *s.* fluency of talk; the quality of being a pleasing companion, **SOCIABLENESS**, freeness of conversation.

Cón-ver'sa-bly, *ad.* in a conversable manner, sociably, familiarly.

Cón-ver'sant, *a.* (French) acquainted with, having a knowledge of any thing by familiarity and habitude, familiar; *with* in;—having intercourse with any, acquainted, familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; *with* among, or *with*:—relating to, having for its object, concerning; *with* about. *Hooker. Addison's Spect.*

CONVERSATION, **Cón-ver'sa'tion**, *s.* (Lat. conversatio) familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, colloquy, collocation, confabulation, converse; dialogue, interlocution; commerce, communion, intercourse, familiarity (*Dryden*); **BEHAVIOUR**, manner of acting in common life; practical habits, knowledge by long acquaintance. *Bacon.*

Cón-ver'sa-tive, *a.* (converse) relating to public life, and commerce with men; not contemplative. *Wotton.*

Cón-ver'se, *v. n.* (Fr. converser) to cohabit with, to hold intercourse with, to be a companion to; *with* with;—to be acquainted with, to be familiar to action; to convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk (*Milton*); to discourse familiarly on any subject; *with* on before the thing; to have commerce with a different sex.

Cón-ver'se, *s.* **CONVERSATION**, manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, familiarity, cohabitation: *in geometry* (from *conversus*), the contrary.

Cón-ver'se-ly, *ad.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Cón-ver'sion, *s.* (Lat. conversio) change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life: change from one religion to another; the interchange of terms in an argument: *as, no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

Cón-ver'sive, *a.* **SOCIABLE**, conversable.

Cón-vért', *v. a.* (Lat. converto) to change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to change from a bad to a good life; to turn toward any point (*Brown.*); to apply to any use, to appropriate; to change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. *Hale.*

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Cón-vért', *v. n.* to undergo a change, to be transmuted; *with* to or into. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-vért, *s.* a person converted from one opinion or practice to another.

Cón-vért'er, *s.* one who makes converts.

Cón-vér-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (convertible) the quality of being possible to be converted.

Cón-vér'ti-ble, *a.* (convert) susceptible of change, capable of transmutation, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Cón-vér'ti-bly, *ad.* reciprocally, with interchange of terms. *South.*

Cón-vèx, *a.* (Lat. convexus) rising in a circular form, gibbous; opposite to *concave*.

Cón-vèx, *s.* a convex body, a body swelling externally into a circular form.

Cón-vèx'ed, *p. a.* formed convex, gibbous, protuberant in a circular form.

Cón-vèx'ed-ly, *ad.* in a convex form, convexly.

CONVEXITY, **Cón-vèx'i-ty**, *s.* protuberance in a circular form, gibbosity, gibbousness, convexity, spherical prominence or protuberance.

Cón-vèx'ly, *ad.* in a convex form, convexedly.

Cón-vèx'n'ess, *s.* (convex) **CONVEXITY**.

Cón-vèx'o-cón'cave, *a.* having the hollow in the inside corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

Cón-vèy', *v. a.* (Lat. conveho) to carry, to bear, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another (*Locke*); to remove secretly (*Shak.*); to consign, to transmit; to **TRANSFER**, to deliver to another (*Locke*); to communicate, to impart, by mean of something (*Locke*); to impart, to introduce (*Shak. and Locke*); to manage with privacy (*Shak.*); *with* to and from.

Cón-vèy'ance, *s.* the act of removing any thing, **CARRIAGE**; way for carriage or transportation; the means, instrument, or vehicle by which any thing is conveyed; transmission, delivery from one to another; act of transferring property, grant, **TRANSFER**; writing by which property is transferred; secret management, juggling artifice, private removal, substitution of one thing for another. *Hooker and Shakespeare.*

Cón-vèy'án-cér, *s.* an attorney who draws writings by which property is conveyed.

Cón vèy'ér, *s.* (convey) one who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another, a bearer, porter, carrier.

Cón-vict', *v. a.* (Lat. convinco) to prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to convince (*Dryden*); to confute, disprove, discover to be false; to shew by proof or evidence. *Hooker.*

Cón-vict', *a.* convicted, detected in guilt.

Cón'vict, *s.* a person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him, a criminal detected at his trial.

Cón-vic'tion, *s.* detection of guilt; the act of convincing, **CONFUTATION**, the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position; the state of being convinced; the testimony of conscience, a sense of having done wrong. *Asb.*

Cón-vic'tive, *a.* (convict) having the power of convincing.

Cón-vinc'e, *v. a.* (Lat. convinco) to force any one to acknowledge a contested position; to convict, to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*

† **Cón-vinc'm'ent**, *s.* **CONVICTION**. *Decay of Piety.*

Cón-vin'ci-ble, *a.* (convince) capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved or detected, **CONFUTABLE**.

Cón-vín'cing-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

Cón-vín'cing-néss, *s.* (convincing) the power of convincing.

Con-vív'al, *a.* (Lat. convivalis) FESTIVE. *Johnson.*

† **Cón-viv'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. convivio) to entertain, to feast. *Shakespeare.*

Cón-viv'i-ál, *a.* (convive) relating to an entertainment, FESTIVE, social.

Co-nún'drúm, *s.* (*a cant word*) a low jest, a quibble, a mean conceit.

Cón'vo-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. convoco) to call together, to convene, to convoke, to summon to an assembly.

Cón-vo-cá'tion, *s.* (Lat. convocatio) the act of calling to an assembly; an ASSEMBLY, an assembly of clergy to consult on matters of religion in time of parliament.

Cón-vóke, *v. a.* (Lat. convoco) to call together, to convene, to convocate, to summon to an assembly. *Locke.*

Cón-vólve, *v. a.* (Lat. convolvo) to roll together, to roll one part upon another.

Cón'vo lu-téd, *p. a.* twisted, rolled upon itself.

Cón-vo-lú'tion, *s.* (Lat. convolutio) the act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself; the state of rolling together in company. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVOY, **Cón-vóy**, *v. a.* (Fr. convoyer) to guard, conduct, escort, protect to accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, **Cón-vóy**, *s.* (Fr. convoi) escort, guard, safeguard, safeconduct, attendance by land or sea by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence (*Shak.*); that which is convoked.

Cón-vúl'se, *v. a.* (Lat. convulsus) to give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*

Cón-vúl'sion, *s.* (Lat. convulsio) an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the limbs are preternaturally distorted, a twitch, a spasm; any irregular and violent motion, disturbance, commotion, TUMULT.

Cón-vúl'sive, *a.* (Fr. convulsif) that produces involuntary motion, that gives twitches or spasms, spasmodic.

Cón'y, *s.* (Fr. conuil) a rabbit.

Cón'y-bór-óugh, *s.* a place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

Cón'y-cá'tch, *v. n.* (*a cant word*) to cheat, to bite, to trick. *Shakespeare.*

Còe, *v. n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon.

Còek, *s.* (Lat. coquus) one who dresses and prepares food for the table.

Còek, *v. a.* (Lat. coquo) to prepare food for the table; to prepare for any purpose.

Còek'ér-y, *s.* the art of dressing victuals.

Còek'mā'd, *s.* a maid who dresses provisions.

Còol, *a.* (Dutch koelen) somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not ardent; not fond, without passion.

Còol, *s.* freedom from heat, soft and refreshing coldness.

Còol, *v. a.* (Dutch koelen) to make cool, to allay heat; to APPEASE, to quiet passion, to calm anger, to moderate zeal.

Còol, *v. n.* to grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination. *Shak.*

Còol'ér, *s.* that which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Còol'y, *ad.* without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

Còol'n'fs, *s.* gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold. fresco, freshness; want of affection, disinclination, indifference, listlessness, unconcernedness; CALMNESS, freedom from passion.

Còom, *s.* (Fr. écume) foam that gathers over an oven's mouth (*Philli*); that matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

Còomb, *s.* (Lat. cumulus) a measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

Còop, *s.* (Dutch kuype) a barrel, a vessel for the preservation of liquids; a cage, a pen for sheep or poultry.

Còop, *v. a.* to shut up in a narrow compass, to confine, to cage, to incage, to crib, to pen, to IMPRISON; *with up.*

Còe-pé, *s.* (Fr. coupé) a motion in dancing.

Còop'ér, *s.* (coop) one who makes coops, one who makes barrels.

Còop'ér-age, *s.* the price paid for cooper's work; the work of a cooper.

Co-òp'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. con and opera) to labour jointly with another to the same end, to concur in producing the same effect; *with with before the agent, and to before the end.*

Cò-òp-ér-à'tion, *s.* the act of contributing or concurring to the same end, coefficiency, coadjuvency, joint endeavour.

Co-òp'ér-a-tive, *a.* (co-operate) promoting the same end jointly, coefficient, coadjutant.

Co-òp'ér-a-tór, *s.* (co-operate) he who by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others, a coadjutor.

Co-òp-tà'tion, *s.* (Lat. co-opto) ADOPTION, assumption. *Johnson.*

Co-òr'dí-nate, *a.* (Lat. con and ordinatus) holding the same rank, not being subordinate, collateral; *with to.* *Watts.*

Co-òr'dí-nate-ly, *ad.* in the same rank, in the same relation without subordination.

Co-òr'dí-nate-néss, *s.* (co-ordinate) state of being co-ordinate, collateralness, co-ordination.

Cò-òr-dí-nà'tion, *s.* (co-ordinate) the state of holding the same rank, of standing in the same relation to something higher, co-ordinateness, collateralness.

Còot, *s.* (Dutch macr-koet) a small black waterfowl. *Dryden.*

Còp, *s.* (Sax.) the head, the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head; as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay;—a pile; a tuft upon the head of birds.

Còp'al, *s.* (*in natural history*) a resin obtained from trees in New Spain.

Co-pàr'ce-na-ry, *s.* (coparcener) joint succession to any inheritance.

Co-pàr'ce-nér, *s.* (Lat. con and particeps) one who has an equal portion in the inheritance of an ancestor.

Co-pàr'ce-ny, *s.* (coparcener) an equal share of coparceners. *Phillips.*

Co-part'nér, *s.* one who has a share in some common stock or affair, one equally concerned, a PARTNER.

Co-part'nér-ship, *s.* the state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*

† **Còp'a-tain**, *a.* (cop) high raised, pointed: as "a *copatain* hat." *Shakespeare.*

Còpe, *s.* (cop) any thing with which the head is covered; a cloak, hood or vestment worn by Romish priests; any thing which is spread over the head; as, the concave of the skies; any arch work over a door.

COP

- Cope**, *v. a.* to cover, as with a cope; as, to *cope* a wall;—to **CONTEND** with, to oppose: † to reward, to give in return. *Shakespeare.*
- Cope**, *v. n.* to **CONTEND**, struggle, strive; *with*: to encounter, to interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shakespeare.*
- † **Cope**, *v. a.* (*not used*) to embrace. *Shakespeare.*
- Cop'i-ér**, *s.* (copy) one who copies, a copist, a transcriber; one who imitates, an imitator, a plagiarist. *Dryden.*
- Cop'ing**, *s.* (cope) the upper tire or tier of masonry which covers the wall.
- COPIOUS**, **Cō'pī-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. copia) plentiful, abundant, **EXUBERANT**, in great quantities; abounding in words or images, diffuse, ample, large, voluminous, fluent, diffusive, not barren, not confined, not concise.
- Cō'pī-ōūs-ly**, *ad.* plentifully, abundantly, exuberantly; at large, without brevity or conciseness, diffusively.
- COPIOUSNESS**, **Cō'pī-ōūs-nēs**, *s.* (copious) plenty, abundance, great quantity, **EXUBERANCE**; diffusion, amplitude, ampliation, amplification, diffusiveness, ampleness, extensiveness, exuberance of style, fluency of speech.
- Cōp'ist**, *s.* (copy) a copier, a transcriber; one who imitates, an imitator.
- Cōp'pēd**, *a.* (cop) rising to a top or head, rising in a conic form, copped.
- Cōp'pēl**, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a kind of crucible to ry and purify gold or silver.
- Cōp'pēr**, *s.* (Dutch koper) one of the six primitive metals.
- Cōp'pēr**, *s.* a vessel made of copper, larger than a moveable pot.
- Cōp'pēr-ās**, *s.* (Dutch koperooſe) green, blue, or white vitriol.
- Cōp'pēr-nōſe**, *s.* a red rose.
- Cōp'pēr-plātē**, *s.* a plate upon which pictures are engraven.
- Cōp'pēr-smith**, *s.* who works in copper.
- Cōp'pēr-wōrk**, *s.* a place where copper is worked or manufactured.
- Cōp'pēr-wōrm**, *s.* (Lat. teredo) a little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*
- Cōp'pēr-y**, *a.* (copper) containing copper, made of copper, cupreous.
- Cōp'pice**, *s.* (Fr. coupeaux, *from* couper *to* cut or *to* lay) a low wood cut at stated times for fuel, a place overrun with brushwood, a copse.
- Cōp'plēd**, *a.* (cop) rising in a conic form, rising to a point, copped.
- Cōp'l**, *s.* (*abbreviated from* coppice) a **COPPICE**.
- Cōp'lē**, *v. a.* to preserve underwoods. *Swift.*
- Cōp'u-lā**, *s.* (Lat.) the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear.* *Watts' Logic.*
- Cōp'u-lātē**, *v. a.* (Lat. copulo) to unite, to conjoin, to link together.
- Cōp'u-lātē**, *v. n.* to come together as different sexes. *Wifman.*
- Cōp-u-lā'tion**, *s.* the congress or embrace of the two sexes, coition.
- Cōp'u-lā-tive**, *a.* (Lat. copulativus) a term of grammar: as, a conjunction *copulative*.
- COPY**, **Cōp'y**, *s.* (Fr. copie) a transcript from the archetype or original, an exscript, an ectype, exemplification; an individual book, one of many books; the autograph, the original, the archetype, that from which any thing is copied (*Shak.* and *Dryden.*); a picture drawn from another picture.

COR

- Cōp'y**, *v. a.* to transcribe, to write from an original; *with, sometimes, out, a kind of pleonasm*;—to imitate, to propose to imitation, to endeavour to resemble. *Swift.*
- Cōp'y**, *v. n.* to do any thing in imitation of something else, to imitate, *with* from or after.
- Cōp'y-bōōk**, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
- Cōp'y-hōōld**, *s.* a tenure of lands by copy from the lord's court.
- Cōp'y-hōōld-ér**, *s.* one who is possessed of lands in copyhold.
- Co-quēt'**, *v. a.* (Fr. coqueter) to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle, to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Swift.*
- Co-quēt'**, *v. n.* to act the lover, to entice by blandishments. *Swift.*
- Co-quēt'ry**, *s.* (Fr. coquetterie) affectation of amorous advances, desire of attracting notice. *Addison.*
- Co-quēttē**, *s.* (French) a gay airy girl, a girl who endeavours to attract notice.
- Cōr'a-clē**, *s.* (Welsh cwrwgle) a boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing a hide, leather, or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.
- Cōr'āl**, **Cōr'al**, *s.* (Lat. corallium) a submarine plant, growing without leaves; the piece of coral which infants have about their necks, with a view to assist dentition.
- Cōr'al-linē**, *a.* (Lat. corallinus) consisting of coral, approaching to coral.
- Cōr'al-linē**, *s.* a sea plant used in medicine, but inferior to coral. *Hill.*
- Cōr'al-lōōid**, **Cōr'al-lōōidāl**, *a.* (coral) resembling coral. *Brown.*
- Co-rānt'**, **Cōu-rānt'**, *s.* (Fr. courant) a lofty sprightly dance.
- Cōr'bān**, *s.* (Heb.) an alms basket, a receptacle of charity; a gift, an alms.
- Cōr'bēl**, *s.* (*in architecture*) the representation of a basket; a short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall; a niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues.
- Cōrd'**, *s.* (Fr. corde) a rope, a string composed of several strands or twists; a quantity of wood for fuel, a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
- Cōrd'**, *v. a.* to bind with ropes, to fasten with cords, to close by a bandage.
- Cōrd'age**, *s.* (cord) a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.
- Cōrd'ēd**, *a.* (cord) made of ropes. *Shakel.*
- Cōr-de-li-ér**, *s.* (cord) a Franciscan friar.
- Cōr'di-āl**, *s.* (Lat. cor the heart) a medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.
- Cōr'di-āl**, *a.* reviving, invigorating, restorative; **SINCERE**, hearty, proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.
- Cōr-di-āl'i-ty**, *s.* relation to the heart (*Brown*); **SINCERITY**, freedom from hypocrisy.
- Cōr'di-āl-ly**, *ad.* sincerely, heartily.
- Cōr'do-vān'**, *s.* (Span. leather, *from* Cordova *in* Spain) leather prepared from horse-hides.
- Cōrd'wān**, *s.* (cordovan) leather. *Fairy Queen.*
- Cōrd'wān-ér**, *s.* a shoemaker.
- Cōrd'wōōd**, *s.* wood piled up for fuel, and sold by the cord.
- Cōre**, *s.* (Lat. cor the heart) the heart (*Shak.*); the

COR

inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels; the matter contained in a bile or fore.

Co-ri-ā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. coriaceus) consisting of leather; of a substance like leather.

Co-ri-ān'dér, *s.* (Lat. coriandrum) a plant.

† Cōr'inth, *s.* (Corinth) a small fruit, *currant*.

Co-rin'thi-ān, *a.* (in architecture) belonging to one of the five orders.

Cōrk', *s.* (Dutch korck) a glandiferous tree; the bark of the tree; a piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

Cōrk'ing pin, *s.* a large pin.

Cōrk'screw, *s.* a screw to draw a cork.

Cōrk'y, *a.* (cork) consisting of cork, resembling cork. *Shakespeare.*

Cōr'mo-rānt, *s.* (French) a bird which preys upon fish; a GLUTTON.

Cōrn', *s.* (Sax.) the seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread, grain; grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk; grain in the ear, yet unthrashed; a hard, and painful excrescence upon the feet; a small particle of any thing; as, a grain of salt; a grain of gunpowder.

Cōrn', *v. a.* to salt, to sprinkle with salt; to granulate, to form into small grains.

Cōrn'chānd-lér, *s.* a retaler of corn.

Cōrn'cūt-tér, *s.* a man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

Cōrne'muse, *s.* (French) a kind of rustic flute.

Cōr'ne-ōus, *a.* (Lat. cornu a horn) horny, corny, of a substance resembling horn.

Cōr'nér, *s.* (Welsh cornel) an angle, the place formed by the meeting of two walls or lines; a nook, a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part. *Shakespeare.*

Cōr'nér stōne, *s.* the stone which unites the two walls at the corner, the principal stone. *Shakespeare. Howel.*

Cōr'nér-wīse, *a.* diagonally, with the corner in front.

Cōr'nét, *s.* (Fr. cornette) a musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war (2 Samuel); a shawm or shalm; the officer who bears the standard of a troop; a scarf anciently worn by doctors of law and physic; † a headdress. *Johnson.*

Cōr'nét-cy, *s.* the post of a cornet in the army.

Cōr'nét-ér, *s.* a blower of a cornet.

Cōrn'fīeld, *s.* a field where corn grows.

Cōrn flōr, *s.* the floor where corn is stored.

Cōrn'flōw-ér, *s.* a plant, the bluebottle.

Cōr'nīce, *s.* (Fr. corniche) the highest projection of a wall or column.

Cōr'nī-clé, *s.* (Lat. cornu) a little horn. *Brown.*

Cōr'nīg-ér-ōus, *a.* (Lat. corniger) horned, having horns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cōr'nīsh, *a.* belonging to the county of Cornwall.

Cōrn'lānd, *s.* land appropriated to the production of grain.

Cōrn'mīll, *s.* a mill to grind corn.

Cōrn'pīp, *s.* a pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Cōrn'rūse, *s.* a species of poppy.

Cōr'nu-cō'pī-a, *s.* (Lat.) the horn of plenty, a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

Cōr-nūt', *v. a.* (Lat. cornutus) to bestow horns, to cuckold.

Cōr-nūt'ed, *a.* grafted with horns, horned, cuckolded.

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Cōr-nūt', *s.* (Lat. cornutus) a man horned, a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

Cōr'ny, *a.* (Lat. cornu horn) strong or hard like horn; horny, corneous.

Cōr'ny, *a.* (corn) producing grain or corn, containing corn.

Cōr'ol-la-ry, *s.* (Lat. corollarium) the conclusion; inference, consequence: † surplus. *Sh.*

Cōr'o-nāl, *s.* (Lat. corona) a crown, a GARLAND.

Cōr'o-nāl, *a.* belonging to the top of the head.

Cōr'o-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. coronarius) relating to a crown; seated upon the top of the head like a crown.

Cōr'o-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. corona) the act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*

Cōr'o-nér, *s.* (Lat. corona) an officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned, for which purpose a jury is impaneled.

Cōr'o-nét, *s.* (Ital. coronetta) an inferior crown worn by the nobility: in poetry, a chaplet, an ornamental headdress.

Cōr'po-rāl, *s.* (Fr. caporal) the lowest officer in the foot soldiery; a petty officer on board ships of war.

Cōr'po-rāl, *a.* (Fr. corporel) relating to the body, belonging to the body; corporeal, MATERIAL, not spiritual. When body is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word corporeal is used; as, a corporeal being;—but otherwise corporal. Corporeal, is, having a body; corporal, relating to the body.

Cōr-po-rāl'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being imbodyed, MATERIALITY. *Raleigh's History.*

Cōr'po-rāl-ly, *ad.* (corporal) bodily.

Cōr'po-rate, *a.* (Lat. corpus) united in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes, as an individual: general, united. *Shakef.*

† Cōr'po-rate-nēss, *s.* the state of a body corporate, community. *Johnson.*

Cōr-po-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. corpus) a body politic, by charter from the king.

Cōr-pō-re-āl, *a.* (Lat. corporeus) having a body, MATERIAL, not spiritual.

Cor-po-rē'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. corporeus) MATERIALITY, the quality of being imbodyed; the state of having a body, bodiliness.

Cōr-pōr-i-fī-cā'tion, *s.* (corporify) the act of giving body or palpability.

† Cōr-pōr-i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. corpus) to imbody, to inspitlate into body. *Boyle.*

Cōrps, *s.* (French) a body of forces.

Cōrps', † Cōrps', *s.* (Lat. corpus) a dead body, a corse; a carcass, a body in contempt (*Milton*); the body, in opposition to the soul. *Denham.*

Cōr'pu-lēnce, Cōr'pu-lēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. corpulentia) bulkiness of body, fulness of flesh, FLESHINESS; spillitude, grossness of matter. *Ray.*

Cōr'pu-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. corpulentus) FLESHY, bulky, having great bodily bulk.

Cōr'pūscle, *s.* (Lat. corpusculum) a small body, a particle of matter, an atom.

Cōr-pūs-cu-lār, Cōr-pūs-cu-lār'i-ān, *a.* relating to bodies; comprising bodies.

Cōr-pūs-cu-lār'i-ān, *s.* a philosopher who, or that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

Cōr-rād', *v. a.* (Lat. corradere) to rub off, to abrade, to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

COR

Cör-ra-dí-á-tion, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *radius*) a conjunction of rays in one point.

Cör-réct', *v. a.* (Lat. *corrigo*, *correctum*) to PUNISH, to chastise, to discipline; to amend, to take away faults in writing, life, or things; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation; to remark faults.

Cör-réct', *a.* revised or finished with exactness, ACCURATE, free from faults.

Cör-réct-ion, *s.* PUNISHMENT, discipline, chastisement; penalty; emendation, amendment, alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults, amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension, animadversion (*Brown*); abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

Cör-réct-ion-ér, *s.* one who has been in the house of correction, a jailbird. *Shakespeare.*

Cör-réct-ive, *a.* (correct) having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Cör-réct-ive, *s.* that which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction. *Hale.*

Cör-réct-ly, *ad.* exactly, accurately.

Cör-réct-néss, *s.* (correct) ACCURACY, exactness, freedom from faults.

Cör-réct-ór, *s.* he who amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion; he who revises any thing to free it from faults: *in medicine*, such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force or bad qualities of another.

Cör-re-late, *v. n.* (Lat. *con* and *relatus*) to have a reciprocal relation, as father and son, husband and wife.

Cör-re-late, *s.* one who stands in the opposite relation, as a son to a father.

Cör-re-lá-tive, *a.* (Lat. *con* and *relativus*) having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends on the existence of the other.

Cör-re-lá-tive-néss, *s.* (correlative) the state of being correlative.

Cör-rí-p-tion, *s.* (Lat. *corripio*, *correptum*) ob-jurgation, chiding, admonition, reprehension, reproof, CENSURE.

Cör-re-spönd', *v. a.* (Lat. *con* and *respondeo*) to SUIT, to answer, to be proportionate, to be adequate; to fit, to be adapted to; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

Cör-re-spönd'éncé, † **Cör-re-spönd'énc-y**, *s.* relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another, SUITABLENESS; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*

Cör-re-spönd'ént, *a.* (correspond) SUITABLE, adapted, agreeable, answerable.

Cör-re-spönd'ént, *s.* one with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

Cör-re-spönd'sive, *a.* (correspond) answerable, adapted to, SUITABLE. *Shakespeare.*

Cör-rí-dor, *s.* (French) the covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place, the counterscarp: *in architecture*, a gallery or long ille round about a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

Cör-rí-gí-ble, *a.* (Lat. *corrigo*) that may be altered or amended, amendable; that is a proper object of punishment, punishable.

COR

Cör-rí-vál, *s.* (Lat. *con* and *rival*) a rival, a candidate, a COMPETITOR.

Cör-rí-vál-ry, *s.* rivalry, COMPETITION.

Cör-röb'o-ránt, *a.* (corroborate) having the power to give strength, strengthening, corroborative, cordial, restorative.

Cör-röb'o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *con* and *roboro*) to CONFIRM, establish; to STRENGTHEN, make strong.

Cör-röb-o-rá-tion, *s.* the act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security, addition of strength.

CORRODE', **Cör-röde'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *corrodo*) to eat away by degrees as a menstruum, to canker, erode, fret, gnaw, begnaw, prey upon, consume, wear away gradually.

Cör-rö'dént, *a.* having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away, caustic, pyrotic, CORROSIVE.

Cör-ro-dí-bíl'i-ty, *s.* (corrodible) quality of being corrodible, possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

Cör-rö'dí-ble, *a.* (corrode) possible to be consumed or corroded, corrodible.

Cör-ro-dy, *s.* (Lat. *corrodo*) a defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose. *Ayliffe.*

Cör-rö'sí-ble, *a.* (corrode) CORRODIBLE.

CORRO'SION, **Cör-rö'sion**, *s.* (Lat. *corrodo*) the power of eating or wearing away by degrees, the act of corroding, canker, erosion, mordication; the act of dissolving by mean of a corrosive menstruum.

CORRO'SIVE, **Cör-rö'sive**, *a.* (Lat. *corrodo*) having the power of consuming or wearing away, corrodent, caustic, caustical, pyrotic, acrimonious, sharp, biting, acrid, mordicant, mordacious, phagedenous, phagedenic: having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*

Cör-rö'sive, *s.* a caustic, a pyrotic, that which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer; that which has the power of fretting or giving pain. *Hooker.*

Cör-rö'sive-ly, *ad.* like a corrosive (*Boyle*); with the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS, **Cör-rö'sive-néss**, *s.* (corrosive) the quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony, sharpness, mordacity.

Cör-ru-gánt, *a.* (corrugate) having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

Cör-ru-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *corrugo*) to WRINKLE or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold. *Quincy.*

Cör-ru-gá-tion, *s.* contraction into wrinkles; a WRINKLE.

Cör-rüpt', *v. a.* (Lat. *corrumpo*, *corruptus*) to turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to INFECT; to bribe, vitiate, deprave, destroy integrity; to debauch, defile, POLLUTE; to spoil, to do mischief.

Cör-rüpt', *v. n.* to become putrid, to grow rotten, to putrefy, to lose purity.

Cör-rüpt', *a.* spoiled, tainted, vitiated in its qualities; unsound, PUTRID; vicious, tainted with wickedness, void of integrity.

Cör-rüpt'ér, *s.* who taints or vitiates, who lessens purity or integrity, a POLLUTOR.

Cör-rüp-tí-bíl'i-ty, *s.* (corruptible) possibility to be corrupted, corruptibleness.

Cör-rüp-tí-ble, *a.* (corrupt) susceptible of corruption by natural decay, or without violence; susceptible of external depravation, possible to be tainted or vitiated.

Cör-rüp'ti-ble-něs, *s.* CORRUPTIBILITY.

Cör-rüp'ti-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

Cör-rüp'tion, *s.* (Lat. corruptio) the principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; perversion of principles, depravedness, WICKEDNESS, depravement, depravity, enormity, loss of integrity; putrescence, PUTREFACTION; matter or pus in a sore; cause, or means of depravation (*Raleigh's History*): in law, attainure.

Cör-rüp'tive, *a.* (corrupt) having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Cör-rüp'tless, *a.* (corrupt) insusceptible of corruption, undecaying *Dryden.*

Cör-rüp'tly, *ad.* with corruption, with taint, with vice, without integrity; vitiously, improperly, contrary to purity.

Cör-rüp'tněs, *s.* (corrupt) the quality of corruption, PUTREFACTION, putrescence; VICE.

Cör'sair, *s.* (French) a pirate; a vessel armed to seize merchant ships.

Cörse, *s.* (Fr. corps) a dead body, a corpse; a carcass: a poetical word. *Shakespeare.*

Cör'slet, *s.* (French) a light armour for the forepart of the body. *Dryden.*

Cör'ti-cäl, *a.* (Lat. cortex bark) barky; belonging to the outer part, belonging to the rind, outward.

Cör'ti-ca-těd, *a.* (Lat. corticatus) resembling the bark of a tree.

†Cör'ti-cose, *a.* (Lat. corticosus) full of bark.

Co-rüs'cant, *a.* (Lat. corusco to glitter) glittering by flashes, flashing, gleaming, gleamy.

Co-rüs-cätion, *s.* (Lat. coruscatio) flash, quick vibration of light, a gleam, a sudden blaze. *Newton's Optics.*

Co-rým'bī-a-těd, *a.* (Lat. corymbus) garnished with branches of berries. *Johnson.*

Co-rým-bī'ér-vūs, *a.* (Lat. corymbus a berry, and fero to bear) bearing fruit or berries in bunches. *Quincy.*

Cös', *s.* (in nat. history) the whetstone.

Co-sēc'ant, *s.* (in geometry) the secant of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Co'ssier, *s.* (old Fr. couser to sew, pron. cō'zhér) a botcher. *Hammer and Shakespeare.*

Cös'ine, *s.* (in geometry) the right sine of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Cös-mět'ic, *a.* (Gr. κοσμητικός) having the power of improving beauty, beautifying.

Cös'mī-cäl, *a.* (Gr. κόσμος the world) relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cös'mī-cäl-ly, *ad.* with the sun.

Cös-mög'o-ny, *s.* (Gr. κόσμος the world, and γένεσις the birth of the world, the creation.

Cös-mög'ra-phér, *s.* (cosmography) one who writes a description of the world.

Cös-mo-gräph'i-cäl, *a.* relating to a general description of the world.

Cös-mo-gräph'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* in a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described. *Brown.*

Cös-mög'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. κόσμος the world, and γράφω to write) the science of the general system or affections of the world; distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Cös-mo-pöl'i-tän, Cös-möp'o-lite, *s.* (Gr. κόσμος

and πολίτης) a citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

Cös'set, *s.* a lamb brought up without the dam, a cade, a tidling. *Spenser.*

Cöst', *s.* (Teutonic) the price of any thing; charge, expence; COSTLINESS, sumptuousness, luxury (*Shak.*); detriment, fine, loss. *Kneller.*

Cöst', *v. n.* to be bought for, to be had or procured at a price.

Cös'täl, *a.* (Lat. costa) belonging to the ribs.

Cös'tärd, *s.* (†coster a head) the head (*Shak.*); an apple round and bulky like the head.

Cös'tive, *a.* (Lat. constipatus) bound in the body, having the excrements obstructed: close, impermeable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Cös'tive-něs, *s.* constipation of the bowels, the state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Harvey.*

COSTLINESS, Cöst'li-něs, *s.* (costly) expensiveness, chargeableness, dearness, high price, preciousness, choiceness, sumptuousness.

COS'ILY, Cöst'ly, *a.* sumptuous, expensive, expensful, chargeable, dear, valuable, choice, precious, of a high price.

Cös'tume, *s.* (in painting) the proper dress and character, the correspondence of the several parts and figures.

Cöt', *s.* (Sax.) a COTTAGE, a small house.

Cöt', *s.* (a sea term) a swinging bed.

Cöt', *s.* an abridgment of COTQUEAN.

Cöt', *v. n.* to act the part of a cotquean.

Co-tän'gent, *s.* (in geometry) the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another arch of ninety degrees.

†Cöte, *v. a.* to leave behind, to overpass, to outrun. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTEMPORARY, Co-těm'po-ra-ry, *a.* (Lat. con with, and tempus time) living in the same age, living at the same time, contemporary, coetaneous, coeval.

Co-těm'po-ra-ry, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another.

Cöte-rle, *s.* (French) a club, a SOCIETY.

Cotillon, *s.* (French, pron. co-til'yon) a kind of dance.

Cöt'land, *s.* land belonging to a cottage.

Cöt'quėan, *s.* (probably from Fr. coquin) a man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COT'TAGE, Cöt'tage, *s.* (cot) a small house, a hut, cot, crib, cell, hovel, cabin, a small country residence, a mean habitation.

Cöt'ta-gér, *s.* one who lives in a cottage: in law, one who lives upon the common without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

Cöt'ton, *s.* (in botany) a plant; a tree; the down of the tree; cloth made of cotton.

Cöt'ton, *v. n.* to rise with a nap: † to cement, to unite with. *A cant word.*

Cöüch, *v. n.* (Fr. coucher) to lie down upon a place of repose (*Shak.*); to lie down upon the knees, as a beast to rest (*Dryden*); to lie down in secret, or in ambush (*Shak.*); to lie in a bed, or stratum (*Deuteronomy*); to stoop, to bend down, to lower in fear, in pain, or in respect.

Cöüch, *v. a.* to repose, to lay upon a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum; to bed, to hide in another body (*Bacon*); to involve, include, COMPRISE (*Dryden*); to include secretly, to hide, with under; to lay close to another (*Spenser*); to

COV

fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack (*Milton*): to depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*
Couch, *s.* a seat of repose, upon which it is common to lie down dressed; a bed, a place of repose: a LAYER, or stratum.
Couchant, *a.* (French) lying down, squatting.
Couch'd, *p.* included, comprised, &c. *with in.*
Couchee, *s.* (French) bedtime; the time of visiting late at night, *Dryden.*
Couch'ér, *s.* (couch) who depresses cataracts.
+Couch'fellow, *s.* bedfellow, companion. *Shak.*
Couch'grass, *s.* quitchgrass, a weed.
Cove, *s.* (cover) a small creek or bay; a cover, a SHELTER; a kind of arch.
Cove-nant, *s.* (Fr. covenant) a CONTRACT, agreement on certain terms; a writing containing the terms of an agreement.
Cove-nant, *v. n.* to CONTRACT, bargain, stipulate, agree with another on certain terms; *with with before the person, and for before either the price or the thing purchased.*
Cov-e-nant-ér, *s.* a party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.
Cove-nant-ér, *s.* who takes a covenant.
Coven-ous, *a.* (coven) FRAUDULENT, collusive, tricking, trickish.
Cov'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. couvrir) to overspread any thing with something else. to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury (*Watts*); to screen, CONCEAL from notice or punishment; to SHELTER, to protect; to incubate, sit over, brood upon; to copulate, as a horse with a mare; to wear the hat, as a mark of superiority or dependence.
Cov'ér, *s.* any thing that is laid over another, a covering; a concealment, a screen, a veil, a superficial appearance under which something is hidden; SHELTER, defence from weather.
COVERING, **Cov'ér-ing**, *s.* (cover) DRESS, vesture; a cover, any thing spread over another; a wrapper, an envelope, an awning, a casing, an outward case, a tegument, an integument, a skin, a membrane.
Cov'ér-lét, *s.* (Fr. couvrelit) the outermost of the bedclothes, a counterpane.
Cov'ér-shām, *s.* some appearance made use of to conceal infamy.
Cov'ért, *s.* (cover) a SHELTER, a defence; a thicket, or hiding place.
Cov'ért, *a.* sheltered, not open, not exposed; secret, HIDDEN, private; INSIDIOUS. *Shak.*
Cov'ért-ly, *ad.* secretly, in private.
+Cov'ért-nés, *s.* secrecy, privacy. *Johnson.*
Cov'ér-ture, *s.* (covert) SHELTER, defence: *in law*, the state and condition of a married woman.
Cov'ért-way, *s.* (*in fortification*) the counterescarp, the corridor.
Cov'et, *v. a.* (Fr. convoiter) to desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds (*Shak.*); to desire earnestly. *Hooker.*
Cov'et, *v. n.* to have a strong desire.
+Cov'et-a-ble, *a.* desirable, optable, appetible, to be wished for. *Johnson.*
Cov'et-ous, *a.* (Fr. convoiteux) inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, AVARICIOUS; desirous, EAGER: in a good sense. *Shakespeare.*
Cov'et-ous-ly, *ad.* avariciously, eagerly.

COU

Cov'et-ous-nés, *s.* AVARICE, inordinate desire of money, eagerness of gain; EAGERNESS, desire: in a neutral sense. *Shakespeare.*
Cov'ey, *s.* (Fr. couvée) a hatch, a BROOD; an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together. *Addison.*
Cough', *s.* (Dutch kuch) a convulsion of the lungs. *Bacon.*
Cough', *v. n.* to have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise by endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.
Cough', *v. a.* to eject by a cough, to expectorate. *Wifeman.*
Cov'in, *s.* (*a law term*) a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another, a collusion.
Cov'ing, *s.* (cove) a projection from the ground plot of a building in the form of an arch, and lathed and plastered.
Could, (*the imperf. pret. of can*) was able to.
Coul'tér, *s.* (Lat. culter) the sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.
Coun'cil, *s.* (Lat. concilium) an assembly of persons met together in consultation; act of public deliberation, consultation; an assembly of divines to deliberate on religion; persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice; the body of privy counsellors. *Shakespeare.*
Coun'cil-board, *s.* council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.
Coun'sél, *s.* (Lat. consilium) advice, direction; consultation, interchange of opinions (*Shak.*); deliberation, examination of consequences (*Hooker*); prudence, art, management (*Proverbs*); secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting (*Shak.*); those who plead a cause, the counsellors.
Coun'sél, *v. a.* (Lat. consilior) to give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing. *Dryden's Fables.*
Coun'sél-a-ble, *a.* willing to receive and follow the advice or opinion of others.
Coun'sél-lór, *s.* (counsel) one who gives advice; a CONFIDENT, a bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise on public affairs; one who is consulted in a case of law, a LAWYER.
Coun'sél-lór-shíp, *s.* the office or post of a privy counsellor.
Cóunt, *v. a.* (Fr. compter) to number, to tell how many, to enumerate, to reckon up singly; to preserve a reckoning (*Locke*); to reckon, to place to an account (*Genesis*); to esteem, to account, to reckon, to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil (*Hooker*); to impute to, to charge to. *Rowe.*
Cóunt, *v. n.* to found an account or scheme; *with upon.* *Swift.*
Cóunt, *s.* (Fr. compte) number, the species of quantity by which it is computed how many; reckoning, tale, number summed up. *Shakespeare.*
Cóunt, *s.* (Fr. comte) a title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.
Cóunt-a-ble, *a.* capable of being numbered or counted, numerable.
Cóun'te-náncé, *s.* (Fr. contenance) the form of the face, the system of the features; air, look, cheer, mien, guise, aspect, appearance; calmness of look, composure of face (*Dryden*); confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; used commonly in these phrases, *in countenance, and*

out of countenance;—kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; PATRONAGE, appearance of favour, support (*Hooker*); superficial appearance, show, resemblance. *Shak.*

Cōun'te-nānce, *v. a.* to PATRONISE, to support; to make a show of (*Spenser*); to act suitably to any thing, to keep up any appearance (*Shak.*); to encourage, to vindicate, to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

Cōun'te-nān-cér, *s.* one who countenances or supports another, a PATRON.

Cōunt'ér, *s.* (count) a false piece of money used as a mean of reckoning; money, in contempt; the table upon which goods are viewed, and money told in a shop.

Cōunt'ér, *ad.* (Fr. contre, Lat. contra) in a contrary direction, in opposition to; in a wrong way, in a different way, contrariwise.

Cōunt'ér, *a.* (Fr. contre) opposite, contrary; corresponding by way of check or duplicate. This word is frequently used in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs.

Cōunt'ér-āct', *v. a.* to hinder an effect by contrary agency; to impede, OBSTRUCT.

Cōunt'ér-bāl'ānce, *v. a.* to weigh against, to act against with an opposite weight; to EQUIPONDERATE, to weigh equal to another thing.

Cōunt'ér-bāl'ānce, *s.* opposite weight, equivalent power; equiponderance, EQUIPOISE.

Cōunt'ér-būff', *v. a.* to strike back, to impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse.

Cōunt'ér-būff, *s.* a blow that produces a recoil, a blow in a contrary direction.

†Cōunt'ér-cās-tér, *s.* a word of contempt for an arithmetician. *Shakespeare.*

Cōunt'ér-chāng'e', *v. a.* to EXCHANGE, to give and receive, to interchange.

Cōunt'ér-chāng'e, *s.* EXCHANGE, reciprocation.

Cōunt'ér-chārm', *v. a.* to DISENCHANT, to destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Cōunt'ér-chārm, *s.* that by which a charm is dissolved, EXCANTATION.

Cōunt'ér-chēck', *v. a.* to OPPOSE, to contravene, to stop with sudden opposition.

Cōunt'ér-chēck, *s.* OPPOSITION, stop, oppug-nancy, interruption, contravention, rebuke.

Cōunt'ér-drāw', *v. a.* (*with painters*) to copy a design or painting by mean of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereupon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

Cōunt'ér-ēv'i-dēnce, *s.* testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

COUNTERFEIT, Cōunt'ér-fēit, *v. a.* (Fr. contrefaire) to copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original, to forge, falsify, coin, fabricate; to imitate, to copy, to resemble. *Sh.*

COUNTERFEIT, Cōunt'ér-fēit, *a.* that is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged, false, base, bastard, fictitious, commentitious, adulterate, spurious, supposititious, not real, not genuine, mock, sham, imaginary, pretended; hypocritical, DECEITFUL. *Rescommon.*

Cōunt'ér-fēit, *s.* one who personates another, an impostor; a CHEAT; something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles, a FORGERY.

Cōunt'ér-fēit-ér, *s.* a forger, falsifier, one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Cōunt'ér-fēit-ly, *ad.* falsely, fictitiously.

Cōunt'ér-fér'mēt, *s.* (counter and ferment) fer-

ment opposed to ferment. *Addison's Spectator.*

Cōun'tér-mānd', *v. a.* (Fr. contremander) to order to the contrary what was ordered before, to contradict, annul, or repeal a command; to oppose, to contradict the orders of another; to forbid, to prohibit. *Harvey.*

Cōun'tér-mānd, *s.* repeal of a former order.

Cōun'tér-mārch', *v. n.* to march backward, to retrocede, to retrograde, to march in indirect ways.

Cōun'tér-mārch, *s.* retrocession, retrogression, march backward, march in a different direction from the former; change of measures, alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

Cōun'tér-mārk', *v. a.* to put a second or third mark upon a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in presence of them all; to set the mark of the goldsmiths' company upon silver or gold to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer; to make a cavity in the teeth of a horse to disguise its age; to set a mark upon a medal to shew the several changes it has undergone in its value.

Cōun'tér-mārk, *s.* a second or third mark put upon a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in presence of them all; the mark of the goldsmiths' company to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age; a mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

Cōun'tér-mīne', *v. a.* to delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures. *Decay of Piety.*

Cōun'tér-mīne, *s.* the passage opened into the enemy's mine to prevent the effect; means of opposition, means of contention (*Sidney*); a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Esrange.*

Cōun'tér-mō'tion, *s.* contrary motion, opposition of motion. *Digby.*

Cōun'tér-mūre, *s.* (Fr. contremure) a wall built up behind another wall. *Knol.es.*

Cōun'tér-nāt'u-rāl, *a.* contrary to nature.

Cōun'tér-nōise, *s.* a sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

Cōun'tér-ō'pen-ing, *s.* an aperture or vent upon the contrary side.

Cōun'tér-pāce, *s.* contrary measure, attempts in opposition to any scheme. *Swift.*

Cōun'tér-pane, *s.* (Fr. contrepont) a coverlet for a bed, or any thing else.

Cōun'tér-pārt, *s.* the correspondent part, the part which answers to another.

Cōun'tér-plēa, *s.* (*in law*) a replication.

Cōun'tér-plōt', *v. a.* to oppose one plot or machination by another, to obviate art by art.

Cōun'tér-plōt, *s.* an artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Esrange.*

Cōun'tér-pōise', *v. a.* to EQUIPOISE, to counterbalance; to be equiponderant to, to act against with equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

Cōun'tér-pōise, *s.* EQUIPOISE, equiponderance, equivalence of weight, equal force in the opposite scale of the balance; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power. *Bacon.*

COU

Cōū'tér-pōi'son, *s.* antidote, medicine to obviate the effects of poison.

Cōū'tér-pré'ssure, *s.* (*pron.* cōū'n'tér-pré'sh'fshure) opposite force, power acting in contrary directions.

Cōū'tér-prō'ject, *s.* (*pron.* cōū'n'tér-prōd'jéct) correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

Cōū'n'tér-prōv'e, *v. a.* to take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chamb.*

Cōū'n'tér-rōl', *v. a.* (*nearly obsolete*) to control.

Cōū'n'tér-rōl'mént, *s.* a counter account, a check; controlment. *Bacon.*

Cōū'n'tér-scārp, *s.* (*in fortification*) the corridor, the covert-way with its parapets and glacis.

Cōū'n'tér-sig'n', *v. a.* to sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentic. *Harris and Swift.*

Cōū'n'tér-tēn'ōr, *s.* one of the mean or middle parts of music.

Cōū'n'tér-tide, *s.* a contrary tide.

Cōū'n'tér-tūrn, *s.* the catastasis, the height and full growth of the play. *Dryden.*

Cōū'n't-r-vāil', *v. a.* (*Lat. contra and valeo to prevail*) to be equivalent to, to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

Cōū'n'tér-vāil, *s.* equal weight, power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection; that which has equal weight or value with something else. *South.*

Cōū'n'tér-viēw, *s.* opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast, a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other. *Swift.*

Cōū'n'tē'ss, *s.* (*Fr. comtesse, Lat. comitissa*) the lady of an earl or count.

Cōū'n'ting-hōū'se, *s.* the room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Cōū'n'tē'ss, *a.* (count) INNUMERABLE, without number, not to be reckoned.

Cōū'n'try, *s.* (*Fr. contré*) a tract of land, a territory, a dominion, a REGION, as distinguished from other regions; the parts of a region distant from cities or courts, rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil (*Spratt*); † the place which any man inhabits (*Shak.*); the inhabitants of any country. *Shakespeare.*

Cōū'n'try, *a.* rural, rustic, villatic, PASTORAL; of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the cuntry party;—peculiar to a region or people (2 *Maccabees*); rude, ignorant, untaught. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Cōū'n'try-mān, *s.* one born in the same country, or tract of ground; a rustic, one who inhabits the rural parts; a husbandman, a FARMER.

Cōū'n'ty, *s.* (*Fr. comte*) a shire, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided for the administration of justice; † an earldom. *Shakespeare.*

Cōū-pē', *s.* (*French*) a motion in dancing.

COUP'LE, **Cōū'pl'e**, *s.* (*French*) a chain or tie which holds dogs together; two, a brace, a pair, a conjugation, doublets, a geminy, a couplet of doves; a male and his female. *Shak.*

Cōū'pl'e, *v. a.* (*Lat. copulo*) to chain together; to join one to another; to MARRY, to wed, to join in wedlock. *Sidney.*

Cōū'pl'e, *v. n.* to join in embraces.

Cōū'pl'e-bēg-gār, *s.* one who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

Cōū'pl'ēt, *s.* (*French*) two verses, a distich, two lines in poetry; a pair, as of doves. *Shak.*

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Cōū'r'age, *s.* (*French*) BRAVERY, active fortitude, spirit of enterprise. *Shakespeare.*

Cōū'r-ā'geous, *a.* BRAVE, daring, bold, enterprising, adventurous; hardy, stout: † outrageous:—*ludicrously*. *Shakespeare.*

Cōū'r-ā'geous-ly, *ad.* bravely; stoutly.

Cōū'r-ā'geous-nē'ss, *s.* BRAVERY, courage.

Cōū'r-ānt', *s.* (*Fr. courante*) a nimble dance; any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news. *Johnson.*

† **Cōū'rb**, *v. n.* (*Fr. courber*) to bend, to bow, to stoop in supplication. *Shakespeare.*

Cōū'r'i-ēr, *s.* (*French*) a MESSENGER sent in haste, an express, a runner.

Cōū'r'se, *s.* (*French*) race, career; passage from place to place, progress; tilt, the act of running in the lists; ground upon which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sail, mean by which the course is performed; progress from one gradation to another, process (*Watts*); order of succession; as, *every one in his course*;—stated and orderly method, or manner (*Shak. and Locke*); series of successive and methodical procedure (*Wise's Surgery*); the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series; as, a *course* of philosophy, anatomy, chymistry, and mathematics;—conduct, manner of proceeding (*Knolles*); method of life, train of actions (*Sidney*); catamenia, the menses (*Harvey*); orderly structure (*James*); series of consequences; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; regularity, settled rule; empty form; as, *their vows and promises are no more than words of course*. *L'Estrange.*

Of course, by consequence (*Locke*); by settled rule. *Swift.*

Cōū'r'se, *v. a.* to hunt, to pursue, to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run. *May's Virgil.*

Cōū'r'sēr, *s.* one who pursues the sport of courting hares; a swift horse, a war horse: used only in poetry. *Spenser.*

Cōū'r'sē's, *s. pl.* the menses, the catamenia, the fluor.

Cōū'rt, *s.* (*Dutch koert*) the place where the prince resides, the palace; a hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house (*Dryden*); a small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street; persons who compose the retinue of a prince (*Temple*); persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation, civility, FLATTERY. *It is often used in composition in most of its senses.*

Cōū'rt, *v. a.* to woo, to solicit a woman to marriage; to solicit, to seek (*Locke*); to FLATTER, to endeavour to please.

Cōū'rt-bā'r'ōn, *s.* the court held by the lord of a manor; a court leet.

Cōū'rt-cārd's, *s.* the pictured cards.

Cōū'rt-chāp'lāin, *s.* one who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

Cōū'rt-dāy, *s.* day on which justice is solemnly administered; day on which a court is held at the king's palace.

Cōū'rt-drē's'sēr, *s.* one who dresses the court, or persons of rank; a FLATTERER.

Cōū'r'teous, *a.* (court, *pron.* * cūr'tche-ōis) elegant of manners, POLITE, complaisant, well-bred, full of acts of respect. *Shakespeare.*

*Cour'teous-ly, *ad.* politely; respectfully.
 *Cour'teous-nēss, *s.* (courteous) POLITENESS, elegance of manners, complaisance.
 Cōur'te-šan', Cōur'te-zān. *s.* (*low* Lat. cortisana) a woman of the town, a WHORE.
 Cōur'te-sy, *s.* (Fr. courtoisie) POLITENESS, complaisance, elegance of manners (*Shak.*); an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but by favour of others. *Corwell.*
 Cōur't'sy, *s.* the reverence made by women, OBEISANCE.
 Cōur't'sy, *v. n.* to perform an act of reverence, as a woman; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.
 Cōur't'sa'voür, *s.* favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Étrange.*
 Cōur't'hānd, *s.* the hand or manner of writing formerly used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*
 Cōur't'iér, *s.* (court) one who frequents or attends the court of princes; one who courts or solicits the favour of another. *Shakespeare.*
 Cōur't'lādy, *s.* a lady conversant or employed in court. *Locke.*
 Cōur't-lēt, *s.* a court of jurisdiction held by the lord of the manor; a court baron.
 Cōur't'like, *a.* POLITE, elegant, well-bred.
 Cōur't'li-nēss, *s.* (courtly) POLITENESS, grace of mien, courtesy, complaisance.
 Cōur't'ling, *s.* (court) a courtier. *Ben Jonson.*
 Cōur't'ly, *a.* (court) relating or retaining to the court; soft, elegant, flattering, POLITE.
 Cōur't'ly, *ad.* in the manner of courts, elegantly, politely.
 Cōur't'mār'tial, *s.* (*plu.* courtsmartial) a court commissioned to enquire into misdemeanors in the army or navy.
 COURT'SHIP, Cōur't'shīp, *s.* (court) the act of soliciting favour (*Swift*); the solicitation of a woman to marriage, wooing, suit, love, capitation, gallantry, refined address to a lady: † civility, elegance of manners. *Donne.*
 Cōū'sin, *s.* (Fr. cousin) any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.
 Cōw, *s.* (Sax cu. *ancient plur.* kine) the female of the bull.
 Cōw, *v. a.* (*contracted from* coward) to depress with fear, to craven, to DISPIRIT; to oppress with habitual timidity.
 COW'ARD, Cōw'ārd, *s.* (French) a poltroon, a craven, a dastard, a hilding, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear: it is sometimes used *adjectively*.
 COW'ARDICE, Cōw'ārd-ice, *s.* fear, habitual timidity, dastardy, poltronery, pusillanimity, want of courage, pusillanimousness, fearfulness, faintheartedness, timorousness, cowardliness.
 Cōw'ārd-li-nēss, *s.* (cowardly) timidity, pusillanimity, faintheartedness, COWARDICE.
 COW'ARDLY, Cōw'ārd-ly, *a.* (coward) fearful, timorous, craven, coward, recreant, pusillanimous, dunghill, dastardly, fainthearted, harehearted, chickenhearted, meacock, poorspirited, milkivered, heartless, depressed, dejected, wanting courage; mean, besitting a coward, proceeding from fear. *Shakespeare.*
 Cōw'ārd-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a coward; meanly, vilely, basely.
 Cōw'ér, *v. n.* (Welsh cwrrian) to sink by bending the knees, to shrink, to stoop.

Cōw'hērd, *s.* one whose occupation is to tend cows, a herd.
 Cōw'hōūse, *s.* the house in which kine or cows are kept.
 Cōw'kēp-ér, *s.* one whose business is to keep cows, and sell their milk.
 Cōwl, *s.* (Sax. cugle) a monk's hood.
 Cōwl, *s.* (cool) a vessel in which water is carried upon a pole betwixt two.
 Cōw'lēch, *s.* one who professes to cure distempers incident to cows.
 Cōw'lēch, *v. n.* to profess to cure cows.
 Cōw'l'staif, *s.* the staff upon which a vessel is supported between two men.
 Cōw'slip, *s.* (*in botany*) a paigle, a flower.
 Cōx'comb, *s.* (*corrupted from* cock and comb) the top of the head (*Shak.*); the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps (*Shak.*); a *foe*, a superficial pretender to knowledge.
 †Cōx-cōm'i-cāl, *a.* (coxcomb) foppish, conceited: a *low word unworthy of use.* *Dennis.*
 Cōy, *a.* (Fr. coi) MODEST, decent; reserved, not accessible, not easily condescending to familiarity. *Waller.*
 Cōy, *v. n.* to behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; to make difficulty, not to condescend willingly. *Shakespeare.*
 Cōy'ly, *ad.* with reserve, with disinclination to familiarity.
 Cōy'nēss, *s.* reserve, reservedness, unwillingness to become familiar; MODESTY.
 Cōy'strēl, *s.* (*in falconry*) a species of degenerate hawk. *Dryden.*
 Cōz, *s.* (*a cant word for*) cousin.
 Cōz'en, *v. a.* (*old Scotch cose*) to CHEAT, to trick.
 Cōz'en-age, *s.* FRAUD, trick, cheat, fallacy, artifice, deceit, the practice of cheating. *Shak.*
 Cōz'en-ér, *s.* a CHEAT, a defrauder.
 Crāb, *s.* (Sax. crabba) a crustaceous fish; a wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple, a peevish morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching ships, or heaving them into dock; a sign of the zodiac.
 Crāb, *a.* SOUR, degenerate; as, a *crab* cherry.
 Crāb'bēd, *a.* MOROSE, peevish, cynical, sour; harsh, unpleasing (*Milton*); PERPLEXING, difficult. *Dryden.*
 Crāb'bēd-ly, *ad.* peevishly, morosely, with difficulty or perplexity.
 Crāb'bēd-nēss, *s.* (crabbed) SOURNESS of taste; asperity of manners, sourness of countenance, MOROSINESS; difficulty, PERPLEXITY.
 Crā'bér, *s.* (*a local word*) the water-rat. *Walton.*
 Crābs'ēyē, *s.* (*in natural history*) stones bred in craw fish, in two separate bags, one upon each side of the stomach.
 Crāck, *s.* (Dutch kraeck) a sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other; the chink, flaw, fissure, CLEFT, or vacuity made by disruption, a narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; change of the voice in puberty; breach of chastity (*Shak.*); craziness of intellect; a man crazed (*Addison*); a WHORE, in *low language*; a boast; a boaster, in *low phrase*.
 Crāck, *v. a.* (Dutch kraecken) to break into chinks, to crevice, to flaw, to divide the parts a little from each other; to break, to split, to break or destroy any thing (*Shak.*); to craze, to weaken the intellect (*Roscommon*); to do any thing with quickness or smartness.

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Crack, *v. n.* to burst, to open in chinks, to suffer disruption; to fall to ruin (*Dryden*); to utter a loud and sudden sound (*Shak.*); to **BOAST**; *with of.* *Shakespeare.*
Crack'brain'-d, *a.* crazy, crazed, disordered in the intellects.
Crack'er, *s.* (crack) a noisy boasting fellow, a **BOASTER** (*Shak.*); a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.
Crack'hemp, **Crack'rope**, *s.* a wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*
Crack'le, *v. n.* (crack) to crepitate, to make slight cracks, to make small and frequent noise.
Crack'ling, *s.* the noise of slight and repeated cracks, crepitation; decrepitation; the rind of roasted pork.
Crack'n'd, *s.* (crack) a hard brittle cake.
Cradle, *s.* (Sax. cradel) a moveable bed for infants, in which they are rocked to sleep: *figuratively*, infancy, or the first part of life: *in surgery*, a case for a fractured leg or thigh: *in ship building*, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, in order to launch her more securely.
Cradle-cloth's, *s.* bed-clothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*
Craft, *s.* (Sax. cræft) *s.* manual art, **TRADE** (*Wotton*); art, ability, dexterity (*Ben Jonson*); **FRAUD**, cunning, artifice (*Shak.*); small sailing vessels.
†Craft, *v. n.* (*obsolete*) to play tricks. *Shak.*
Craft'i-ly, *a.* (crafty) cunningly, artfully; with more art than honesty.
Craft'i-ness, *s.* (crafty) **CUNNING**, stratagem.
Crafts'mān, *s.* an **ARTIFICER**, a manufacturer, a mechanic.
Crafts'mān-tēr, *s.* one skilled in his trade.
Crafty, *a.* (craft) **CUNNING**, sly, artful; full of artifices, **FRAUDULENT**.
Crāg, *s.* (Welsh a rock) the rugged protuberance of a rock; the neck (*Spenser*); the small end of a neck of mutton.
Crāg'g'd, *a.* full of inequalities and prominences, craggy, **ROUGH**.
Crāg'g'd-ness, *s.* fulness of crags or prominent rocks, cragginess, **ROUGHNESS**.
Crāg'gi-ness, *s.* (craggy) fulness of crags or prominent rocks, **ROUGHNESS**.
Crāg'gy, *a.* (crag) full of prominences, rugged, **ROUGH** to walk upon or climb.
Crām, *v. a.* (Sax. cramman) to stuff, to farce, to fill with more than can be conveniently held; to thrust in by force (*Shak.*); to glut, to **SATIATE**, to fill with food beyond satiety.
Crām, *v. n.* to eat beyond satiety.
Crām'bo, *s.* (*a cant word*) a play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a **RHyme**.
CRAMP, **Crāmp**, *s.* (Fr. crampe) a spasm or contraction of the muscles; **RESTRAINT**, restriction, confinement, obstruction, shackle (*L'Estrange*); a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together, a holdfast, a clincher, a crampen, a crampiron.
Cramp, *a.* (*a low word*) difficult, knotty.
Cramp, *v. a.* to pain with cramps, twitches, or spasms; to **RESTRAIN**, to confine; to hinder, to **OBSTRUCT**; to bind with crampirons.
Cramp'fish, *s.* the torpedo.
Cramp'iron, *s.* (*pron.* crāmp'i-ŭrn) a **CRAMP**, clincher, holdfast.
Crāne, *s.* (Sax. cran) a bird, the cryal, the heron; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and

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hooks, by which great weights are raised; a siphon, a crooked pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.
Crā'nī-ŭm, *s.* (Lat.) the skull.
Crānk, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt, to tread the treadle wheel about (*Moxon*); any bending or winding passage (*Shak.*); any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word. *Milton.*
Crānk, *a.* (*a sea term*) liable to be upset.
Crān'kle, *v. n.* (*from crank, s.*) to run in and out, to run in flexures and windings.
Crān'kle, *v. a.* to break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.
Crān'kles, *s.* (*from the verb*) inequalities, angular prominences.
Crānk'ness, *s.* (*†crank, healthy*) health, vigour; disposition to overset.
Crān'ni-ŭd, *a.* (cranny) full of chinks.
Crān'ny, *s.* (Lat. crena) a chink, a fissure, a chasm, a **CLEFT**.
Crāpe, *s.* (*in commerce*) a thin stuff.
Crāp'u-lence, *s.* (Lat. crapula *a surfeit*) sickness by intemperance, **DRUNKENNESS**.
Crāp'u-loŭs, *a.* (Lat. crapulosus) sick with intemperance, **DRUNK**.
Crāsh, *v. n.* (*from the sound*) to make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.
Crāsh, *v. a.* to break, to bruise. *Johnson.*
Crāsh, *s.* a loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.
Crās'is, *s.* (Gr. κρᾶσις) temperature, constitution arising from the various properties of humours.
Crās, *a.* (Lat. crassus) gross, coarse, **THICK**, spiss, not thin, not comminuted, not subtle, not consisting of small parts. *Brown.*
Crās'si-tude, *s.* (Lat. crassitudo) grossness, coarseness, spissitude, **THICKNESS**.
Crātch, *s.* (Fr. creche) the pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
Crā'tēr, *s.* (Lat.) a cup, bowl, goblet; a cavity in a mountain which belches out fire.
Crā-vāt', *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a neckcloth, a neckerchief, any thing worn about the neck.
Crāve, *v. a.* (Sax. crasian) to **ENTREAT**, beg, ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably (*Dryden*); to long for, to gape after, to wish unreasonably (*South*); to call for importunately; *with, sometimes, for before the thing sought.* *Arbutnot.*
Crā'ven, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) a cock conquered and dispirited; a recreant, a **COWARD**. *Shak.*
Crā'ven, *a.* **COWARDLY**, dastardly, base. *Shak.*
Crā'ven, *v. a.* to make cowardly, to **DISPIRIT**.
Crā'vér, *s.* an insatiable asker. *Clarissa.*
Crā'vch, *v. a.* (Dutch schrantzen) to scraunch, to crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
Crāw', *s.* (Dan. kroe) the crop of birds.
Crāw'fish, **Crāy'fish**, *s.* the crevice, a small shellfish, the river lobster.
Crāw', *v. n.* (Dutch krielen) to creep, to move with a slow motion, to move without rising from the ground; to move weakly and slowly, or timorously, to advance slowly and sily (*Shak.*); to move about hated and despised.
Crāw'ēr, *s.* a creeper; any thing that creeps.
Crāy'on, *s.* (French) a kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

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Crāze, *v. a.* (Fr. *écrafer*, to break to pieces) to break, to crush to WEAKEN (*Hooker, Shak. & Milton*); to powder, to pulverize (*Carew's Survey*); to crack the brain, to impair the intellects.

Crāzēd-nēss, *s.* (*crazed*) BROKENNESS, imbecility, diminution of intellect; decrepitude, DECREPITNESS, craziness.

Crāzī-nēss, *s.* (crazy) state of being crazy, BROKENNESS, imbecility, weakness; decrepitude, DECREPITNESS, last stage of decay.

Crāzy, *a.* (Fr. *écrafé*) broken, decrepit; broken-witted, crazed, shattered in the intellect; WEAK, feeble, shattered.

Crēak, *v. n.* (*corrupted from crack*) to make a harsh protracted noise. It is sometimes used of animals; as, the creaking locust.

Crēak, *s.* the noise of a door grating upon its hinges, a creak. *Dryden.*

Crēam, *s.* (Lat. *cremor*) the unctuous or oily part of milk. It is used for the best part of any thing: as, the cream of the jest.

Crēam, *v. a.* to fleet, to skim off the cream; to take the flower and quintessence of any thing. *Swift.*

Crēam, *v. n.* to gather cream; to mantle. *Asb.*

Crēam'fa-cēd, *a.* pale, coward-looking. *Shak.*

Crēam'y, *a.* (cream) full of cream; having the nature of cream.

Crēase, *s.* (Lat. *creta chalk*) a mark made by doubling any thing.

Crēase, *v. a.* to mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

Crē-āte, *v. a.* (Lat. *creo*) to form out of nothing, to cause to exist (*Genesis*); to PRODUCE; to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget, to GENERATE (*Shak.*); to invest with any new character (*Shak.*); to give any new qualities, to put any thing in a new state. *Davies.*

Crē-ā-tion, *s.* the act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the creation of peers:—the things created, the universe; any thing produced or caused. *Shakespeare.*

Crē-ā-tive, *a.* (create) having the power to create, plastic, formative (*Thomson*); exerting the act of creation. *South.*

Crē-ā-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) the being that bestows existence, God. *Milton.*

Crē-a-ture, *s.* (*low Lat. creatura*) a being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power; any thing created (*Bacon*); an animal, not human (*Shak.*); a general term for man (*Roscommon*); a word of contempt for a human being (*Shak. Pope & Prior*); a word of petty tenderness; as, my dear creature (*Shak. Dryden & Watts*); a tool, a person who owes his rise or fortune to another. *Dryden.*

Crē-a-ture-ly, *a.* having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

Crē-dēnce, *s.* (Lat. *credo to believe*) BELIEF, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief, credibility, PROBABILITY.

Crē-dēn'da, *s.* (Lat.) things to be believed, articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties. *South.*

Crē-dēnt, *a.* (Lat. *credens*) believing, credulous, easy of belief; † having credit. *Shakesf.*

Crē-dēn'tial, *s.* (Lat. *credens*) that which gives a title to credit; the warrant on which belief or authority is claimed.

Crē-d-i-bil'i-ty, *s.* (credible) claim to credit, credibleness; possibility of obtaining belief; PROBABILITY.

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Crēd'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. *credibilis*) worthy of credit, deserving of belief, believable, having a just claim to belief, PROBABLE.

Crēd'i-ble-nēss, *s.* credibility, claim to credit, worthiness of belief, PROBABILITY.

Crēd'i-bly, *ad.* (credible) in a manner that claims belief.

Crēd'it, *s.* (French) BELIEF, faith yielded to another; honour, reputation, FAME (*Pope*); esteem, good opinion (*Pope*); faith, testimony, that which procures belief (*Hooker*); trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to debt (*Locke*);—promise given (*Addison*); influence, power not compulsive, interest. *Sidney.*

Crēd'it, *v. a.* (Lat. *credo*) to believe, to give credence; to procure credit or honour to any thing (*Waller*); to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

Crēd'i-ta-ble, *a.* reputable, above contempt; estimable, honourable. *Tillotson.*

Crēd'i-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* reputation, good character, estimation. *Decay of Piety.*

Crēd'i-ta-bly, *ad.* (credible) reputably.

Crēd'i-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) he to whom a debt is owed, he who gives credit to another: correlative to debtor.

Crē-dū-lī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *credulitas*) easiness of belief, readiness to credit, credulousness.

Crēd'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. *credulus*) apt to believe, credent, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

Crēd'u-lōus-nēss, *s.* CREDULITY.

Crēd, *s.* (Lat. *credo I believe*) a form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakespeare.*

† **Crēk**, *v. n.* to CREAK, make a harsh noise. *Sb.*

Crēek, *s.* (Sax. *crecca*) a prominence or jut in a winding coast (*Milton*); a small port, a small bay, a cove (*Davies*); any turn or alley. *Sb.*

Crēek'y, *a.* full of creeks, unequal winding.

Crēep, *v. n.* (Sax. *crypan*) to crawl, to move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm (*Milton*); to grow along the ground, or upon other supports (*Dryden*); to move slowly and feebly (*Shak.*); to move secretly and clandestinely (*Shak.*); to move timorously without soaring, or venturing into danger (*Dryden*); to come unexpectedly, to steal forward unheard and unseen (*Sidney*); to behave with servility, to BEND, to fawn. *Shakesf.*

Crēep'ér, *s.* a plant that supports itself by mean of some stronger body: an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

Crēep'hōle, *s.* a hole into which an animal may creep to escape danger; an excuse, a subterfuge, a SHIFT.

Crēp'ing-ly, *ad.* slowly; in manner of reptiles.

Crē-mā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *crematio*) a BURNING.

Crēmōr, *s.* (Lat.) any milky substance.

Crēn'a-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *crena*) notched; indented.

Crēp'i-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *crepito*) to crackle, to make a small crackling noise.

Crēp-i-tā-tion, *s.* a small crackling noise, decrepitation.

Crēpt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to creep.

† **Crē-pūs'cule**, *s.* (Lat. *crepusculum*) twilight.

Crē-pūs'cu-lōus, *a.* glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

Crēs'cent, *a.* (Lat. *creresco to grow*) increasing, growing, in a state of increase. *Milton.*

Crēs'cent, *s.* the moon in her state of increase;

CRI

any similitude of the moon increasing.

Shakespeare and Dryden.

Crēs/cive, *a.* (Lat. *cresco* to grow) growing, vegetating, increasing.

Shakespeare.

Crēs/s, *s.* (*perhaps from cresco*) an herb.

Crēs'set, *s.* (*in botany*) the name of an herb.

Crēs'set, *s.* (Fr. *croisette*) a great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower.

Crēst, *s.* (Lat. *crista*) the plume of feathers upon the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet; the comb of a cock; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament upon the head, as some which the poets assign to serpents (*Dryden's Virgil*);—pride, spirit, fire, courage, loftiness of mien.

Shakespeare.

Crēst'ed, *a.* (Lat. *cristatus*) adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb.

Dryden.

Crēst'fāl-lēn, *a.* dejected, sunk, dispirited, cowed, heartless, spiritless.

Crēst'less, *a.* not dignified with coat-armour, not of any eminent family.

Cre-tā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *creta*) of the qualities of chalk, chalky, abounding with chalk.

Crē'ta-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *cretatus*) rubbed with chalk.

Crēv'ice, *s.* (Fr. *crever* to burst) a cleft, a crack, a narrow opening.

Shakespeare.

Crēv'ice, *v. a.* to crack, to flaw.

Wotton.

Crēw, *s.* (*probably from Sax. crud*) a company of people associated for any purpose (*Chewy-chase*); the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

Milton.

Crēw, *pret.* of the verb to *crow*.

Crēw'el, *s.* a ball of twisted yarn.

Crib, *s.* (Sax. *crybbe*) the rack or manger of a stable; the stall, boose, or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

Crib, *v. a.* to confine, to cage, to shut up in a narrow habitation.

Shakespeare.

Crib/bage, *s.* a game at cards.

Crib/bl, *s.* (Lat. *cribrum*) a cornsieve.

Johnson.

Cri-brā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *cribro*) the act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

Crick, *s.* (Ital. *cricco*) a creak, the noise of a door grating upon its hinges.

Crick, *s.* (Sax. *cryce*) a painful stiffness of the neck.

Crick'et, *s.* (Dutch *krekel*) an insect.

Crick'et, *s.* (Sax. *cryce* a *stick*) a well-known sport.

Crick'et, *s.* (Germ. *kriechen*, to creep) a low seat or stool.

Crī'er, *s.* (cry) the officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, Crīme, *s.* (Lat. *crimen*) an act contrary to right, an offence, an injury, a great fault, guilt (*Shak.*); harm, a violation of law, a malefaction, an act of wickedness.

Crīm'fūl, *a.* CRIMINAL, wicked.

Crīm'l'ls, *a.* INNOCENT, free from crime.

CRIMINAL, Crīm'i-nāl, *a.* (crime) faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty, contrary to law, faulty in a high degree, crimeful, criminous, felonious, culpable, guilty, wicked, abandoned, enormous, iniquitous, atrocious, peccant, piacular, piaculous, tainted with crime, not innocent; not civil: as, a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, Crīm'i-nāl, *s.* a man accused (*Dryden's Span. Friar*); a man found guilty of a crime, a malefactor, an evildoer.

Crīm'i-nāl-ly, *ad.* wickedly, guiltily.

Crīm'i-nāl-nēss, *s.* (criminal), guiltiness, culpableness, want of innocence.

CRI

Crīm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *criminatio*) the act of accusing, charge, accusation, arraignment, IMPEACHMENT.

Crīm'i-na-to-ry, *s.* (crime) relating to accusation, accusing, censorious.

Crīm'i-nous, *a.* (Lat. *criminosus*) CRIMINAL, wicked, enormously guilty.

Crīm'i-nous-ly, *ad.* very wickedly.

Crīm'i-nous-nēss, (criminos) WICKEDNESS, crime, guilt.

King Charles.

Crimp, *a.* (crimple) friable, crisp, brittle, PULVERABLE, easily crumbled, or reduced to powder: † not consistent, not forcible: a low cant word. "The evidence is crimp;" &c.

Arbutnot.

Crīm'ple, *v. a.* (crumple) to contract, to corrugate, to WRINKLE, to cause to shrink or contract.

Wifeman.

Crīm'son, *s.* (Ital. *crimofino*) red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

Crīm'son, *v. a.* to die with crimson.

Crīm'cum, *s.* (a cant word) a cramp, a contraction, whimsey.

Hudibras.

Crīnge, *v. a.* (Germ. *kriechen*) to draw together, to contract, to corrugate, to WRINKLE.

Crīnge, *v. n.* to bow, to pay court with bows, to duck, to BEND, to fawn, to FLATTER.

Sb.

Crīnge, *s.* bow, servile civility.

Philips.

† Crī-nīg'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. *criniger*) hairy, crinose, overgrown with hair.

Johnson.

Crīn'kle, *v. n.* (Dutch *krinckelen*) to go in and out, to run in flexures: the diminutive of *crankle*; as, the *crinkling* of the pie.

Crīn'kle, *v. a.* to mould into inequalities.

Crīn'kle, *s.* a sinuosity, a WRINKLE.

† Crīnose, *a.* (Lat. *crinis*) hairy.

Johnson.

† Crī-nōs'i-ty, *s.* (crinose) hairiness.

Johnson.

Crīp'ple, *s.* (Sax. *crypel*) a lame man, one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

Crīp'ple, *v. a.* to lame, to maim, to make lame, to deprive of the use of limbs.

† Crīp'ple-nēss, *s.* lameness.

Johnson.

Crī'sis, *s.* (Gr. *κρίσις*) the point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

Dryden.

Crīsp, *a.* (Lat. *crispus*) curled (*Bacon*); indented, winding (*Shak.*); brittle, friable.

Bacon.

Crīsp, *v. a.* (Lat. *crispo*) to CURL, to contract into knots or curls; to twist (*Milton*); to indent, to run in and out.

Milton.

Crīsp'a-tēd, *a.* (*in botany*) curled, indented.

Crīsp'ā'tion, *s.* (crisp) the act of curling; the state of being curled.

Bacon.

Crīsp'ing-pīn, *s.* a curling iron.

Isaiab.

Crīsp'ī-sūl'cānt, *a.* (Lat. *crispifolius*) waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented.

John.

Crīsp'nēss, *s.* (crisp) curledness.

Crīsp'y, *a.* (crisp) curled, contracted into knots.

Shakespeare.

Crī-tē'rī-ōn, *s.* (Gr. *κρίτηριον*) a mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness; a standard to judge by.

CRITIC, Crī'tic, *s.* (Gr. *κριτικός*) a man skilled in the art of judging of literature, a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing (*Locke*); a connoisseur, a philologer; an examiner, a judge; a snarler, a carper, a caviller, a censor, one apt to find fault.

Crī'tic, *a.* critical, relating to criticism, relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Pope.

Crit'ic, *s.* a critical examination, critical remarks, animadversions, a critique, a criticism; science of criticism. *Locke.*

† **Crit'ic**, *v. n.* to play the critic. *Temple.*

Crit'i-cāl, *a.* (critic) exact, ACCURATE, nicely judicious; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; decisive, nice. *Spratt.*

Crit'i-cāl, *a.* (crisis) comprising the time at which a great event is determined; producing a crisis or change of the disease; as, a critical sweat.

Crit'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a critical manner; exactly; curiously; at the exact point of time.

Crit'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* exactness, nicety, ACCURACY; incidence at a particular point of time.

Crit'i-cise, *v. n.* (critic) to play the critic, to judge, to write remarks on any performance of literature, to point out faults and beauties; to animadvert on as faulty. *Locke.*

Crit'i-cise, *v. a.* to CENSURE, to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*

Crit'i-cism, *s.* (critic) a standard of judging well; (*Dryden*); remark, animadversion, critic, critique, critical observation.

Critique, *s.* (French) a CRITIC, criticism.

Crōak, *v. n.* (Ital. crocare) to make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw, or cry as a raven or crow; to make any disagreeable protracted noise.

Crōak, *s.* the cry or voice of a frog, or raven.

Cro-ci-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. crocitatio) the croaking of frogs or ravens.

Crōic, *s.* (Dutch kruick) a cup, any vessel made of earth.

Crōck'ér-y, *s.* earthen ware.

Crōc'o-dile, *s.* (in zoology) an amphibious voracious animal.

Crōc'o-dil-ine, *a.* (Lat. crocodilinus) like a crocodile; sophistical, DECEITFUL.

Crō'cus, *s.* (in botany) a flower; saffron.

Crōst, *s.* (Sax.) a little close joining to a house, used for corn or pasture.

Crōi-sādē, **Crōi-sā'do**, *s.* (Fr. croisade) a holy war, a war formerly carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross, a crusade, a crusado.

Crōi'ses, *s.* (Fr. croix) pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

Crōne, *s.* (Sax.) an old ewe (*Tusser*); an old woman, in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

Crōny, *s.* (a cant word) an old acquaintance, a companion of long standing.

Crōok, *s.* (Fr. croc) any crooked or bent instrument; a sheephook; any thing bent; a meander, a WINDING.

Crōok, *v. a.* to BEND, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end. *Bacon.*

Crōok, *v. n.* to be bent, to have a curvature.

Crōok'back, *s.* a term of reproach for one who has gibbous shoulders.

Crōok'back-ēd, *a.* having bent shoulders, hunch-backed, gibbous.

CROOKED, **Crōok'ēd**, *a.* (crook) bent, not straight, bowed, curved, curve, curvated, inflected, incurvated, arcuate, arcuate, adunque, hooked, wry, bending inward; oblique, anfractuous, flexuous, meandrous, WINDING; deformed, untoward, PERVERSE.

Crōok'ēd-ly, *ad.* not in a straight line; perversely, untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, **Crōok'ēd-nēss**, *s.* (crooked)

deviation from straightness, the state of being inflected, inflection, flexion, flexure, confluxure, crook, bend, bent, cast, ply, elbow, falcation, hookedness, aduncity, obliquity, arcuation, curvature, curvation, incurvity, incurvation; deformity, ill-favouredness; untowardness, PERVERSITY.

Crōp, *s.* (Sax.) the craw of a bird.

Crōp, *s.* (Sax. croppa) the highest part or end of any thing; as, the head of a tree, the ear of corn;—the harvest, the corn gathered off a field, the product of the field; any thing cut off.

Crōp, *v. a.* to cut off the ends of any thing; to lop; to mow, to reap; to gather before it falls. *Milton.*

Crōp, *v. n.* to yield harvest. *Shakespeare.*

Crōp'fūl, *a.* satiated, full of food. *Milton.*

Crōp'pér, *s.* (crop) a kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

Crōp'sick, *a.* sick with répletion, sick with excess and debauchery.

Crō'lier, *s.* (Fr. croiser a cross, *pron.* crō'zhī-ér) the pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

Crōs'lēt, *s.* (Fr. croisselet) a small cross.

Crōss, *s.* (Fr. croix) one straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death; the ensign of the christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune, vexation, hinderance, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; church lands, in Ireland; money, so called because marked with a cross.

Cross and pile, a play with money, at which is put to chance which of the sides shall lie upward: called also, *heads or tails*.

Crōss, *a.* transverse, laid across, falling athwart something else; OBLIQUE, lateral; adverse, opposite; often with to;—PERVERSE, untractable; PEEVISH, fretful, ill-humoured; CONTRARY, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate, UNSUCCESSFUL; interchanged: as, a cross marriage. *Sidney.*

Crōss, *prep.* across, athwart, over from side to side. *L'Esrange.*

Crōss, *v. a.* to lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another; to sign with the cross; to cancel, to ANNUL; as, to cross an article;—to pass over (*Dryden*); to move laterally, obliquely, or athwart (*Spenser*); to thwart, interpose obstruction, counteract, OBSTRUCT (*Hooker*); to counteract, to be inconsistent with (*Locke*); to contravene, to hinder by authority (*Spenser*); to contradict (*Hooker*); to debar, to preclude. *Shakespeare.*

Crōss, *v. n.* to lie athwart another thing; to be inconsistent with.

Crōss'bite, *s.* a deception, a cheat.

Crōss'bite, *v. a.* to contravene by deception.

Crōss'bōw, *s.* a missile weapon.

Crōss'bōw-ér, *s.* a shooter with a crossbow.

Crōss'ex-ām-in-ā-tion, *s.* (cross-examine) trial of the veracity of evidence by captious questions of the opposite party.

Crōss'ex-ām-in-ē, *v. a.* to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

Crōss'grain-ēd, *a.* having the fibres transverse & irregular; PERVERSE, contradictory, troublesome, vexatious. *H. ubra.*

C R O

Crōs'sly, *ad.* athwart; adversely, oppositely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

Crōs's'nēss, *s.* (cross) transverseness, intersection; PERVERSENESS, untowardness; PEEVISHNESS.

Crōs's'rōw, *s.* the alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

Crōs's'wāy, *s.* a small obscure path, intersecting the main road.

Crōs's'wind, *s.* a wind blowing from the right or left of the course.

Crōtch', *s.* (Fr. *croc*) the fork of a tree; a hook or fork.

Crōtch'ēt, *s.* (crotch *a fork*) a support, a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.*

Crōtch'ēt, *s.* (in *musick*, Fr. *crochet*) a note equal in time to half a minim: in *printing*, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy. *Howel.*

Crōūch, *v. n.* (Fr. *crochu crooked*) to stoop low, to lie close to the ground; as, the lion *crouches* to his master; to *FAWN*, to stoop meanly, to *BEND* servilely. *Shakespeare.*

Crōup, *s.* (Fr. *croupe*) the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

Crōw, *s.* (Sax. *crowe*) a large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts.
To pluck a crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

Crōw, *s.* (Lat. *corvus*) a bar of iron with a beak, used as a lever, to force open doors, and lift up heavy timber.

Crōw, *v. n.* (Sax. *crawan*) to make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety or defiance; to *BOAST*, bully, vapour, bluster, swagger. *Grandison.*

Crōw, *s.* the voice of a cock, the noise which he makes in gaiety or defiance.

CROWD, **Crōwd**, *s.* (Sax. *cruth*) a multitude confusedly pressed together, a concourse, confluence, conflux, mob, throng, shoal, group, heap, huddle, a revel, a rout, a promiscuous medley without order or distinction; the vulgar, the populace. *Dryden.*

CROWD, **Crōwd**, *v. a.* to fill with confused multitudes, to huddle, throng, group, press close together; to encumber by multitudes.

CROWD, **Crōwd**, *v. n.* to swarm, shoal, throng, huddle, revel, rout, to thrust among a multitude, to be numerous and confused.

Crōwd, *s.* (Welsh *crwth*) a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

Crōwd'ēr, *s.* a fiddler. *Sidney.*

Crōw'fōot, *s.* (in *botany*) a flower.

Crōw'fōot, *s.* (in *military affairs*) a caltrop.

Crōw'kēp-ēr, *s.* a scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*

Crown, *s.* (Lat. *corona*) the ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland (*Ecclus.*); reward, honorary distinction (1 *Corinth.* *Dryden*); regal power, royalty (*Locke*); the top of the head, in a contemptuous sense (*Shak.*); the top of any thing, as a mountain (*Dryden*); part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money, five shillings; honour, ornament, decoration, excellence, dignity (*Philippians*); COMPLETION, accomplishment.

Crown, *v. a.* to invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown (*Dryden*); to dignify, adorn, EXALT, make illustrious (*Psalms*); to reward, COMPENSATE (*Roscommon*); to perfect, COMPLETE (*South*); to terminate, to finish. *Dryden.*

C R U

Crōw'n'glāss, *s.* the best window glass.

† **Crōw'n'ēt**, *s.* (crown) coronet; chief end. *Sb.*

Crū'cial, *a.* (Lat. *crux, crucis*) transverse, intersecting one another. *Sharpe.*

Crū'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. *crucio*, *pron.* *crū'shī-ate*) to exerceate, torment, TORTURE.

Crū'ci-ble, *s.* (low Lat. *crucibulum*) a goldsmith's melting pot.

Crū'ci-fi-ēr, *s.* (crucify) one who crucifies.

Crū'ci-fix, *s.* (Lat. *crucifixus*) a representation of our Saviour upon the cross.

Crū'ci-fix'ion, *s.* (Lat. *crucifixus*) the punishment of nailing to the cross.

Crū'ci-fōrm, *a.* (Lat. *crux, crucis and forma*) having the form of a cross.

Crū'ci-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *crucifigo*) to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross placed upright. *Heb.*

Cru-cig'ēr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *cruciger*) bearing the cross.

Crūd, *s.* (a corruption of *curd*) a CONCRETION of any liquid, coagulation.

Crūde, *a.* (Lat. *crudus*) raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation (*Boyle*); harsh, immature, UNRIPE (*Bacon*); unconcocted, not well digested in the stomach (*Bacon*); unfinished, not brought to perfection (*Milton*); having indigested notions (*Milton*); indigested, not fully concocted in the intellect. *Digby on the Soul.*

Crūde'ly, *ad.* unripely; in a crude manner, without due preparation.

Crūde'nēss, *s.* (crude) UNRIPENESS; crudity, indigestion, inconcoction.

Crūdi-ty, *s.* (crude) indigestion, inconcoction; crudeness; UNRIPENESS, want of maturity.

Crūd'le, *v. a.* (crud) to coagulate, to CONCRETE.

Crūd'y, *a.* (crud) CONCRETED, coagulated.

Crūd'y, *a.* (crude) raw, chill. *Shakespeare.*

Crū'el, *a.* (French) pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hardhearted, void of pity, doghearted, pitiless, severe, flinty, wanting compassion, unrelenting, butcherly, barbarous, brutal, brutish, bloody-minded, fell, felon; SAVAGE; bloody, mischievous, destructive, causing pain: [*used of things*]. *Psalms.*

Crū'el-ly, *ad.* in a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously; painfully, mischievously.

† **Crū'el-nēss**, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty. *Spenser.*

Crū'el-ty, *s.* (Fr. *cruauté*) inhumanity, barbarity, SAVAGENESS; delight in the pain or misery of others (*Shak.*); act of intentional affliction. *Temple.*

Crū'en-tate, *a.* (Lat. *cruentatus*) smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

Crū'et, *s.* (Dutch *kruicke*) a vial for oil or vinegar, with a stopple.

Crū'ise, *s.* (Dutch *kruicke*) a small cup. 1 *Kings.*

Crū'ise, *s.* (Fr. *croise*) a voyage in search of the enemy, or of plunder.

Crū'ise, *v. n.* to rove over the sea in search of the enemy, or of plunder; to wander upon the sea without any certain course.

Crū's'ēr, *s.* one who roves upon the sea in search of the enemy, or of plunder; the ship or vessel, ordered to cruise after the enemy.

Crūm, **Crūmb**, *s.* (Sax. *cruma*) the soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread, a scrap.

Crūm'ble, *v. a.* to break into small pieces, to crumble, to moulder.

Crūm'ble, *v. n.* to fall into small pieces.

Crūm'my, *a.* (crum) soft, consisting of crumbs.

CRY

Crūmp, *a.* (Sax.) crooked in the back. *L' Eſtrange.*
Crūm'ple, *v. a.* (corrupted from rumple) to **WRINKLE**, to draw into wrinkles, to crush together in complications.
Crūmp'ling, *s.* a small degenerate apple.
Crūnk, **Crūn'kle**, *v. n.* to cry like a crane. *John.*
Crūp'pér, *s.* (Fr. croupe) a strap of leather to keep the saddle tight.
Crū'rāl, *a.* (Lat. crus, cruris) belonging to the leg.
Cru-sāde', **Cru-sā'do**, *s.* (Fr. croisade) an expedition against the infidels, a croisade; a coin stamped with a cross. *Shakespeare.*
Crūsh, *v. a.* (Fr. écraser) to press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze, to bruise, to craze, to force by compression; to press with violence, to overwhelm, to beat down (*Shak.*); to subdue, to **CONQUER** beyond resistance.
Crūsh, *v. n.* to be condensed, to come in a close body.
Crūsh, *s.* a **COLLISION**, a clash, a dash, the act of rushing together. *Addison's Cato.*
Crūst, *s.* (Lat. crusta) any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.
Crūst, *v. a.* to envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions. *Swift.*
Crūst, *v. n.* to gather or contract a crust, to gain a hard covering.
Crūst-tā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. crusta) shelly, with joints; not testaceous, not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster *testaceous*.
Crūst-tā'ceous-nēss, *s.* the quality of having jointed shells.
Crūst'ti-ly, *ad.* (crusty) peevishly; harshly.
Crūst'ti-nēss, *s.* (crusty) the quality of a crust; peevishness, **MOROSENESS**.
Crūst'y, *a.* (crust) covered with a crust; snappish, **MOROSE**: a low word.
Crutch, *s.* (Germ. crucke) a support used by cripples: old age. *Shakespeare.*
Crutch, *v. a.* to support upon crutches as a cripple, to place upon some support.
Crutch'ed, *a.* (Lat. crux, crucis *a cross*) wearing the sign of the cross; as, a *crutched* friar.
Crȳ, *v. n.* (Fr. crier) to speak with vehemence and loudness, to vociferate; to call importunately; to talk eagerly or incessantly (*Exodus*); to proclaim, to make public (*Jeremiah*); to exclaim (*Shak.*); to utter lamentation (*Sb.*); to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal (*Psalms*); to yelp, as a hound upon a scent. *Shakespeare.*
Crȳ, *v. a.* to proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution. *Granshaw.*
Crȳ down, *v. a.* to blame, depreciate, decry, **CENSURE**; to **PROHIBIT** (*Bacon*); to overbear. *Sb.*
Crȳ out, *v. n.* to exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly (*Atterbury*); to blame, to censure; *with* of, against, upon;—to declare loud; to be in labour (*Shak.*); to raise the price by proclamation. *Temple.*
Crȳ, *s.* (Fr. cri) shriek, scream, **LAMENTATION**; weeping, mourning; clamour, **NOISE**, outcry; exclamation of triumph, wonder, &c.; proclamation; acclamation, burst of applause, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of

CUC

vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs, yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.
Crȳ'al, *s.* (in ornithology) the heron. *Ainsworth.*
Crȳp'tæ, *s.* (Gr. κρύπτω *to hide*) **CAVES**, grottos, hollow places under ground; vaults set apart for the burial of particular families; the graves of the martyrs; a church under ground.
Crȳp'tic, **Crȳp'ti-cāl**, *a.* **HIDDEN**, secret, private, occult, unknown, not divulged.
Crȳp'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* occultly, secretly.
Crȳp-tōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. κρύπτω *to hide*, and γράφω *to write*) the art of writing secret characters; secret characters, ciphers.
Crȳp-tōl o-gy, *s.* (Gr. κρύπτω *to hide*, and λόγος *a word*) enigmatical language.
Crȳs'tāl, *s.* (Gr. κρύσταλλος) a hard, pellucid fossil, resembling glass.
Crȳs'tāl, *a.* consisting of crystal; bright, clear, pellucid, **TRANSPARENT**.
Crȳs'tāl-inc, *a.* consisting of crystal; bright, clear, pellucid, **TRANSPARENT**.
Crȳs-tāl-i-zā'tion, *s.* (crystalize) congelation into crystals; the mass formed by congelation or concretion.
Crȳs'tāl-ize, *v. a.* to cause to congeal or concrete into crystals.
Crȳs'tāl-ize, *v. n.* to shoot, form, concrete, or congeal into crystals.
Cūb, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) the young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish; a young boy or girl, in reproach or contempt. *Shakespeare.*
Cūb, *v. a.* to bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt. *Dryden.*
† Cu-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. cubatio) the act of lying down. *Johnson.*
† Cū'ba-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. cubo) recumbent. *John.*
Cū'ba-ture, *s.* (cube) the finding of the exact solid content of any body. *Harris.*
Cūbe, *s.* (Gr. κύβος *a die*) a regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right and therefore equal.
Cū'bēb, *s.* an aromatic fruit, brought from the East Indies, resembling pepper.
Cū'bic, **Cū'bi-cāl**, *a.* (cube) having the form or properties of a cube.
Cū'bi-cāl-nēss, *s.* the state of being cubical.
Cu-bic'u-la-ry, *a.* (Lat. cubiculum) fitted for the purpose of lying down. *Brown.*
Cū'bi-fōrm, *a.* of the shape of a cube.
Cū'bīt, *s.* (Lat. cubitus *the elbow*) an ancient measure of length; the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.
Cū'bi-tāl, *a.* (Lat. cubitalis) containing only the length of a cubit.
Cūck'ing-stōol, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a kind of chair fastened to a long pole, turning upon a swivel, anciently used to duck scolds and turbulent women. *Corvel. Hudibras.*
Cūck'ōld, *s.* (Fr. cœcu) one whose wife is false to his bed.
Cūck'ōld, *v. a.* to corrupt a man's wife, to rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.
Cūck'ōld-ly, *a.* having the qualities of a cuckold; poor, mean, cowardly, sneaking. *Shakespeare.*
Cūck'ōld-mā-kér, *s.* one who makes a practice of corrupting wives.
Cūck'ōl-dōm, *s.* (cuckold) the act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.
Cūck'ōo, *s.* (Welsh cwccw) a gawk, a bird; a name of contempt. *Shakespeare.*

CUL

Cuck's-spit-tle, *s.* a spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary, with a little insect in it.

Cū'cūl-late, **Cū'cūl-la-tēd**, *a.* (Lat. cucullatus) hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl; resembling a hood.

Cū'cumber, *s.* (Lat. cucumis, *pron.* cōw'cūm-bēr) a plant, and its fruit.

Cū'cūr-bite, *s.* (Lat. cucurbita) a chymical vessel, in the shape of a gourd.

Cūd, *s.* (Sax.) that food which is repositied in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Cūd'den, **Cūd'dy**, *s.* (without etymology) a clown, a stupid rustic: a low bad word. *Dryden.*

Cūd'dle, *v. n.* (a low word, without etymology) to lie close; to squat. *Prior.*

Cūd'gēl, *s.* (Dutch kudse) a stick to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole. *To cross the cudgels*, is, to forbear the contest, to yield, to submit.

Cūd'gēl, *v. a.* to beat with a stick; to BEAT in general. *Shakespeare.*

Cūd'gēl-proof, *a.* able to resist a stick.

Cūe, *s.* (Fr. queue a tail) the tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig; —the last words of a speech, which the player who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin; a HINT, an intimation, a short direction; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour, temper of mind: a low word.

Cūer'po, *s.* (Spanish) the body. *To be in cūerpo*, is to be thinly clad, as to discover the true shape of the *cūerpo* or body.

Cūff, *s.* (Ital. zuffa a battle) a box, a STROKE, a blow with the fist: it is used of birds which fight with their talons.

Cūff, *v. n.* to fight, to scuffle. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Cūff, *v. a.* to strike with the fist; to strike with the talons; † to strike with the wings. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Cūff, *s.* (Fr. coëffe) part of the sleeve.

Cūir'ass, *s.* (Fr. cuirasse) a breastplate. *Dryden.*

Cūir'ass-ier, *s.* a soldier in armour. *Milton.*

Cūish, *s.* (Fr. cuisse) armour for the thigh. *Shakespeare.*

Cūli-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. culina a kitchen) relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery. *Newton.*

Cūll, *v. a.* (Fr. cuellir) to SELECT or choose from others, to pick out of many. *Hooker.*

Cūll'er, *s.* one who picks or chooses.

Cūll'ion, *s.* (Ital. coglione a fool) a mean wretch, a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

Cūll'ion-ly, *a.* having the qualities of a scoundrel, MEAN, base. *Shakespeare.*

Cūlly, *s.* (Ital. coglione a fool) one deceived or imposed on, as by sharpers, or strumpets.

Cūlly, *v. a.* to befool, to deceive, to impose on, to trick, to CHEAT.

Cūl'mi-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. culmen) to be vertical, to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

Cūl-mi-nā'tion, *s.* the transit of a planet through the meridian.

Cūl-pa-bil'i-ty, *s.* (culpable) blamableness, CENSURABLENESS; guiltiness, criminalness.

Cūl-pa-ble, *a.* (Lat. culpabilis) blamable, blameworthy, faulty, CENSURABLE; guilty; with of; —criminal, CRIMINAL. *Shakespeare.*

Cūl-pa-ble-ness, *s.* blame, blamableness, CENSURABLENESS; guiltiness, criminalness.

Cūl-pa-bly, *ad.* blamably; criminally.

CUN

Cūl'p'it, *s.* (of uncertain derivation) a man arraigned before his judge. *Dryden.*

Cūl'ti-vā'te, *v. a.* (Fr. cultiver) to forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry, to meliorate, to improve land; to husband, to TILL.

Cūl-ti-vā'tion, *s.* the art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables, culture, TILLAGE, IMPROVEMENT in general, promotion, melioration. *South.*

Cūl'ti-vā'tor, *s.* one who improves, promotes, or meliorates; one who endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement. *Boyle.*

Cūl'ture, *s.* (Lat. cultura) the act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground, TILLAGE; art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*

† **Cūl'ture**, *v. a.* to cultivate, to manure, to till. *Tb.*

Cūl'vēr, *s.* (Sax. culfre) a pigeon. *An old word. Spenser.*

Cūl'vēr-īn, *s.* (Fr. colouvrine) a species of ordnance: originally a hawk.

Cūm'bēr, *v. a.* (Dutch komberen to disturb) to embarrass, entangle, OBSTRUCT; to crowd or load with something useless; to distress, to involve in difficulties and dangers (*Shak.*); to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cases (*Luke*); to be troublesome in any place. *Greiv.*

Cūm'bēr, *s.* (Dutch komber) vexation, disturbance, distress, BURDENSOMENESS, embarrassment; hinderance, OBSTRUCTION.

Cūm'bēr-sōme, *a.* troublesome, vexatious; embarrassing, BURDENSOME; unwieldy, unmanageable. *Newton's Optics.*

Cūm'bēr-sōme-ly, *ad.* in a troublesome manner; in a manner which produces hinderance and vexation.

Cūm'bēr-sōme-ness, *s.* (cumber) BURDENSOMENESS, troublesomeness; unwieldiness; encumbrance, hinderance, OBSTRUCTION.

Cūm'brānce, *s.* (cumber) BURDEN, something wearisome; hinderance, OBSTRUCTION.

Cūm'brōus, *a.* (cumber) troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, BURDENSOME.

Cūm'frey, *s.* (in botany) a medicinal plant.

Cūm'in, *s.* (Lat. cuminum) a plant.

Cūmu-late, *v. a.* (Lat. cumulo) to heap together, to ACCUMULATE. *Woodward.*

Cūmu-la-tive, *a.* consisting of diverse matter put together. *Mason.*

Cūnc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. cunctatio) DELAY, procrastination, dilatoriness. *Hayward.*

Cūne-āl, *a.* (Lat. cuneus) relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge, cuneated.

Cūne-a-tēd, *a.* made in the form of a wedge, cuneal, cuneiform.

Cū-nē'i-form, *a.* (Lat. cuneus and forma) of the form of a wedge, cuneal, cuneated.

CUN'NING, **Cūn'nīng**, *a.* (Sax. connan) artfully deceitful, sly, crafty, colubrine, cautelous, arch, close, wily, argute, subtle, shrewd, politic, political, subdolous, designing, guileful, trickish, full of fetches and stratagems; SKILFUL, knowing, learned, well-instructed; artful, performed with skill (*Spenser*); acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*

CUN'NING, **Cūn'nīng**, *s.* (Sax. cunnige) artifice, ruse, craft, wile, guile, sleight, foxship, policy, sophism, subtilty, stratagem, finesse, slinefs, archness, shrewdness, guilefulness, wiliness, craftiness, cunningness, deceitfulness, deceit, dissimulation, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, right-hand cunning, KNOWLEDGE.

CUR

Cūn'ning-ly, *ad.* artfully, sily, subtly, craftily, by fraudulent contrivance.

Cūn'ning-mān, *s.* a man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods, a conjurer. a FORTUNE-TELLER.

Cūn'ning-ness, *s.* (cunning) slinefs, wiliness, deceit, deceitfulness, CUNNING.

Cūp, *s.* (Sax.) a small vessel to drink in; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; any thing hollow like a cup; as, the *husk* of an acorn; the *bell* of a flower. *In the plural*, social entertainment, merry bout. *Shak. Henry V.*
Cup an Can, familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant companion. *Swift.*

Cūp, *s.* (Fr. *couper to scarify*) a glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Cūp, *v. a.* to fix a glass bell upon the skin, to draw blood in scarification.

Cūp'b ar-ér, *s.* an officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast. *Broome.*

Cūp'board, *s.* a case with shelves, to hold earthen ware, a buffet; a kind of safe to put victuals in.

Cūp'board, *v. a.* to treasure in a cupboard, to hoard up. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cu-pid'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *cupiditas*) LUST, concupiscence; unlawful longing.

Cū'po-la, *s.* (Ital.) a dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

Cūp'pér, *s.* (cup) one who applies cupping glasses, a scarifier, a scarificator.

Cūp'ping, *s.* (cup) the act or process of drawing blood by scarification.

Cūp'ping glāss, *s.* a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood.

Cū'pre-ūs, *a.* (Lat. *cupreus*) coppery, consisting of copper.

Cūr, *s.* (Dutch *korre*) a worthless degenerate dog, a term of reproach for a man. *Shakespeare.*

CURABLE, **Cū'ra-ble**, *a.* (cure) that admits a remedy, remediable, medicable, sanable, that may be healed.

Cū'ra-ble-ness, *s.* possibility to be healed.

Cū'ra-cy, **Cū'rate-ship**, *s.* (curate) employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

Cū'rate, *s.* (Lat. *curator*) a clergyman hired to perform another's duties; a parish priest.

CURATIVE, **Cū'ra-tive**, *a.* (cure) relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative, sanative, restorative, therapeutic, salutiferous, curing, healing.

Cu-rā'tór, *s.* (Lat.) one who has the care and superintendence of any thing (*Swift*); a guardian appointed by law. *Ayliffe.*

Cūrb, *s.* (Fr. *courber to bend*) an iron chain fastened to the branches of a bridle; RESTRAINT, inhibition, opposition, hinderance.

Cūrb, *v. a.* to guide or restrain a horse with a curb; to RESTRAIN, to hold back.

Cūrb'stōne, *s.* a thick kind of stone, placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

Cūrd, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the coagulation of milk; the CONCRETION of the thicker parts of any liquor. *Bacon.*

Cūrd, *v. a.* to turn to curds, to CONCRETE, to cause to coagulate.

Cūr'dle, *v. n.* (curd) to CONCRETE, to coagulate, to shoot together.

Cūr'dle, *v. a.* to CONCRETE, to cause to coagulate, to force into concretions.

CUR

Cūrd'y, *a.* CONCRETED, coagulated, curdled, full of curds.

Cūre, *s.* (Lat. *cura*) remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

Cūre, *v. a.* (Lat. *curo*) to heal, to restore to health, to remedy, to recover; *with of before the disease*;—to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple.*

Cū'r-less, *a.* INCURABLE, having no remedy, admitting no remedy, without cure.

Cū'r-ér, *s.* (cure) a healer, a physician.

Cū'r'fēw, *s.* (Fr. *couvre feu*) the eight o'clock bell rung in William the Conqueror's time, as a signal to put out fire and lights; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.

Cu-rī-ōs'i-ty, *s.* (curious) inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy (*Shak. Timon*); exactness, ACCURACY (*Shak. King Lear*); an act of curiosity, nice experiment (*Bacon*); an object of curiosity, rarity. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Cū'rī-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *curiosus*) inquisitive, desirous of information, addicted to inquiry; attentive to, diligent about; *with, sometimes, after; and of*;—ACCURATE, careful not to mistake (*Hooker*); difficult to please, solicitous of perfection, not negligent, full of care (*Taylor*); ACCURATE, exact, nice, subtle (*Holder*); artful, nicely diligent (*Fairfax*); elegant, neat, laboured, finished (*Exodus*); † rigid, severe, rigorous. *Shakespeare.*

Cū'rī-ōus-ly, *ad.* inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, accurately, exactly; captiously.

Cūrl, *v. a.* (Dutch *krollen*) to turn the hair in ringlets, to writhe, crisp, twist, frizle, dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. *Shakespeare and Dryden.*

Cūrl, *v. n.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself. *Dryden.*

Cūrl, *s.* a ringlet of hair, tresses; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure. *Newton's Optics.*

Cūrl'ed-ness, *s.* crispness, state of being curled.

Cūrl'ēw, *s.* (Fr. *courlieu*) a kind of water fowl; a bird of the partridge kind.

Cūr-mūd'gēon, *s.* (Fr. *cœur méchant*) an avaricious churlish fellow, a MISER.

Cūr-mūd'gēon-ly, *a.* AVARICIOUS, churlish.

Cū'r'rānt, *s.* (*in botany*, Lat. *ribes*) the tree that has no prickles; the fruit of the tree; a small dried grape, more properly written *corinth*.

Cū'r-rēn-cy, *s.* (current) circulation, currentness, power or quality of passing from hand to hand; general reception; as, the report had a long *currency*;—continuance, constant flow, uninterrupted course (*Ayliffe*); general esteem, currentness, the rate at which any thing is valued (*Bacon*); fluency, readiness of utterance, easiness of pronunciation; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

Cū'r-rēnt, *a.* (Lat. *current*) circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; COMMON, general; popular, fashionable, modish; passable, admissible; passing at the present time, what is at present in its course; as, the *current* year.

Cū'r-rēnt, *s.* a running stream, a swift, a fluent; course, progression. *In navigation*, an under tide at sea, retarding or accelerating the motion of the ship, according to the direction of the current.

CUR

Cūr'rent-ly, *ad.* in a constant motion, without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.

Cūr'rent-nēss, *s.* (current) circulation, currency, general reception; fluency, easiness of pronunciation, readiness of utterance.

Cūr'ri-cle, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) an open two-wheeled carriage for pleasure, usually drawn by two horses abreast.

Cūr'ri-ēr, *s.* (curry) one who dresses leather.

Cūr'rish, *a.* (cur) having the qualities of a degenerate dog; **BRUTAL**, sour, quarrelsome, malignant, churlish, uncivil, untractable, impracticable.

Cūr'ry, *v. a.* (Lat. *corium*, *leather*) to dress leather, by beating and rubbing it; to **BEAT**, drub, thrash, chastise; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument; to scratch in kindness, to tickle, to rub down with flattery.
To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

Cūr'ry-cōmb, *s.* an iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

CURSE, **Cūrse**, *v. a.* (Sax. *currian*) to imprecate evil on any one, to wish evil to, to ban, accurse, execrate, to destine, to devote to evil; to mischief, afflict, torment. *Pope.*

Cūrse, *v. n.* to imprecate, to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

CURSE, **Cūrse**, *s.* malediction, execration, imprecation or wish of evil to another; ban, anathema, excommunication, ecclesiastical interdiction; affliction, vexation, torment. *Addison.*

Cūr'sēd, *p. a.* deserving a curse; hateful, detestable, abominable, wicked; unholy, unsanctified, blasted by a curse (*Milton*); vexatious, tormenting, troublesome. *Dryden.*

Cūr'sēd-ly, *ad.* miserably, shamefully, very: a low cant word. *Pope.*

Cūr'sēd-nēss, *s.* (curfed) the state of being under a curse.

Cūr'ship, *s.* (cur) dogship; meanness. *Hud.*

Cūr'si-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) an officer or clerk belonging to the court of chancery.

† **Cūr'so-ra-ry**, *a.* (Lat. *cursorius*) cursory, hasty, careless. *Shak. Henry V.*

Cūr'so-rī-ly, *ad.* hastily, without care.

Cūr'so-rī-nēss, *s.* (cursory) slight attention.

Cūr'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *cursorius*) hasty, quick, inattentive, **CARELESS**.

Cūr'st, *a.* **PEEVISH**, froward, snarling; malignant, mischievous, **MALICIOUS**.

Cūr'st-nēss, *s.* **PEEVISHNESS**, frowardness; malignity, **MALICIOUSNESS**.

Cūr't, *a.* (Lat. *curtus*) short.

Cūr-tāil, *v. a.* (Lat. *curto*) to cut off, to dock, to shorten, to cut short; *with. of.*

Cūr-tāil'mēnt, *s.* an abbreviation, a shortening; the act of shortening.

* **Cūr'tain**, **Cūr'tain**, *s.* (Lat. *cortino*) a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light,—to conceal or discover any thing,—to shade a bed,—or to darken a room. *To draw the curtain*, to close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object; *to open it*, so as to discern the object.

* **Cūr'tain**, *v. a.* to enclose or accommodate with curtains. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

* **Cūr'tain lēc'ture**, *s.* a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

Cūr'tate distance, *s.* (*in astronomy*) the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CUT

Cūr-tā'tion, *s.* (*in astronomy*) the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curvate distance. *Chambers.*

Cūr'va-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *curvatus*) **BENT**, crooked.

Cūr-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *curvo*) the act of bending or crooking; the state of being bent or crooked, **CROOKEDNESS**.

Cūr'va-ture, *s.* (curve) **CROOKEDNESS**, inflection, manner of bending.

Curve, *a.* (Lat. *curvus*) **CROOKED**, inflected, **BENT**, not straight. *Bentley.*

Cūrve, *s.* any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

Cūr-vēt', *v. n.* (Ital. *corvettare*) to leap, to bound; to **JUMP**; to frisk, to frolic, to **WANTON**, to be licentious.

Cūr-vēt', *s.* a leap, a bound, a **JUMP**; a prank, a freak, a **FROLIC**.

Cūr-vī-līn'e-āl, **Cūr-vī-līn'e-ār**, *a.* (Lat. *curvus* and *linea*) consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

Cūr'vī-ty, *s.* (curve) **CROOKEDNESS**. *Holder.*

Cūr'rule, *a.* (*in Roman antiquity*) adorned with ivy, senatorial; the epithet given to the triumphal chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried in processions.

Cūsh'ion, *s.* (Fr. *coussin*) a pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Cūsh'ion-ēd, *a.* seated upon a cushion; supported by cushions.

Cūsp, *s.* (Lat. *cuspis*) a term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Cūsp-a-tēd, **Cūsp'i-da-tēd**, *a.* (*in botany*) ending in a point, having the flower leaves ending in a point.

Cūsp-fo-lī-ā'tion, *s.* (*in botany*) a flower leaf ending in a point.

Cūstārd, *s.* (Welsh *cwstard*) a kind of sweetmeat made of eggs, milk and sugar.

Cūsto-dy, *s.* (Lat. *custodia*) **IMPRISONMENT**, restraint of liberty; care, charge, **GUARDIANSHIP** (*Shak.*); defence, preservation, security. *Bacon.*

Cūstōm, *s.* (Fr. *coutume*) **HABIT**, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting (*1 Sam.*) established manner (*Luke*); practice of buying of certain persons (*Addison*); application from buyers; as, this trader has good *custom*;—tribute, **TAX** paid on goods imported or exported.

Cūstōm-a-ble, *a.* habitual, frequent, **COMMON**.

Cūstōm-a-ble-nēss, *s.* **HABIT**; frequency; **COMMONNESS**; conformity to custom.

Cūstōm-a-rī-ly, *ad.* habitually, commonly.

Cūstōm-a-rī-nēss, *s.* (customary) frequency, frequent occurrence, **COMMONNESS**.

Cūstōm-a-ry, *a.* (custom) conformable to established custom, according to prescription (*Sh.*); habitual, usual, wonted, **COMMON**.

Cūstōm-ēd, *a.* (custom) usual, **COMMON**, that to which we are accustomed.

Cūstōm-ēr, *s.* (custom) one who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing: † a common woman, a **WHORE**. *Shakespeare.*

Cūstrēl, *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

Cūt, *v. a.* (*probably from Fr. couteau a knife*) to penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge, to slash, to hew, to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting (*Exodus*); to divide by passing through (*Pope*); to pierce with any

CUT

uneasy sensation (*Addison*); to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

To cut down, to fell, to hew down;—to excel, to overcome: a low phrase. *To cut off*, to

separate from the other parts by cutting;—to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely;—to rescind, to separate, to take away;—to intercept, to hinder from union or return;—to put an end to, to obviate;—to withhold;—to preclude;—to interrupt, to silence;—to apostrophize, to abbreviate. *To cut out*, to

shape, to form;—to scheme, to contrive;—to adapt;—to debar;—to excel, to outdo. *To cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption;—to abridge; as, the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *To cut up*, to divide an animal into convenient pieces;—to eradicate.

Cūt, *v. n.* to make way by dividing; to divide by passing through; to perform the operation of lithotomy; to interfere; as, a horse that *cuts*.

Cūt, *p. a.* prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber. *Swift.*

Cūt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to cut.

Cūt, *s.* the action of a sharp or edged instrument, the blow of an axe or sword; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edged or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument;—a slash, a wound made by cutting; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred (*Hooker*); a channel made by art (*Knolles*); a lot made by cutting a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off (*South*); a picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed upon it; the stamp upon which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; FORM, fashion, shape, manner of cutting into shape (*Shak.*); † *anciently*, a fool, a cully. *Shakespeare.*

Cut and long tail, a proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs. *Sb.*

Cu-tā-ne-ōs, *a.* (Lat. *cutis* the skin) relating or belonging to the skin, cuticular.

Cūtī-cle, *s.* (Lat. *cuticula*) the scarf skin, the first and outermost surface of the body; a thin skin formed upon the surface of any liquor.

Cu-tīc'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. *cutis*) belonging or relating to the skin, cutaneous.

Cūt-lās, *s.* (Fr. *coutelas*) a kind of broad sword.

Cūt-lér, *s.* (Fr. *coutelier*) one who makes or sells knives.

Cūt-pūrse, *s.* one who steals by the method of cutting purses; a THIEF. *Shakespeare.*

Cūt-tér, *s.* (cut) an agent or instrument that cuts any thing; the *incisores*, the teeth that cut the meat.

Cūt-tér, *s.* (a sea term) a small nimble boat, clinker built, rowing from five to eight oars; a large fast sailing vessel with one mast,

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Cūt-thrōat, *s.* a MURDERER, an assassin.

Cūt-thrōat, *a.* cruel, inhuman, SAVAGE.

Cūt-tīng, *s.* (cut) a piece cut off, a chop.

Cūt-tle, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) the sepia, or inkfish, a fish which, when pursued, ejects a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

Cūt-tle, *s.* a foulmouthed fellow, a fellow who blackens the character of others, a CALUMNIATOR. *Hanmer and Shakespeare.*

Cŷ-cle, *s.* (Lat. *cyclus*) a circle, a round of time, a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued 'till the same course begin again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens. *Milton;*

Cŷ-clōid, *s.* (Gr. *κύκλος* a circle, and *ἰδῶς* a shape) a geometrical curve. *Chambers.*

Cŷ-clōidāl, *a.* relating to a cycloid.

Cŷ-clo-pæ'dī-a, *s.* (Gr. *κύκλος* a circle, and *παιδεία* instruction) a circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences. *Johnson.*

Cŷg'nēt, *s.* (Lat. *cygnus*) a young swan.

Cŷlīn-dér, *s.* (Gr. *κύλινδρος*) a body having two flat surfaces and one circular; a rolling stone, a roller. *Asb.*

Cŷ-līn'dric, **Cŷ-līn'dri-cāl**, *a.* having the form or properties of a cylinder.

Cŷ-mār, *s.* (Fr. *fimarre*) a cylinder, *fimar*, a woman's robe, a scarf, a slight covering. *Dryden.*

Cŷm'bāl, *s.* (Lat. *cymbalum*) a musical instrument. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cŷ-nān'thro-py, *s.* (Gr. *κυων*, *κύων* a dog, and *ανδρῶν* a man) a species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

Cŷ-nārc-tōm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. *κυων*, *αρκτος*, *μαχη*) a word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting by a dog. *Hudibras.*

Cŷn'ic, **Cŷn'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. *κύνικος* doglike) having the qualities of a dog, BRUTAL, curriish, snarling, churlish, SATYRICAL, *Wilkins.*

Cŷn'ic, *s.* a philosopher of the snarling or curriish sort, a follower of *Diogenes*; a rude man, a snarler, a misanthrope.

Cŷn'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* MOROSENESS, churlishness.

Cŷno-sure, **Cŷn'o-sure**, *s.* (Gr. *κύνος* *οὐρα*) the star near the north pole by which sailors steer: figuratively, any thing that attracts the eye as a rule of conduct. *Milton.*

Cŷprēss, *s.* (in botany) a tall straight tree: it is the emblem of mourning, being anciently used in funerals. *Shakespeare.*

Cŷprūs, *s.* (in commerce, from cyprus) a thin transparent black stuff. *Shakespeare.*

Cŷst, **Cŷs'tis**, *s.* (Gr. *κύστις*) a bag containing some morbid matter. *Arbutnot.*

Cŷs'tic, *a.* contained in a cyst or bag.

Czār, *s.* (a Slavonian word) the title of the emperor of Russia.

Czār-ī-na, *s.* (czar) the empress of Russia.

Czār-īn'ī-ān, *a.* (czar) relating or belonging to the emperor or empress of Russia. *Asb.*

DAI

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DAM

D, the fourth letter of the alphabet; its power or sound is uniform, as in *draw*, *dwell*. It is used as an abbreviation of doctor, and divinity; and it is also a numeral for 500.

Dăb, *v. a.* (Fr. dauber) to strike gently with something soft or moist.

Dăb, *s.* a small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; a kind of small flat fish: in *low colloquy*, an artist, a man expert at something.

Dăb/ble, *v. a.* (Dut. dabblen) to wet, besprinkle; to daub, spatter, **BEMIRE**.

Dăb/ble, *v. n.* to play in water, to move in water or mud; to paddle; to do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner, to tamper, to practise, to be busy with.

Dăb/blér, *s.* one who plays in water; one who meddles without mastery, one who never goes to the bottom of an affair, a superficial meddler.

Dăb/chick, *s.* a small water fowl. *Ray.*

Dăce, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) a small river fish, the *dart*.

Dăc'tyle, *s.* (Gr. δακτυλος a finger) a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short; as, *cādidūs*.

Dăc'tyl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. δακτυλος the finger, and λογος a discourse) the art of communicating our thoughts by signs made by the fingers.

Dăc'ty-lôn'o-my, *s.* (Gr. δακτυλος the finger, and νομος a law) the art of numbering with the fingers.

Dăd, **Dăd'dy**, *s.* the child's way of expressing father. *Shakespeare.*

Dăde, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to hold up by a leading string. *Drayton.*

Dă'dăl, *a.* (L. dædalus) various, variegated. *Pb.*

Dăf'fo-dil, **Dăf'fo-dil-ly**, **Dăf-fo-dŏn-dil'ly**, *s.* (in botany) the narcissus. *Miller.*

Dăft, *v. a.* (contracted from *do aft*, that is, *to throw back*, *to throw off*) to toss aside, to put away with contempt: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

Dăg, *v. a.* (a low word from *daggle*) to daggle.

DAG'GER, **Dăg'gér**, *s.* (dague) a short sword, a poniard, a dirk, a stiletto, a dudgeon: in fencing, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence: in printing, the obelisk, a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as (+).

Dăg'gérş-drăw'ing, *s.* the act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

Dăg'gle, *v. a.* (Sax. deagan to dip) to dip negligently in mire or water; to **BEMIRE**.

Dăg'gle, *v. n.* to be in the mire, to run through wet and dirt.

Dăg'gle-tăil, *a.* bemired, bespattered, dipt in the water or mud. *Swift.*

DAILY, **Dă'ly**, *a.* (day) happening every day, or very frequently; done every day, quotidian, diary, journal, diurnal.

Dă'ly, *a.* every day; very often.

Dăin'ti-ly, *ad.* (dainty) elegantly, delicately; deliciously, pleasantly; nicely, ceremoniously, scrupulously; squeamishly, fastidiously.

Dăin'ti-nēs, *s.* (dainty) delicacy, delicateness, softness; elegance, nicety, niceness; delicacy, deliciousness; squeamishness, fastidiousness; scrupulousity, ceremoniousness.

Dăin'ty, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) pleasing to the palate, of exquisite taste, delicious; delicate, of acute sensibility, nice, squeamish, soft, luxurious, tender, scrupulous, ceremonious, elegant, tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful (*Shak.*); nice, affectedly fine: in contempt. *Prior.*

Dăin'ty, *s.* something nice or delicate, a delicacy, something of exquisite taste. In the plural, *cates*, viands, niceties: † a word of fondness formerly in use; as, "why that's my dainty." *Shakespeare.*

Dă'ry, *s.* (dey, an old word for milk) the occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk, as butter and cheese (*Temple*); the place where milk is manufactured; pasturage, milk farm, ground where milch cattle are kept. *Bacon.*

Dă'rŷ-măid, *s.* the woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

Dă'rŷ, *s.* (in botany) a spring flower.

Dăle, *s.* (Dutch dal) a low bottom between two hills, a vale, a VALLEY.

Dăl'li-ănce, *s.* (dally) interchange of caresses, acts of fondness, endearment, BLANDISHMENT, conjugal conversation; procrastination, DELAY, *Shakespeare.*

Dăl'li-ér, *s.* (dally) a trifler, a fondler.

DAL'LY, **Dă'ly**, *v. n.* (Dutch dollen to trifle) to trifle, to fiddle, to fool, to fribble, to play the fool, to amuse one's self with idle play, to lose time in trifles, to procrastinate idly; to exchange caresses, to play the wanton, to FONDLE; to sport, to play, to FROLIC, to act with levity: to delay. *Wisdom.*

Dă'ly, *v. a.* to DELAY, to put off, to amuse till a proper opportunity.

Dăm, *s.* (dame † mother) the mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human;—a human mother, in contempt or detestation.

DAM, **Dăm**, *s.* (Dutch) a mole or bank to confine water, a wear, a mound, a dyke.

Dăm, *v. a.* to confine or shut up water by moles, mounds, wears, or dams. It is used by *Shakespeare* of fire; as, "the more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns:" and by *Milton* of light; as, "moon! if your influence be quite damm'd up, &c."

Dăm'age, *s.* (Fr. dommage) mischief, hurt, detriment, INJURY; mischief suffered, loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution, COMPENSATION. *Bacon.*

Dăm'age, *v. a.* to mischief, to impair, to hurt, to harm, to INJURE.

Dăm'age, *v. n.* to take damage, or be damaged.

Dăm'age-a-ble, *a.* susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods;—mischievous, injurious, pernicious. *Governments of the Tongue.*

Dăm'ascene, *s.* (in botany, commonly spelt, and pronounced dăm'son) a small plum.

Dăm'ăsk, *s.* (Fr. damasquin) linen or silk woven in such a manner as to form figures or flowers; a red colour. *Fairfax.*

Dăm'ăsk, *v. a.* to form flowers upon stuffs, to diversify, to VARIEGATE; to damaskeen, to adorn steel work with figures.

Dăm-ăs-kēn', *v. n.* (Fr. damasquiner) to damask, to inlay iron or steel with gold or silver, for as

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to form flowers, &c.; practised, it is supposed, first at Damascus.

Dām'ask rōse, *s.* a red rose.

Dām'a, *s.* (French) a lady; the old title of honour to women, and is still used in poetry for women of rank;—mistress of a low family (*L'Esrange*); woman in general. *Shakespeare.*

Dām, *v. a.* (Lat. damno) to doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned;—to CENSURE, to condemn, to decry, to explode, to hoot or hiss any public performance. *Dryden.*

Dām'na-ble, *a.* deserving damnation, justly doomed to never ending punishment: † odious, detestable, pernicious. *Shakespeare.*

Dām'na-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy: odiously, hatefully: in an indecent and ludicrous sense. *Dennis.*

Dām-nā'tion, *s.* (damn) exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment, *Taylor.*

Dām'na-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. damnatorius) containing a sentence of condemnation.

Dām'nēd, or Dāmned, *p. a.* hateful, detested, abhorred, ABOMINABLE. *Shakespeare.*

Dām-nīfīc, *a.* (damnify) procuring loss, detrimental, mischievous.

†Dām'nī-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. damnifico) to endamage, to injure, to cause loss to any one (*Locke*); to hurt, to impair. *Fairy Queen.*

Dām'ning-nēss, *s.* (damning) tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

Dāmp, *a.* (Dutch dampe) moist, humid, dank, inclining to wet, not completely dry, foggy (*Dryden*); dejected, sunk, DISPIRITED. *Milt.*

Dāmp, *s.* MOISTURE, moist air, fog; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth: figuratively, dejection, depression of spirit, cloud of the mind. *Milton.*

Dāmp, *v. a.* to MOISTEN, to wet, to make humid; to DISPIRIT, to deject, to chill, to dull (*Atterbury*); to abate, hebetate, weaken, discourage. *Bacon.*

Dāmp'ish-nēss, *s.* tendency to wetness, fogginess, MOISTURE.

Dāmp'nēss, *s.* (damp) MOISTURE, fogginess.

Dāmp'y, *a.* (damp) dejected, gloomy, melancholy, sorrowful. *Hayward.*

Dām'sēl, *s.* (Fr. damoiselle) a young gentlewoman, a young woman of distinction: now only used in poetry;—an attendant of the better rank (*Dryden*); a wench, a country lass. *Gay.*

Dām'son, *s.* (in botany, corrupted from damascene) a small black plum.

Dān, *s.* (obsolete, from dominus) don, master; as, "Dan Cupid." *Shakespeare.*

Dānce, *v. n.* (Fr. danfer) to move in measure, to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

To dance attendance, to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Dryden.*

Dānce, *v. a.* to make to dance, to put into a lively motion. *Shakespeare.*

Dānce, *s.* a motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Dān'cēr, *s.* one who practises the art of dancing.

Dān'cīng-māst-ēr, *s.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

Dān'cīng-īshōol, *s.* the school where the art of dancing is taught.

Dān-de-lī'ōn, *s.* (Fr. dent de lion) a plant.

Dān'dī-prāt, *s.* (Fr. dandin) a little fellow, an

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urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness sometimes in contempt. *Johnson.*

Dān'dle, *v. a.* (Dutch dandelen) to shake a child upon the knee or in the hands, to please and quiet him; to FONDLE, to treat like a child.

Dān'dlēr, *s.* who dandles or fondles children.

Dān'driff, Dān'drūff, *s.* (Sax. tan the itch, and drof fithy) scurf at the roots of the hair, furfur, pityron, scabs in the head.

DAN'GER, Dān'gēr, *s.* (French) risk, chance of harm, periclination, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, hazardousness, perilousness, dangerousness.

†Dān'gēr, *v. a.* to endanger, put in hazard. *Sh.*

Dān'gēr-lēss, *a.* exempt from danger, or risk.

DAN'GEROUS, Dān'gēr-ōūs, *a.* (danger) hazardous, perilous, jeopardous, unsafe, insecure, exposed to chance, full of danger.

Dān'gēr-ōūs-ly, *ad.* hazardously, perilously, with danger.

Dān'gēr-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (dangerous) DANGER, peril, hazard.

Dān'gle, *v. n.* (uncert. deriv.) to hang loosely and quavering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble, useless, harmless follower. *Swift.*

Dāng'lēr, *s.* a man who hangs about women only to waste time. *Ralph.*

Dānk, *a.* (Germ. tuncken) moist, damp, humid, wet, watery.

†Dānk'ish, *a.* somewhat dank. *Shakespeare.*

Dāp, *v. n.* (with anglers, corrupted from dip) to let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*

†Da-pāt'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. dapaticus) sumptuous in cheer, apician. *Bailey.*

Dāp'pēr, *a.* (Dutch) little and active, lively without bulk: usually spoken in contempt.

Dāp'pēr-ling, *s.* a DWARF, a dandiprat. *Ains.*

Dāp'ple, *a.* (apple, as variegated) variegated, streaked, marked with various colours. *Locke.*

Dāp'ple, *v. a.* to streak, to VARIEGATE, to vary, to diversify with colours. *Shak. and Milton.*

Dār, Dārt, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish, the dace. *Bailey.*

Dāre, *v. n.* (Sax. dearan) to have courage for any purpose, not to be afraid; to adventure, to be adventurous. *Shak. and Dryden.*

Dāre, *v. a.* to CHALLENGE, to defy. *Shak.*

To dare larks, to catch them by mean of a looking glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze. *Carew and Dryden.*

Dāre, *s.* a defiance, a CHALLENGE. *Shak.*

†Dāre'fūl, *a.* full of defiance. *Shakespeare.*

Dār'īng, *a.* BOLD, courageous, fearless, BRAVE, intrepid, stout, adventurous; IMPUDENT. *Pope.*

Dār'īng-ly, *ad.* impudently; courageously.

Dār'īng-nēss, *s.* (daring) BOLDNESS, courageousness, fearlessness, intrepidity; IMPUDENCE.

DARK, Dārk, *a.* (Sax. deorc) not light, wanting light, void of light, lightless, murky, caliginous, tenebriose, †tenebrous, black, cloudy, unlightsome; not of a showy or vivid colour (*Bacon*); BLIND, sightless; opaque, not transparent; as, lead is a dark body;—obscure, not perspicuous (*Hooker*); IGNORANT, not enlightened by knowledge (*Denham*); gloomy, not cheerful. *Addison.*

Dārk, *s.* DARKNESS, obscurity, want of light; obscurity, condition of one unknown (*Addison*); ignorance, want of knowledge. *Locke.*

Dārk'en, *v. a.* (dark) to OBSCURE, to make dark, to deprive of light; to cloud, to PERPLEX (*Bacon*); to foul, to soil, to sully. *Tillotson.*

Dārk'en, *v. n.* to grow dark.

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Dàrk'ling, *a.* (used only poetically) being in the dark, being without light. *Shak. and Milt.*
Dàrk'ly, *ad.* in a situation void of light, obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly.
DARK'NESS, **Dàrk'něss**, *s.* (dark) absence of light, tenebrosity, dark, murk, caligation, caliginousness, cloudiness, obscurity, obscureness, opaqueness, want of transparency; obscurity, want of perspicuity, difficultness to the understanding; state of being intellectually clouded, IGNORANCE, uncertainty; infernal gloom, wickedness (*Shak.*); the empire of Satan, or the devil. *Colossians.*
Dàrk'sóme, *a.* (dark) OBSCURE, gloomy, dusky, not well enlightened, not luminous.
Dàrk'sóme-něss, *s.* OBSCURENESS, want of light.
Dàr'ling, *a.* (Sax. deorling) dear, beloved, valued, favourite, regarded with tenderness.
Dàr'ling, *s.* a favourite, a dilling (*Bailey*); one much beloved. *Shak. and Addison.*
Dàrn, **Dàrn**, (Sax. dyrnan to hide) to mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
Dàr'něl, *s.* (in botany) a weed, that grows among, and is hurtful to corn. *Dryden.*
Dàr'rain, *v. a.* (uncert. etymol.) to prepare for battle, to range troops for battle (*Shak.*); to apply to the fight: of single combatants. *Spens.*
Dàrt, *s.* (Fr. dard) a missile weapon thrown by the hand, a small lance (*Dryden*): in poetry, any missile weapon.
Dàrt, *v. a.* to throw offensively; to throw, to emit; as, the sun darts his beams.
Dàrt, *v. n.* to fly as a dart, to let fly with hostile intention. *Shakespeare.*
Dàsh, *v. a.* (doubtful etymol.) to throw or strike any thing suddenly against something (*Bacon*); to break by collision (*Shak.*); to throw water in flashes (*Mortimer*); to bespatter, to besprinkle (*Shak.*); to agitate any liquid so as to make the surface fly off (*Dryden*); to mingle, to adulterate, to change by some worse admixture (*Addison*); to form or sketch in haste, or carelessly (*Pope*); to obliterate, EFFACE, blot out (*Pope*); to ABASH, confound, make ashamed suddenly, to surprise with shame or fear, to depress, to suppress. *Pope, Prior, and Milton.*
Dàsh, *v. n.* to fly off the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes with a loud noise (*Thomson*); to rush through water, so as to make it fly. *Dryden.*
Dàsh, *s.* COLLISION; infusion, adulteration, something worse mingled in a small proportion; a mark in writing; a line (—) to note a pause, or omission: ludicrously, sudden stroke, blow, act. *Shakespeare.*
Dàsh, *ad.* an expression of the sound of water dashed; with the noise of collision.
Dàstàrd, *s.* (Sax. adrafliga) a COWARD.
Dàstàrd, *v. a.* to TERRIFY, to intimidate, to dispirit, to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
Dàstàrd-ise, *v. a.* to DASTARD, to TERRIFY.
Dàstàrd-ly, *a.* (dastard) COWARDLY, mean.
Dàstàrd-y, *s.* cowardliness, COWARDICE.
Dàte, *s.* (Fr. datte) the time at which a letter is written, marked either at the end or beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing shall be done; end, conclusion (*Pope*); duration, continuance. *Denham.*
Dàte, *v. a.* to note with the time at which any thing is written.
Dàte, *s.* (in botany) the fruit of the date tree.

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Dàte-trée, *s.* (in botany) a species of palm tree.
Dàte'less, *a.* (date) having no fixed term.
Dà'tive, *a.* (in grammar, Lat. dativus) the epithet of the case which signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
Dàub, *v. a.* (Dutch dabben) to smear with something adhesive; to sully, to soil; to paint coarsely (*Otway*); to cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon (*Shak.*); to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously (*Bacon*); to FLATTER grossly. *South.*
Dàub, *v. n.* (obsolete) to play the hypocrite. *Sh.*
Dàub'ér, *s.* one who daubs; a coarse low painter; a low FLATTERER.
Dàub'ry, *s.* an old word for any thing artful. *Sh.*
Dàub'y, *s.* (daub) viscous, adhesive.
Dàugh'tér, *s.* (Sax. dohter) the female offspring of a man or woman; a woman (*Genesis*); the female penitent of a confessor (*Shak.*): in poetry, any descendant.
Dàunt, * **Dàunt**, *v. a.* (Fr. dompter) to discourage, to DISPIRIT; to fright, to intimidate.
***Dàunt'less**, *a.* fearless, bold, not dejected.
***Dàunt'less-něss**, *s.* fearlessness, exemption from fear, intrepidity, courage, BOLDNESS.
Dàw, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the jack-daw.
Dàwn, *v. n.* (doubtful etymology) to grow luminous, to begin to grow light (*Shak.*); to glimmer obscurely (*Locke*); to begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence. *Pope and Dryden.*
Dàwn, *s.* the time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon; day spring, the day break; BEGINNING, first rise. *Pope.*
Dày, *s.* (Sax. dæg) the time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day; light, sunshine (*Romans. Shak.*); the day of contest, the contest, the battle; as, he won the day (*Roscommon*); any appointed or fixed time (*Dryden*); a day appointed for some commemoration (*Shak.*): in the plural, any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age, the times; life. *Pope.*
From day to day, without certainty or continuance. *Bacon. To-day, on this day. *Psalms.*
Dày'béd, *s.* a bed used for idleness and luxury in the day-time. *Shakespeare.*
Dày'bòok, *s.* a book in which are noted the occurrences of the day, a JOURNAL.
Dày'brèak, *s.* the dawn, first appearance of light.
Dày'là-bòur, *s.* labour done by day; labour divided into daily tasks. *South.*
Dày'light, *s.* the light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.
Dày'sprìng, *s.* the rise of the day, the DAWN.
Dày'stár, *s.* the morning star.
Dày'time, *s.* the time in which there is light: opposed to night. *Addison.*
Dàze, *v. a.* (Sax. dyæz) to overpower with light, to hinder the action of sight by sudden lustre; to strike or surprise with splendour. *Milton and Pope.*
Dàz'zle, *v. n.* to be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight. *Sh. and Dryden.*
Dēa'con, *s.* (Lat. diaconus) one of the lowest of the three orders of clergy.
Dēa'con-ěss, *s.* a female officer in the ancient church.*

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Dēa'con-ry, **Dēa'con-shīp**, *s.* the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, **Dēad**, *a.* (Sax.) deprived of life, lifeless, bloodless, breathless, clay—cold, exanimated, exanimate, exanimous, defunct, deceased; *with* of *before the cause of death*;—inanimate, without life (*Pope*); imitating death, senseless, motionless (*Psulms*); unactive, motionless (*Carew*); empty, vacant; useless, unprofitable (*Bacon*); dull, gloomy, unemployed (*Knolles* and *Addison*); still, obscure (*Hayward*); having no resemblance of life (*Dryden*); obtuse, dull, not sprightly: used of *sounds* (*Boyle*); dull, frigid, not animated, not affecting (*Addison*); tasteless, vapid, spiritless: used of *liquors*;—uninhabited (*Arbutnot*); without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead fire*;—without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead bough*: *in theology*, the state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin. *Ephesians*.

Dēad, *s.* dead men (*Addison* and *Dryden*); time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midnight and winter. *Dryden*.

Dēad, *v. n.* to lose force, of whatever kind. *Bac.*

Dēad, **Dēad'en**, *v. a.* to deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to **BENUMB**, to make vapid or spiritless. *Bacon*.

Dēad'dō-īng, *p. a.* **DESTRUCTIVE**; killing, **MURDEROUS**, mischievous, having the power to make dead. *Spenser* and *Hudibras*.

Dēad-līst, *s.* hopeless exigence.

Dēad'ly, *a.* **DESTRUCTIVE**, mortal, **MURDEROUS**; mortal, **IMPLACABLE**. *Knolles*.

Dēad'ly, *ad.* in a manner resembling the dead; destructively, mortally, implacably. It is sometimes used in a *ludicrous* sense, only to enforce the signification of a word; as, a *deadly* cunning man. *Arbutnot*.

Dēad'nēss, *s.* (dead) frigidity, want of warmth; want of ardour, want of affection; torpor, **NUMBNESS**; languor, weakness of the vital powers, inactivity of the spirits; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit. *Mortimer*.

Dēad'rēck'on-īng, *s.* (a sea term) common computation of the place where a ship is, unassisted by observation of the sun, moon, and stars.

Dēaf, *a.* (Dutch doof) wanting the sense of hearing, surd; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard; *with* to *before that which ought to be heard*.

Dēaf, **Dēafen**, *v. a.* to deprive of the power of hearing.

Dēaf'ly, *ad.* without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.

Dēaf'nēss, *s.* (deaf) surdity, want of the power of hearing, want of sense of sounds; unwillingness to hear. *King Charles*.

Dēal, *s.* (Dutch deel) part, quantity, degree more or less; as, a great *deal*:—the art or practice of dealing cards.

Dēal, *v. a.* to **DISTRIBUTE**, to dispose to different persons; to scatter, to throw about (*Dryden*); to give gradually, or one after another (*Gay*); to distribute the cards.

Dēal, *v. n.* to **TRADE**, to traffic, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene (*Bacon*); to behave *well* or *ill* in any transaction (*Tillotson*); to act in any manner. *To deal in*, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise (*Bentley*). *To deal with*, to treat in any manner *well* or *ill*;—to contend with.

Dēal, *s.* (Dutch deyl) fir-wood, wood of pines.

Dēal'ēr, *a.* **TRADER** or trafficker; one who has

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to do with any thing (*Swift*); person who deals the cards.

Dēal'īng, *s.* (deal) practice, action (*Hooker*); **INTERCOURSE**; measure of treatment, mode in which one treats another (*Hammond*); **TRADE**, traffic, business. *Swift*.

Dē-ām-bu-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deambulatio) the act of walking abroad. *Johnson*.

De-ām'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. deambulo) relating to the practice of walking abroad.

Dēan, *s.* (Fr. doyen) the second dignitary of a diocese.

Dēan'ēr-y, *s.* the office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

Dēan'shīp, *s.* the office or rank of a dean.

Dēar, *a.* beloved, valued, favourite, darling; valuable, **COSTLY**; scarce, not plentiful; as, a *dear* year; † sad, hateful, grievous. *Shakesp.*

Dēar, *s.* a word of endearment; as, my *dear*;—darling, one beloved.

Dēar'bōught, *a.* bought at a high price.

Dēar'ly, *ad.* with great fondness; at a high price.

Dēar'nēss, *s.* fondness, kindness, tenderness, love; scarcity, high price, **COSTLINESS**.

DEARTH, **Dēarth**, *s.* (dear) deficiency, scarceness, scarcity which makes food dear, want, need, famine, sterility, infecundity, barrenness, unfruitfulness.

DEATH, **Dēath**, *s.* (Sax.) the extinction of life, the departure of the soul from the body, decease, demise, defunction, depart, dissolution, exit, extinction, expiration; mortality, destruction (*Shak.*); the state of the dead (*Sb.*); the manner of dying (*Ezekiel*); the image of mortality represented by a skeleton (*Shak.*); murder (*Bacon*); cause of death (*Addison*); destroyer, murderer (*Broome*): *in poetry*, the instrument of death: *in theology*, damnation, eternal torments.

Dēath'bēd, *s.* the bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Dēath'fūl, *a.* **DESTRUCTIVE**, **MURDEROUS**.

Dēath'lēss, *a.* **IMMORTAL**, never dying.

Dēath'like, *a.* resembling death; still, gloomy, motionless, placid, calm, peaceful, undisturbed, resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

Dēath's-dōor, *s.* a near approach to death; the gates of death.

Dēaths'mān, *s.* executioner, hangman, headsman, jack-ketch, he who executes the sentence of death.

Dēath'wāch, *s.* an insect that makes a tinkling noise like a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Gay*.

† **De-āu'rate**, *v. a.* (Lat. deauro) to gild or cover with gold. *Johnson*.

De-āu-rā'tion, *s.* the act of gilding.

De-bār', *v. a.* (bar) to exclude, to preclude, to hinder, to shut out from any thing.

† **De-bārk**, *v. a.* (Fr. débarquer) to **DISEMBARK**.

De-bāse', *v. a.* (base) to reduce from a higher to a lower state, to lessen in value, to sophisticate, to adulterate; to **DEGRADE**, to make mean, to sink into meanness, to make despicable; to sink, to vitiate with meanness. *Addison*.

De-bāse'mēt, *s.* the act of debasing, sophistication, adulteration; the act of degrading, diminution of dignity, **DEGRADATION**.

De-bā'sēr, *s.* (debase) he who abases, he who adulterates, he who degrades another, he who sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

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De-bā'ta-ble, *a.* (debate) disputable, controvertible, liable to controversy, **CONTESTABLE**.
 De-bā'te', *s.* (Fr. debat) a personal **DISPUTE**, a controversy; a quarrel, a **CONTEST**.
 De-bā'te', *v. a.* (Fr. débattre) to dispute, to controvert, to **CONTEST**. *Clarendon.*
 De-bā'te', *v. n.* to deliberate, to dispute, to canvass, to expostulate, to **ARGUE**.
 De-bā'te'fūl, *a.* quarrelsome, **CONTENTIOUS**; contested, occasioning quarrels.
 De-bāt'mēnt, *s.* (debate) **DISPUTE**, controversy, deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
 De-bā'ter, *s.* a **DISPUTANT**, a controvertist.
 De-bā'ch', *v. a.* (Fr. débaucher) to corrupt, to vitiate, to corrupt with lewdness, to defile, to **POLLUTE**; to corrupt by intemperance.
 De-bā'ch', *s.* a fit of intemperance, a drunken bout; luxury, excess, **LEWDNESS**.
 Dēb'āu-cbēe', *s.* a **DRUNKARD**, a man given to intemperance, a lecher, a **WHOREMASTER**.
 De-bā'ch'ér, *s.* who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter, **POLLUTER**.
 De-bā'ch'ér-y, *s.* (debauch) the practice of excess, **INTEMPERANCE**; **LEWDNESS**.
 De-bā'ch'mēnt, *s.* (debauch) the act of debauching or vitiating, corruption, **POLLUTION**.
 † De-b'ēl', De-bēl'late, *v. a.* (Lat. debello) to **CONQUER**, to overcome in war. *Milton.*
 † De-bēl'lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. debellatio) conquest, the act of conquering in war.
 De-bēn'ture, *s.* (Lat. debentur from debeo) a writ or note, by which a merchant claims an allowance of custom on the exportation of goods which had priorly paid duty.
 D b'et, *s.* (in bookkeeping) the balance due after the account is settled.
 Dēb'il, *a.* (Lat. debilis) **WEAK**, feeble; languid, faint, imbecile, impotent. *Shakespeare.*
 De-bil'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. debilito) to **WEAKEN**, enfeeble, make faint, to emascuate. *Brown.*
 De-bil'i-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. debilitatio) the act of weakening, **WEAKNESS**. *King Charles.*
 De-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. debilitas) **WEAKNESS**, feebleness, languor, faintness, imbecility.
 † Dēb'o-nā'r', *a.* (Fr. debonnaire) elegant, well-bred, gentle, civil, complaisant. *Milton.*
 Dēbt, *s.* (Fr. dette) that which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or to suffer. *Shakespeare.*
 Dēbt'ed, *p.* indebted, obliged to. *Shakespeare.*
 Dēbt'or, *s.* (Lat. debitor) he who owes something to another; one who owes money; one side of an account book.
 † De-būl-lit'ion, *s.* (Lat. debullitio) a bubbling or boiling over. *Johnson.*
 Dēc'ade, *s.* (Gr. δέκα ten) the sum of ten, a number consisting of ten. *Brown.*
 † De-cā'd'n-cy, *s.* (Fr. decadence) decay, declension, fall. *Johnson.*
 Dēc'a-gōn, *s.* (Gr. δέκα ten, and γωνία a corner) a plane geometrical figure, having ten equal sides and angles.
 Dēc'a-lōgic, *s.* (Gr. δέκαλογος) the ten commandments given by God to Moses.
 De-cāmp', *v. n.* (Fr. decamper) to shift the camp, to move off.
 De-cāmp'm-nt, *s.* the act of shifting the camp, the act of moving off.
 De-cānt', *v. a.* (Fr. decanter) to elutriate, to pour off gently by inclining the vessel.
 De-cān-tā'tion, *s.* the act of decanting or pouring off clear, elutriation.
 De-cān'tér, *s.* (decant) a glass vessel made to

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receive liquor, as it is poured off from the lees.
 De-cāp'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. decapito) to **BEHEAD**.
 De-cāp-i-tā'tion, *s.* decollation, the act of beheading or guillotining.
 DECAY', De-cāy', *v. n.* (Lat. de from, and cado to fall) to lose excellence, to fail, to decline from the state of perfection, to grow worse, to be gradually impaired, to ebb, to decline, to waste, to wither, to fade; to become carious, as a tooth.
 De-cāy', *v. a.* to impair, bring to decay. *Shak.*
 DECAY', De-cāy', *s.* decline from the state of perfection, declination, degeneration, degeneracy; state of deprivation or diminution, decrement, diminution, waste, consumption, loss of substance; declination, wane, ebb, decrease, decrement; a caries, cariosity; putrescence; the effects of diminution, the marks of decay (*Locke*); the cause of decline (*Bacon*); declension from prosperity. *Leviticus.*
 De-cāy'ér, *s.* that which causes decay.
 De-cēase', *v. n.* (Lat. decedo) to **DIE**, to expire.
 De-cēase', *s.* (Lat. decessus) **DEATH**, demise.
 DECEIT', Decēt', *s.* (Lat. deceptio) fraud, a cheat, a fallacy, duplicity, double-dealing, doubleness of heart or tongue, falseness, hollowness, guile, stratagem, artifice, delusion, treachery, infidelity, ambidexterity, any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth. *In law*, a subtle wily shift or device, all manner of craft, cunning, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, coven, collusion, practice and offence used to deceive another man by any means, which has no other proper or particular name than offence.
 DECEIT'FUL, De-cēt'fūl, *a.* **FRAUDULENT**; deceivable, deceptive, subject to produce fraud, or error; double, double-tongued, double-minded, false, hollow, treacherous, insidious, designing, false-hearted, counterfeit, hypocritical, ambidexter, insincere, fast and loose, acting two parts—one openly, the other in secret, full of deceit.
 De-cēt'fūl-ly, *ad.* fraudulently, with deceit.
 De-cēt'fūl-nēss, *s.* (deceitful) the quality of being fraudulent, tendency to deceive; **FRAUDULENCY**, proneness to artifice.
 De-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* (deceive) subject to fraud, deceivable; exposed to imposture; subject to produce error, deceitful.
 De-cēiv'a-ble-nēss, *s.* liability to be deceived, or to deceive, **deceptibility**.
 DECEIVE', Decēiv'e', *v. a.* (Lat. decipio) to cause to mistake, to bring into error; to impose on, play on, to illude, beguile, abuse, circumvent, **CHEAT**, to crossbite, overreach, delude by stratagem, deprive by fraud or stealth; to mock, to fail; to cut off from expectation; *with of before the thing*.
 De-cēiv'ér, *s.* one who leads another into error; a **CHEAT**.
 De-cēm'bér, *s.* (Lat.) the last month in the year; but named *December*, or the *tenth*, when the year began in March.
 De-cēm'vī-rate, *s.* (Lat. decemviratus) the dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome; any body of ten men.
 DE/CENCY, Dēcēn-cy, *s.* (Fr. decence) propriety of form, proper formality, becoming ceremony; suitability to character, propriety, concinnity, decorum, elegant congruity, seem-

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linefs, becomingnefs, modefty, not ribaldry, not obfcenity.

De-cen'ni-āl, *a.* (Lat. decennium) that continues for the fpace of ten years.

DE'CENT, Dē'cent, *a.* (Lat. decens) becoming, befeeming, fit, proper, fuitable, concinnous, decorous, demure, not wanton, not immodest; grave, not gaudy, not oftentatious.

Dē'cent-ly, *ad.* in a proper manner; with fuitable behaviour; without meannefs or oftentation; without immodesty.

De-cēp'ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (deceptible) liablenefs to be deceived, deceivablenefs.

De-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* (deceit) liable to be deceived, open to impofture, fubject to fraud, deceivable. *Brown.*

De-cēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. deceptio) the act or means of deceiving, CHEAT, fallacy, illufion, FRAUD; juggle, LEGERDEMAIN; the ftate of being deceived. *Milton.*

De-cēp'tious, *a.* (deceit) DECEITFUL, apt to deceive, fubject to produce fraud or errour. *Sh.*

† De-cēp'tive, *a.* (deceit) having the power of deceiving. *Johnson.*

† De-cēp'to-ry, *a.* (deceit) containing means of deceit. *Johnson.*

† De-cērp't, *a.* (Lat. decerptus) cropped, taken off. *Johnson.*

† De-cērp'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. decerpo) that may be taken off. *Johnson.*

† De-cērp'tion, *s.* (decerpt) the act of cropping or taking off. *Johnson.*

† De-cēr-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. decertatio) a contention, a ftiving, a difpute. *Johnson.*

† De-cēs'fion, *s.* (Lat. decessio) a departure, a going away. *Johnson.*

De-chārm', *v. a.* (Fr. décharmer) to DISENCHANT, to counteract a charm.

De-cide', *v. a.* (Lat. decido) to fix the event of, to determine (*Dryden*); to determine a queftion or difpute. *Pope.*

Dē'ci-dēnce, *s.* (Lat. decidentia) the quality of being fhed, or of falling off; the act of falling off. *Brown.*

De-cidér, *s.* one who determines caufes, one who determines quarrels.

De-cid'u-ōus, *a.* (Lat. deciduus) falling, not perennial, not lafting through the year. *Quincy.*

† De-cid'u-ōis-nēfs, *s.* aptnefs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Johnson.*

Dē'ci-māl, *a.* (Lat. decimus) numbered by ten, multiplied by ten. *Locke.*

Dē'ci-māl-ly, *ad.* by decimal arithmetic.

Dē'ci-mate, *v. a.* (Lat. decimus) to tithe, to take the tenth.

Dē'ci-mā'tion, *s.* a tithing, a felection of every tenth by lot or otherwife; a felection by lot of every tenth foldier. *Shakespeare.*

De-cīphér, *v. a.* (Fr. déchiffrer) to explain that which is written in ciphers: *this is the common ufe*;—to unfold, to unravel, to EXPLAIN; as, to decipher *an ambiguous fpeech*;—to write out, to mark down in characters (*Locke*); to ftamp, to characterize, to mark. *Shakespeare.*

De-cīphér-ér, *s.* one who explains writings in cipher.

De-cī'fion, *s.* (decide) determination of a difference, or of a doubt, conclufion; determination of an event; DETERMINATION.

De-cī'sive, *a.* (decide) having the power of determining any difference, CONCLUSIVE; having the power of fettling any event.

De-cī'sive-ly, *ad.* in a conclufive manner.

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De-cī'sive-nēfs, *s.* (decifive) the power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event, conclufivenefs, definitivenefs.

De-cīfo-ry, *a.* (decide) able to determine or decide.

Dēck, *v. a.* (Dutch decken) to cover, to overfpread (*Milton*); to DRESS, to array (*Shak*); to embellish, to ADORN. *Dryden.*

Dēck, *s.* the floor of a fhip; packs of cards piled regularly upon each other.

Dēck'ér, *s.* a drefler, one who apparels or adorns; a coverer: as, a *table-decker*.

DECLAIM', De-clām', *v. n.* (Lat. declamo) to harangue, to fpeak to the paffions, to rhetoricate, to fpeak fet orations. *Watts.*

De-clām'ér, *s.* one who makes fpeeches with intent to move the paffions, an ORATOR.

DECLAMATION, Dēc-la-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. declamatio) a difcourfe addreffed to the paffions; an harangue, an oration, a fet piece, a piece of rhetoric, a rhetorical flourifh.

† Dēc-la-mā'tór, *s.* (Lat.) declaimer, ORATOR.

De-clām'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. declamatorius) relating to the practice of declaiming, pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the paffions. *Dryden.*

De-clā'ra-ble, *a.* (declare) capable of proof.

DECLARATION, Dēc-la-rā'tion, *s.* (declare) a proclamation, an indiction, an affirmation, avouch, avowal, avowfal, averment, affertion, allegation, proteftation, afleveration, enunciation, open expreffion, publication: *in law*, a fhewing forth, or laying out, of an action in any fuit. *Corwell.*

DECLARATIVE, De-clār'a-tive, *a.* (declare) making declaration, declaratory, affertive, affirmative, enunciative, expreffive, explanatory; making proclamation.

De-clār'a-to-rī-ly, *ad.* (declaratory) in the form of a declaration; not as a decree.

De-clār'a-to-ry, *a.* (declare) DECLARATIVE, affirmative, expreffive; not decretory, not promiffory, but expreffing fomething before promifed or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory law*, is a *new act confirming a former law*.

De-clāre', *v. n.* to make known, to tell evidently and openly, to affirm pofitively; to PUBLISH, to proclaim (*1 Corinth.*); to fhew in open view, to fhew an opinion in plain terms. *Ad.*

De-clāre', *v. n.* to make a declaration; to proclaim fome refolution or opinion, or favour or oppofition; *with for or againft*.

† De-clāre'mēt, *s.* difcovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*

De-clār'ér, *s.* (declare) a proclaimer, one who makes any thing known.

De-clē'n'fion, *s.* (Lat. declinatio) tendency from a greater to a lefs degree of excellence (*Shak. Rich. III.*); declination, defcent, DECLIVITY; inflection, manner of changing nouns grammatically.

De-clīna-ble, *a.* having a variety of terminations; as, a *declinable noun*.

Dēc-lī-nā'tion, *s.* (L. declinatio) defcent, change from a better to a worfe ftate, diminution of vigour, DECAY; the act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head;—variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; deviation from moral rectitude (*South*); variation from a fixed point (*Brown*): *in navigation*, the variation of the needle from the direction to north and fouth: *in aftronomy*, the thence;

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distance of a star from the equator, is called the *declination*: in *grammar*, the declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

De-cline', *v. n.* (Lat. *declino*) to lean downward (*Shak.*); to deviate, to run into obliquities (*Exodus*); to shun, refuse, AVOID to do any thing; to sink, to be impaired, to DECAY: opposed to *improvement* or *exaltation*. *Milton.*

De-cline', *v. a.* to bend down, to bring down (*Thomson*); to be cautious of, to refuse, to shun, to AVOID; to modify, inflect, or change the ending of words according to the rules of grammar. *Watts.*

De-cline', *s.* the state of tendency to the less or the worse, diminution, wane, cadency, declension, DECAY.

DECLIVITY, De-cliv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *declivis*) inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular, moderately steep, fall, bent, slope, proneness, slopiness, †slopingness, †shelvingness, devexity, declension: the contrary to *acclivity*.

DECLIVOUS, De-cliv'ous, *a.* (Lat. *declivis*) gradually descending, not precipitous, not perpendicularly sinking, shelving downward, devex, sloping, moderately steep: contrary to *acclivous*.

De-coct', *v. a.* (Lat. *decoquo*, *decoctum*) to seeth, to prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water (*Bacon*); to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

De-coct'i-ble, *a.* that may be boiled, that may be prepared by boiling. *Johnson.*

De-coct'ion, *s.* (Lat. *decoctum*) the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues; an apozem, a preparation made by boiling in water, decocture.

De-coct'ure, *s.* (decoct) a substance drawn by decoction, a decoction.

De-col-la'tion, *s.* (Lat. *decollatio*) the act of beheading, guillotining, decapitation.

De-com-pō'site, *a.* (Lat. *decompositus*) compounded a second time, compounded with things already composite. *Bacon.*

De-com-po-si'tion, *s.* the act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

De-com-pōund', *v. a.* (Lat. *decompono*) to compose of things already compounded, to compound a second time, to form, by a second composition: to resolve a compound into simple parts. *This is a sense that has lately crept irregularly into chymical books.* *Johnson.*

De-com-pōund', *a.* composed of things or words already compounded, compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

†Dec'o-ra-mēnt, *s.* (decorate) DECORATION, ornament, embellishment. *Johnson.*

Dec'o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *decoro*) to ADORN, to deck, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, Dec'o-ra'tion, *s.* ornament, embellishment, adventitious beauty, adscitious grace, garnish, garniture, garnishment, ornature, exornation, gear, trappings, mounting, furniture, equipage.

Dec'o-ra-tōr, *s.* an adorer, embellisher. *Johnson.*

Dec'o-roūs, *a.* (Lat. *decorus*) DECENT, suitable to a character, becoming, befitting, besitting, proper, seemly. *Ray.*

De-cōr'ti-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *decortico*) to husk, peel, strip, divest of the bark or husk.

DEC

De-cōr-ti-cā'tion, *s.* the act of stripping or taking off the bark or husk.

De-cō'rūm, *s.* (Lat.) DECENCY, seemliness, propriety of behaviour, behaviour contrary to levity or licentiousness.

De-cōy', *v. a.* (Dutch *koey a cage*) to lure into a cage, to ENTRAP, to draw into a snare, to inveigle, to ENTICE to mischief.

De-cōy', *s.* allurement, temptation, ENTICEMENT to mischiefs; a SNARE.

De-cōy'duck, *s.* a duck that allures others.

De-crē'se', *v. n.* (Lat. *decreasco*) to grow less, to diminish, to be diminished.

De-crē'se', *v. a.* to DIMINISH, to make less.

De-crē'se', *s.* the state of growing less, diminution, decrement, DECAY; the wain, the time when the visible face of the moon grows less. *Bacon.*

De-crē', *v. n.* (Lat. *decretum*) to make an edict, to appoint an edict, to establish by law; to resolve, to DETERMINE.

De-crē', *v. a.* to doom or assign by a decree (*Rowe*); to enact, establish a law.

De-crē', *s.* a LAW, an edict; an established rule (*Job*); a determination of a suit, or litigated cause: ecclesiastical ordinance.

Dec're-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. *decrementum*) DECREASE, diminution, the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

De-crēp'it, *a.* (Lat. *decrepitis*) wasted and worn out with age; being in the last stage of decay, crazy, broken. *Shakespeare.*

De-crēp'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *decrepo*) to calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

De-crēp-i-tā'tion, *s.* the crackling noise which salt makes when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

De-crēp'i-tē'ss, De-crēp'i-tude, *s.* (decrepit) the last stage of decay, the last effects of old age, brokenness, crazedness, craziness.

De-crē'scēt, *a.* (Lat. *decreascens*) growing less, being in a state of decay.

De-crē'tāl, *a.* (Lat. *decretum*) appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

De-crē'tāl, *s.* a book of edicts, a body of laws; the collection of the Pope's decrees.

De-crē'tive, *a.* (decree) decretory, judicial, definitive, dispositive. *Johnson.*

De-crē'tist, *s.* (decree) one who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

De-crē'to-ry, Dec're-to-ry, *a.* (decree) decretive, judicial, definitive, dispositive; critical; in which there is some definitive event. *Brown.*

De-crī'al, *s.* (decry) clamorous CENSURE, rejection, disapprobation, hasty or noisy condemnation, concurrence in censuring any thing.

De-crī', *v. a.* (Fr. *décrier*) to CENSURE, to hiss, to explode, to cry down, to clamour against, to blame clamorously.

De-cūm'bēnce, De-cūm'bēncy, *s.* (Lat. *decumbo*) the act of lying down, the posture of lying down. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

De-cūm'bī-ture, *s.* (Lat. *decumbo*) the time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease: in *astrology*, a scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*

Dec'u-ple, *a.* (Lat. *decuplus*) tenfold, the same number ten times repeated.

De-cū'ri-ōn, *s.* (Lat. *decurio*) a commander over ten, an officer subordinate to the centurion. *Temple.*

DEE

De-cūr'sion, *s.* (Lat. decursus) the act of running down. *Hal.*
 De-cūr-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. decurtatio) the act of cutting short, or shortening.
 De-cūs'sate, *v. a.* (Lat. decussio) to intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*
 † De-dēc'o-rate, *v. a.* (L. dedecoro) to disgrace, to bring a reproach upon. *Johnson.*
 † De-dēc-o-rā'tion, *s.* (dedecorate) the act of disgracing, disgrace. *Johnson.*
 † De-dēc'o-roūs, *a.* (Lat. dedecorus) disgraceful, reproachful, shameful. *Johnson.*
 De-dēn-tī'tion, *s.* (Lat. de and dentitio) loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*
 Dēd'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. dedico) to CONSECRATE and set apart to sacred use, to devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose (*Shak.*); to inscribe to a patron. *Peacham.*
 Dēd'i-cate, *a.* consecrate, SACRED, devote, dedicated, appropriate. *Shakespeare.*
 Dēd-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. dedicatio) CONSECRATION, solemn appropriation, the act of dedicating to any being or purpose; an address to a patron.
 Dēd'i-ca-tōr, *s.* one who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment.
 Dēd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* containing a dedication, complimentary, adulatory. *Pope.*
 De-dī'tion, *s.* (Lat. deditio) the act of yielding up any thing, surrendry, SURRENDER.
 De-dūce, *v. a.* (Lat. deduco) to draw in a regular connected series from one time or one event to another (*Pope*); to INFER, collect, derive, form a regular chain of consequential propositions (*Locke*); to lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise out of the foregoing. *Thomson.*
 De-dūc'mēt, *s.* the thing deduced, the collection of reason, consequential proposition, deduction, inference, CONSEQUENCE.
 De-dūc'i-ble, *a.* (deduce) collectible by reason, inferrible, consecutive, CONSEQUENTIAL, discoverable from principles laid down.
 De-dūct, *v. a.* (Lat. deduco) to subtract, to take away, to defalcate, to cut off.
 De-dūct'ion, *s.* (Lat. deductio) proposition drawn from principles premised, consequential collection, CONSEQUENCE; that which is deducted, defalcation, DIMINUTION, abatement. *Pope.*
 De-dūc'tive, *a.* (deduct) deducible, CONSEQUENT.
 De-dūc'tive-ly, *ad.* consequentially, by a regular train of ratiocination.
 Dēd, *s.* (S. dæd) action, whether good or bad; thing done, exploit, PERFORMANCE; power of action, agency (*Milton*); act declaratory of an opinion (*Hooker*); written evidence of any legal act (*Bacon*); fact, reality, the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*. *Lee's Oedipus.*
 Dēd'lēss, *a.* unactive, performing nothing, without action, without exploit. *Shakespeare.*
 Dēm, *v. a.* (Sax. deman) to judge, to conclude on consideration, to determine, to think, to suppose, to opine. *Milton. Dryden.*
 † Dēm, *s.* judgment, surmise, opinion. *Shak.*
 Dēm'stēr, *s.* a judge; in *Jersey and the Isle of Man*.
 Dēp, *a.* (Sax.) having length downward; descending far, profound: opposed to *shallow*;—low in situation, not high; measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part (*Dryden*); not superficial, not obvious (*Locke*); sagacious,

DEF

ACUTE, penetrating, having the power to enter far into a subject (*Shak.*); full of contrivance, politic, INSIDIOUS (*Shak.*); GRAVE, solemn (*Shak.*); dark-coloured (*Dryden*); fast, sound, profound, having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness; as, a *deep* sleep (*Genesis*);—depressed, sunk, metaphorically low (*2 Corinthians*); bass, grave in sound. *Bacon.*
 Dēp, *s.* the sea, the main, the ocean, the abyis of waters; the most solemn or still part. *Shakespeare. Philips.*
 Dēp'en, *v. a.* to make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark (*Peacham*); to make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*
 Dēp'ly, *ad.* to a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity, not superficially, not carelessly, profoundly, sorrowfully, solemnly, with a great degree of seriousness or sadness (*Mark*); with a tendency to darkness of colour (*Boyle*); in a high degree. *Bacon.*
 Dēp'mōūth-ēd, *a.* having a hoarse and loud voice. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 Dēp'mū-sing, *a.* contemplative, studious, THOUGHTFUL, lost in thought. *Pope.*
 Dēp'nēss, *s.* (deep) entrance far below the surface, profundity, DEPTH.
 Dēr, *s.* (Sax. deor) that class of animals which is hunted for venison; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.
 De-fācē, *v. a.* (Fr. defaire) to rase, to ruin, to DESTROY; to disfigure.
 De-fācēmēt, *s.* violation, injury, rasure, abolition, DESTRUCTION; disfiguration, disfigurement, DEFORMITY.
 De-fācēr, *s.* (deface) one who defaces, destroyer, abolisher, violater.
 De-fāl'cate, *v. a.* (falx, falcis a *fickle*) to lop, to defalk, to cut off; to deduct, to take away part of a pension or salary. *It is generally used of money.*
 De-fāl-cā'tion, *s.* abatement, deduction, DIMINUTION, excision of any part of a customary allowance. *Addison.*
 De-fālk, *v. a.* (Fr. defalquer) to cut off, defalcate, lop away. *Decay of Piety.*
 Dēf-a-mā'tion, *s.* (defame) the act of defaming or bringing infamy on another, CALUMNY, detraction, unjust reproach or censure.
 De-fām'a-to-ry, *a.* CALUMNIOUS, slanderous, tending to defame, unjustly censorious, libellous, falsely satirical.
 De-fāme, *v. a.* (Lat. de of, and fama fame) to CALUMNIATE, to make infamous, to censure falsely in public, to deprive of honour, to dishonour by reports.
 De-fām'ēr, *s.* one who injures the reputation of another, a detractor, a CALUMNIATOR.
 De-fāt'i-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. defatigo) to fatigue, to tire, to WEARY. *Dr. Maine.*
 † De-fāt-i-gā'tion, *s.* weariness, fatigue. *Johnson.*
 De-fāult, *s.* (Fr. default) omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault (*Shak.*); DEFECT, want (*Davies*): in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Corwell.*
 De-fāult, *v. n.* to fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.
 De-fāult'ēr, *s.* one who makes defaults.
 De-fēa'sānce, *s.* (Fr. defaillance) the act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation, abrogation, abolition, revocation.

DEF

De-fēa'si-ble, *a.* that may be annulled or abrogated, annullible, annihilable; revocable, repealable, reversible. *Davies.*
DEFEAT, *De-fēat*, *s.* (Fr. *defaite*) the overthrow of an army, rout, ruin, discomfit, discomfiture, loss of battle (*Addison*); act of destruction, deprivation. *Shakespeare.*
DEFEAT, *De-fēat*, *v. a.* to overthrow, to rout, to dissipate by defeat, to put into confusion, to undo, to beat, to discomfit; to vanquish, to conquer.
† De-fēature, *s.* (*obsolete*) change of feature, alteration of countenance. *Shakespeare.*
Dēf-e-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *defacco*) to purge liquors from lees or foulness, to cleanse, to PURIFY (*Boyle*); to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture, to clear, to brighten. *Glanv.*
Dēf-e-cate, *a.* purged from lees or foulness, cleansed, purified. *Boyle.*
Dēf-e-cā-tion, *s.* the act of cleansing or purifying, PURIFICATION. *Harvey.*
DEFECT, *De-fēct*, *s.* (Lat. *defectus*) WANT, absence of something necessary, insufficiency, failure, deficiency, defection, the fault opposed to *superfluity*; defectibility, failing, imperfection, faultiness, defectiveness, flaw, crack, cleft, blemish, natural imperfection, failure; a fault, mistake, error. *Hooker.*
De-fēc-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (defectible) the state of failing; deficiency, imperfection, DEFECT.
De-fēc-ti-ble, *a.* (defect) DEFECTIVE, imperfect, deficient, wanting. *Hale.*
De-fēc-tion, *s.* (Lat. *defectio*) WANT, failure, defect; a falling away, APOSTACY, an abandoning of a king or state, a revolt. *Davies.*
DEFECTIVE, *De-fēctive*, *a.* (Lat. *defectivus*) imperfect, deficient, defectible, wanting the just quantity; full of defects, imperfect, incomplete, inadequate to the purpose (*Locke*); faulty, vitious, blamable (*Addison*): in grammar, deficient in some tense, number, or case; indeclinable.
De-fēc-tive-ness, *s.* WANT, the state of being imperfect, faultiness, DEFECT.
DEFENCE, *De-fēncē*, *s.* (Lat. *defensio*) guard, safeguard; defensive, defensative, protection, fence, security, shield, muniment, cover, SHELTER; vindication, JUSTIFICATION; resistance, opposition; advocacy, vindication, justification, APOLOGY: in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced: in fortification, the part which flanks another work.
De-fēnc-less, *a.* naked, unarmed, unguarded, not provided with defence, unprepared (*Milton*); impotent, weak, unable to make resistance.
De-fēnd, *v. a.* (Lat. *defendo*) to stand in defence of, to protect, to shield, to support; to cover, to SHELTER; to vindicate, to JUSTIFY; to uphold, assert, maintain (*Swift*); to secure, to FORTIFY; to forbid, to PROHIBIT; to maintain a place or cause against those who attack it. *Pope.*
De-fēnd'a-ble, *a.* that may be defended.
† De-fēnd'ant, *a.* defensive, fit for defence. *Sh.*
De-fēnd'ant, *s.* he who defends against assailants: in law, the person sued.
De-fēnd'er, *s.* (defend) one who defends, a CHAMPION (*Shak.*); an assertor, a vindicator (*South*): in law, an advocate, one who defends another in a court of justice.
De-fēn'sa-tive, *s.* (defence) guard, DEFENCE: in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEF

De-fēn'si-ble, *a.* that may be defended, maintainable; justifiable, right, maintainable, capable of vindication.
De-fēn'sive, *a.* (Fr. *defensif*) that serves to defend, proper for defence, not offensive; in a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*
De-fēn'sive, *s.* safeguard, security, DEFENCE (*Bacon*); state of defence. *Clarendon.*
De-fēn'sive-ly, *ad.* in a defensive manner.
De-fēr, *v. n.* (Lat. *differo*) to put off, to delay to act (*Milton*); to pay deference or regard to the opinion of another.
De-fēr, *v. a.* to withhold, to DELAY (*Pope*); to refer to, to leave to another's judgment and arbitration. *Bacon.*
Dēf'er-ēnce, *s.* (French) REGARD, respect; complaisance, condescension (*Bacon*); submission. *Addison.*
Dēf'er-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *deferens, of defero*) that carries up and down. *Bacon.*
Dēf'er-ēnt, *s.* that which carries, that which conveys, a conductor. *Bacon.*
Dēf'er-ēnts, *s.* (in anatomy, Lat. *vasa deferentia*) certain vessels in the human body, which convey humours from one place to another.
De-fi'ance, *s.* (defy) a CHALLENGE, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any accusation or impeachment good; expression of abhorrence, or contempt. *Locke.*
De-fi'cience, *De-fi'cien-cy*, *s.* (deficient) WANT, something less than is necessary; DEFECT, failing, imperfection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
De-fi'cient, *a.* (Lat. *deficiens, from deficio*) wanting, failing; imperfect, DEFECTIVE.
De-fi'ér, *s.* a challenger, a contemner, one who dares and defies. *Tillotson.*
De-file, *v. a.* (Sax. *aflan, from ful, foul*) to make foul or impure, to SOIL, to dirty, to make nasty or filthy (*Shak.*); to POLLUTE, to make legally or ritually impure (*Leviticus*); to corrupt chastity, to violate, to debauch; to taint, to corrupt, to vitiate, to make guilty. *Stillingfleet.*
De-file, *v. n.* (Fr. *defiler*) to march, to go off, one by one in a line.
De-file, *s.* (Fr. *file, a line of soldiers, from Lat. filum, a thread*) a narrow passage, a long narrow pass, a lane. *Addison.*
De-file'mēt, *s.* (defile) the state of being defiled; the act of defiling, nastiness; corruption, POLLUTION. *Milton. Spectator.*
De-fil'er, *s.* (defile) one who defiles, a corrupter, a violater, a POLLUTER.
De-fin'a-ble, *a.* (definē) that may be defined, capable of definition; ascertainable.
De-finē, *v. a.* (Lat. *definio*) to give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; to circumscribe, to mark the limit, to BOUND. *Newton.*
De-finē, *v. n.* to determine, to decide, to decree. *Bacon.*
De-fin'er, *s.* one who explains, one who describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*
Dēf'i-nite, *a.* (Lat. *definitus*) certain, limited, bounded; exact, precise. *Shakespeare.*
Dēf'i-nite, *s.* thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*
† Dēf'i-nite-ness, *s.* certainty, limitedness. *Johnson.*
Dēf-i-nī-tion, *s.* (Lat. *definitio*) a short description of a thing by its properties (*Dryden*); decision, determination: in logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*
De-f'nī-tive, *s.* (Lat. *definitivus*) determinate, decisive, positive, express.

DEF

De-fin'i-tive-ly, *ad.* decisively, positively, expressly. *Shakespeare and Brown.*
 † De-fin'i-tive-nēss, *s.* decisiveness. *Johnson.*
 De-flāg-ra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (deflagrable) the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away, COMBUSTIBILITY.
 De-flāg-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. deflagro) COMBUSTIBLE, having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.
 Dēf-la-grā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deflagratio) a term used in chymistry for setting on fire several things in their preparation.
 De-flect', *v. n.* (Lat. deflecto) to turn aside, to DEVIATE, to deviate from a true course or right line.
 De-flec'tion, *s.* DEVIATION, the act of turning aside, a turning aside or out of the way; in navigation, the departure of a ship from its true course.
 † De-flex'ure, *s.* (Lat. deflecto) DEVIATION, a bending down, a turning aside. *Johnson.*
 De-flo-ra'tion, *s.* (French) the act of deflowering, ravishing, or taking away a woman's virginity; RAVISHMENT; a selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*
 De-flōw'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. deflorer) to depucelate, to RAVISH, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Milton.*
 De-flōw'ér-ér, *s.* a RAVISHER.
 Dēflu-ōus, *a.* (Lat. defluus) that flows down; that falls off.
 De-flūx', *s.* (Lat. defluxus) downward flow.
 De-flūx'ion, *s.* (L. defluxio) the flow of humours downward. *Bacon.*
 De-fōrm', *v. a.* (Lat. deformato) to disfigure, to deface, to distort, to make ugly, to spoil the form of any thing; to dishonour, to make ungraceful. *Dryden.*
 De fōrm', *a.* (Lat. deformis) ugly, ill-favoured, disfigured, DEFORMED. *Milton.*
 De-fōr-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deformatio) a defacing, a disfiguring.
 DEFORM'ED, De-fōrm'ed, *p. a.* disfigured, deform, ugly, haggish, ill-favoured, unsightly, enormous, misshapen, of an irregular form, wanting natural beauty.
 De-fōrm'ed-ly, *ad.* in an ugly manner.
 De-fōrm'ed-nēss, *s.* ugliness, DEFORMITY.
 DEFOR'MITY, De-fōr'mī-ty, *s.* (Lat. deformitas) ugliness, deformedness, ill-favouredness, unsightliness, disfigurement, defacement, disfiguration, anamorphosis, blemish, crookedness, abnormality, irregularity of form; ridiculousness, the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured (*Dryden*); irregularity, inordinateness. *King Charles.*
 De-fraud', *v. a.* (Lat. defraudo) to CHEAT, cozen, deceive, beguile, to rob or deprive by a wile or trick; with of.
 De-frau-dā'tion, *s.* private fraud. *Brown.*
 De-fraud'ér, *s.* one who defrauds, a CHEAT.
 De-frāy', *v. a.* (Fr. defrayer) to bear the charges of, to discharge expences.
 De-frāy'ér, *s.* one who discharges expences.
 De-frāy'mēt, *s.* the payment of expences.
 † Dēft, *a.* (*obsolete*, from Sax. dæft) neat, handsome, spruce; proper, fitting (*Shak.*); ready, dexterous. *Dryden.*
 † Dēft-ly, *ad.* (*obsolete*) neatly, dexterously (*Shak.*); in a skilful manner. *Gay.*
 De-fūct', *a.* (Lat. defunctus) DEAD, deceased.
 De-fūct' *s.* one deceased, a dead person.

DEJ

De-fūct'ion, *s.* (defunct) DEATH. *Shakespeare.*
 De-fy', *v. a.* (Fr. defier) to CHALLENGE, to dare any one to fight, to call to combat; to slight to treat with contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 De-gēn'ér-a-cy, *s.* (Lat. degeneratio) a departure from the virtue of our ancestors; a desertion of that which is good, apostacy, defection, degeneration, degenerateness; degradation (*South*); meanness. *A. difon.*
 De-gēn'ér-ate, *v. n.* (Fr. degenerer) to fall from the virtue of ancestors, to derogate, to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to sink, to dwindle, to grow wild or base.
 De-gēn'ér-ate, *a.* unlike his ancestors, degenerate, fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors; unworthy, vile, base, mean, infamous.
 De-gēn'ér-ate-nēss, *s.* DEGENERACY.
 De-gēn'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (degenerate) DEGENERACY; a falling from a more excellent state to one less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state. *Bacon.*
 De-gēn'ér-ōus, *a.* (Lat. degener) DEGENERATE.
 De-gēn'ér-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a degenerate manner.
 De-glu-ti'tion, *s.* (Lat. deglutitio) the act or power of swallowing. *Arbutnot.*
 DEGRADA'TION, Dēg-ra-dā'tion, *s.* (French) a deprivation, or diminution of dignity, debasement, descension (*Shak.*); descent (*Milton*); exaunderation, demission, dismissal from office, degeneracy, baseness (*South*); diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.
 DEGRADE', De-grāde', *v. a.* (Fr. degrader) to put one from his dignity, to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title, to depose, to exaunderate, dishonour, disgrace, debase, embase, vilify; to lessen, impair, detract, disparage, diminish the value of; to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities: as, gold is degraded into silver.
 De-grē', *s.* (Fr. degré) quality, rank, station, place of dignity; the comparative state and condition in which a thing is (*Bacon*); a step or preparation to any thing (*Sidney*); order of lineage, descent of family (*Dryden*); order, rank, or class (*Locke*); measure, proportion (*Dryden*): in geometry, the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle: in philosophy, the vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality;—the division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.
 By degrees, gradually.
 De-hōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. dehortor) to dissuade, to advise to the contrary. *Wilkins.*
 Dē hor-tā'tion, *s.* dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary, advice against something.
 De-hōr'ta-to-ry, *a.* (dehort) belonging to dissuasion, dissuative.
 De-hōrt'ér, *s.* an adviser to the contrary, a dissuader.
 Dē'i-cide, *s.* (Lat. deus, and cædo) the murder of God. *Prior.*
 De-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. dejicio) to cast down, to afflict, grieve, discomfort, sadden, depress, sink, crush, dispirit, dishearten, discourage; to change the form with grief, to make to look sad. *Dryden.*
 Dē-jēct', *a.* (Lat. dejectus) cast down, afflicted, low-spirited. *Shakespeare.*
 De-jēct'ed-ly, *ad.* (deject) in a dejected manner, sadly, heavily.
 † De-jēct'ed-nēss, *s.* the state of being cast down, lowness of spirits. *Johnson.*

DEL

De-jec'tion, *s.* (Lat. dejectio) lowness of spirits, depression of mind, *MELANCHOLY* (*Milton*); weakness, inability (*Arbutnot*): in medicine, going to stool. *Ray.*
 De-jec'ture, *s.* (deject) the excrement. *Arbutnot.*
 De-if-i-cation, *s.* (French) the act of deifying, or making a god. apothecis.
 De'i-form, *a.* (Lat. deus and forma) of a godlike form.
 De'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. déifier) to make a god of, to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities (*Dryden*); to praise excessively, to extol one as if he were a god. *Bacon.*
 De'ign, *v. n.* (Fr. daigner) to vouchsafe, to think worthy, to CONDESCEND. *Milton.*
 † De'ign, *v. a.* to grant, permit, allow. *Shak.*
 De'ign'ing, *s.* (deign) a vouchsafement, a thinking worthy, a CONDESCENSION.
 De'ism, *s.* (Fr. deisme) the opinion of those who only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
 De'ist, *s.* (Fr. deïste) a man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.
 De-ist'i-cāl, *a.* belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
 De'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. déité) divinity, godhead, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god, a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses; the supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities, godship.
 De-lāte, *v. a.* (Lat. delatus) to carry, to convey; as, "try exactly the time wherein sound is delated." (*Bacon*);—to IMPEACH, to accuse, to inform against. *Johnson.*
 De-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. delatio) a carriage, conveyance (*Bacon*); an accusation, an impeachment.
 De-lā'tor, *s.* (Lat.) an accuser, informer. *Sandys.*
 DELAY', De-lāy', *v. a.* (Fr. delayer) to defer, postpone, adjourn, put off; to hinder, withhold, frustrate procrastinate, temporize, dally, protract, keep suspended; to prolong, prorogue (*Shak*); to detain, stop, suspend, repite, retard the course of.
 De-lāy', *v. n.* to stop, to tarry, to forbear, to cease from action.
 DELAY', De-lāy', *s.* a deferring, procrastination, cunctation, retardation, lingering inactivity, prolation (*Ainsworth*); suspense, suspension, dalliance (*Shak*); adjournment, a putting off 'till another day; stay, stop, respite.
 De-lāy'er, *s.* one who defers, a putter off.
 De-lect'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. delectabilis) PLEASING, delightful, pleasant, affording pleasure.
 De-lect'a-ble-ness, *s.* PLEASANTNESS.
 De-lect'a-bly, *ad.* pleasantly, delightfully.
 De-lect'a'tion, *s.* (Lat. delectatio) PLEASURE, gratification, delight. *S & T. More.*
 De-le-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. delego) to send away, to send on an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another's power and jurisdiction; to appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.
 De-le-gate, *s.* (Lat. delegatus) a DEPUTY, a commissioner, a vicar, any one sent to act for, or represent another. *Donne.*
 De-le-gate, *a.* (Lat. delegatus) deputed, sent to act for, or represent another. *Taylor.*
 De-le-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. delegatio) a sending away; a putting in commission; the assignmen. of a debt to another.
 De-lete, *v. a.* (Lat. deleo) to blot out, to obliterate, to expunge, to ERASE.

DEL

De-le-tēri-ōus, † De-le-tēr-y, *a.* (Lat. deleterius) of a poisonous quality, POISONOUS, mephytic, deadly, destructive.
 De-le'tion, *s.* (Lat. deletio) act of rasing or blotting out, OBLITERATION; a destruction.
 De'lf, *s.* (Sax. delwan to dig) a mine, a quarry, a pit dug (*Ray*); earthen ware, delph, counterfeit China ware. *Smart.*
 De-li-bā'tion, *s.* (not much used, from Lat. delibatio) an essay, a taste. *Johnson.*
 De-lib'ér-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. delibero) to think, in order to choice; to demur, to HESITATE.
 De-lib'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. deliberatus) CAUTIOUS, circumspect, wary, advised, cool, discreet; slow, TEDIOUS, not sudden, gradual. *Hooker.*
 De-lib'ér-ate-ly, *ad.* circumspectly, cautiously, advisedly, warily; slowly, gradually.
 De-lib'ér-ate-ness, *s.* CAUTION, coolness, circumspection, prudence, wariness.
 De-lib'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deliberatio) the act of deliberating, debatement (*Shak.*); thought in order to choice.
 De-lib'ér-a-tive, *a.* (Lat. deliberativus) pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider previous to choice.
 De-lib'ér-a-tive, *s.* the discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*
 De'li-ca-cy, *s.* (Fr. délicatesse) daintiness, pleasantness to the taste; nicety in the choice of food, a dainty, any thing highly gratifying to the senses; softness, elegant or feminine beauty; nicety, minute accuracy (*Dryden*); neatness, fineness, elegance of dress; politeness of manners: contrary to grossness;—indulgence, gentle treatment (*Temple*); tenderness, scrupulousness (*Addison*); weakness of constitution; smallness, tenuity.
 De'li-cate, *a.* (Fr. délicat) nice, delicious, pleasant to the taste, of an agreeable flavour; dainty, desirous of curious meats; choice, select, excellent; pleasing to the senses; fine, not coarse, consisting of small parts (*Arbutnot*); of polite manners, not gross, or coarse; soft, feminine, effeminate, unable to bear hardships; pure, clear; as, the air is delicate. *Shakes.*
 De'li-cate-ly, *ad.* beautifully, with soft elegance; finely, not coarsely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
 De'li-cate-ness, *s.* (delicate) the state of being delicate, tenderness softness, effeminacy.
 De'li-cates, *s.* (delicate) niceties, rarities, such as are choice and dainty. *Shakespeare.*
 De-li'cious, *a.* (Fr. délicieux) sweet, ambrosial, delicate; that affords delight, agreeable, charming, grateful to the sense or mind.
 De-li'cious-ly, *ad.* sweetly, pleasantly.
 De-li'cious-ness, *s.* PLEASURE, delight, joy.
 De-light, *s.* (Fr. delice) PLEASURE, joy, content, satisfaction; what gives delight.
 De-light, *v. a.* (Lat. delector) to PLEASE, to content, to satisfy, to afford pleasure.
 De-light, *v. n.* to have pleasure in; with in.
 De-light'ed, *p.* pleased, gratified; with with.
 De-light'ful, *a.* PLEASANT, charming, grateful.
 De-light'ful-ness, *s.* PLEASURE, comfort.
 De-light'some, *a.* (delight) PLEASANT, delightful.
 De-light'some-ly, *ad.* in a delightful manner.
 De-light'some-ness, *s.* PLEASANTNESS.
 De-line-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. delineo) to make the first draught of a thing, to describe, to design, to SKETCH; to PAINT; to represent a true likeness in a picture (*Brown*); to DESCRIBE, to depict, to set forth in a lively manner.

DEL

De-lin-e-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. delineatio) the first draught of a thing, a **SKETCH** (*Mortimer*); representation, drawing. *Pope.*

De-lin'quēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. delinquentia) a **FAULT**, a failure in duty, a misdeed.

De-lin'quēt, *s.* (Lat. delinquens) an offender, one who has committed a fault or crime.

Dēl'i-quāte, *v. n.* (Lat. deliqueo) to **DISSOLVE**, to melt, to be dissolved. *Boyle.*

Dēl-i-quā-tion, *s.* (Lat. deliquatio) a melting, a dissolving, liquation, **LIQUEFACTION**.

De-liq'ūi-ūm, *s.* (in chymistry, Lat.) a distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour: in medicine, a swoon, a fainting fit.

De-lir'i-ōus, *a.* (Lat. delirius) light-headed, disordered in mind by disease, raving, doting.

De-lir'i-ōus-nēs, *s.* disorder of the mind, light-headedness, **DELIRIUM**.

De-lir'i-ūm, *s.* (Lat.) alienation of mind, light-headedness, deliriousness, dotage.

De-li-tēs'cēnce, *s.* (Lat. delitescere to lie hid) state of being hid, privacy, concealment. *Johnson.*

De-liv'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. delivrer) to set free, to release (*Prior*); to save, to rescue (*Psalms*); to surrender, resign, yield, give up, put into one's hands; to give, to offer, to present (2 *Kings*); to cast away, to throw off (*Pope*); to disburden a woman of a child; to **TELL**, relate, speak, utter, pronounce. *Shakespeare.*

To deliver over, to put into another's hands, to leave to the discretion of another;—*to give from hand to hand*, to transmit. *To deliver up*, to surrender, to give up.

De-liv'ér-ānce, *s.* (Fr. delivrance) the act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression, rescue, redemption; the act of delivering a thing to another.—now commonly called *delivery*; the act of bringing children, **CHILDBIRTH** (*Bacon*); †the act of speaking, utterance, pronunciation,—now commonly called *delivery*. *Shakespeare.*

De-liv'ér-ér, *s.* a savor, a rescuer, a preserver, a releaser; a relater, one who communicates something by speaking or writing. *Boyle.*

De-liy'ér-y, *s.* (deliver) the act of delivering, transmission, conveyance; release, deliverance, saving, redemption; a **SURRENDER**, act of giving up; **PRONUNCIATION**, speech, utterance; use of the limbs, activity (*Sidney*); parturition, **CHILDBIRTH**. *Isaiah.*

Dēll, *s.* (*Isolate*, Dutch dal) a pit, a hole in the ground, any cavity in the earth wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. *Milton.*

Dēlph, **Dēlf**, *s.* (delft) a fine sort of earthen ware, counterfeit China ware.

De-lū'da-ble, *a.* (delude) liable to be deceived, that is easily imposed on. *Brown.*

De-lū'dē, *v. a.* (Lat. deludo) to **DECEIVE**, to beguile; to **CHEAT**, to impose on; to **DISAPPOINT**, to frustrate, to defeat of expectation.

De-lū'dér, *s.* a deceiver, a beguiler, a false pretender, an impostor, a **CHEAT**.

Dēlve, *v. a.* (Sax. delwan) to dig, to open the ground with a spade: figuratively, to fathom, to sift, to sound one's opinion. *Shak.*

Dēlvē, *s.* a **DITCH**, a pit, a pitfall; a den, a **CAVE**. *Spenser.*

Dēlv'ér, *s.* a digger, one who digs with a spade.

Dēlv'age, *s.* (French) a general inundation, laying entirely under water; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river, an **INUNDATION**; any sudden and resistless calamity.

DEM

Dēlv'age, *v. a.* to drown, to **INUNDATE**, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm, to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity. *Pope.*

De-lū'sion, *s.* (Lat. delusio) the act of deluding, a **CHEAT**; guile, falsehood, treachery, **DECEIT**; collusion, **FRAUD**; the state of one deluded; a false representation, illusion, error, chimerical thought. *Milton.*

De-lū'sive, *a.* (Lat. delusus) apt to deceive, delusory, beguiling, imposing on.

De-lū'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. delusus) **DELUSIVE**.

Dēm'a-gōgue, *s.* (Gr. δῆμαγωγός) a ringleader of the rabble, a popular and factious orator. *King Charles. South.*

De-māin, **De-mēsno'**, *s.* (Fr. domaine) a **FREEHOLD**, an estate in land; land adjoining the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

De-mānd', *v. a.* (Fr. demander) to claim, to ask for with authority; to question, to **INTERROGATE**: in law, to prosecute in a real action.

De-mānd', *s.* a claim, a challenging, a requisition, the asking of any thing with authority; a question, an **INTERROGATION**; the calling of a thing in order to purchase it (*Addison*): in law, the asking of what is due.

De-mānd'a-ble, *a.* that may be demanded, claimable, requested, asked for. *Bacon.*

De-mānd'ant, *s.* (demand) the plaintiff; one who demands redress.

De-mānd'ér, *s.* (demand) one who requires a thing with authority; one who asks a question; one who asks for a thing in order to purchase it; a dunner, one who asks for a debt.

De-mēan', *v. n.* (Fr. demener) to **BEHAVE**, to carry one's self: to debase, to undervalue. *Sh.*

De-mēan'ūr, *s.* **BEHAVIOUR**, carriage.

† **De-mēn'tate**, *v.* (Lat. demento) to make mad; to grow mad. *Johnson.*

† **De-mēn-tā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. dementatio) a making mad or frantic. *Johnson.*

De-mēr'it, *v. a.* (Fr. demeriter) to deserve blame or punishment. *Johnson.*

De-mēsno', *s.* (Fr. domaine) a **FREEHOLD**.

Dēm'i, inseparable particle (Fr. demi) half, one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as, *demi-god*; that is, half human, half divine.

Dēm'i-dēv-il, *s.* partaking of infernal nature, half a devil. *Shakespeare.*

Dēm'i-gōd, *s.* partaking of divine nature, half a god; a hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals. *Pope.*

Dēm'i-lānce, *s.* a light lance, a short spear, a half-pike. *Dryden.*

Dēm'i-mān, *s.* half a man: a term of reproach.

Dēm'i-wōlf, *s.* half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf: *lyciscæ*. *Shak.*

De-mīsē, *s.* (French) **DEATH**, decease. *Swift.*

De-mīsē, *v. a.* to grant at one's death, to grant by will, to bequeath. *Swift.*

De-mīs'sion, *s.* (Lat. demissio) **DEGRADATION**, diminution of dignity; depression, abasement.

De-mīt', *v. a.* (Lat. demitto) to depress, to hang down, to let fall. *Brown. Johnson.*

De-mōcra-cy, *s.* (Gr. δημοκρατία) that form of government in which the power is lodged in the collective body of the people.

Dēm'o-crāt, *s.* a friend to popular government; one who favours and encourages French revolutionary principles.

Dēm-o-crāt'i-cāl, *a.* pertaining to a popular government, popular.

DEM

De-mol'ish, *v. a.* (Fr. *demolir*) to throw down buildings, to raze, to DESTROY. *Dryden.*
De-mol'ish-ér, *s.* one who throws down buildings, a layer waste, a destroyer.
Dém-o-lit'ion, *s.* (demolish) the act of razing or overthrowing buildings, DESTRUCTION.
Démón, *s.* (Gr. δαίμων) a spirit; generally an evil spirit, a DEVIL. *Prior.*
De-mō'nī-ác, **De-mo-nī'a-cāl**, *a.* belonging to the devil, diabolical, DEVILISH; influenced by the devil, produced by diabolical possession. *Milton.*
De-mō'nī-ác, *s.* one possessed by the devil.
De-mō'nī-án, *a.* (demon) DEVILISH, of the nature of devils. *Milton.*
†De-mo-nōc'ra-cy, *s.* (Gr. δαίμων and κρατία to rule) the power of the devil. *J. I. Benson.*
†De-mo-nōl'a-try, *s.* (Gr. δαίμων and λατρεία worship) the worship of the devil. *Johnson.*
†De-mo-nōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. δαίμων and λόγος a discourse) a treatise on the nature of evil spirits. *King James.*
De-mōn'stra-ble, *a.* (Lat. demonstrabilis) evincible, that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident. *Glauville.*
De-mōn'stra-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as admits of certain proof, evidently.
De-mōn'strate, *v. a.* (Lat. demonstro) to prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity. *Tillotson.*
Dēm-(n-strā'tion, *s.* (Lat. demonstratio) the highest degree of deducible or argumentative evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such a proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible; indubital evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*
De-mōn'stra-tive, *a.* (Lat. demonstrativus) having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive, certain (*Hooker*); having the power of expressing clearly and certainly. *Dryden.*
De-mōn'stra-tive-ly, *ad.* with evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.
Dēm-ōn-strā'tór, *s.* (demonstrate) one who proves, teaches, or demonstrates.
De-mōn'stra-to-ry, *a.* (demonstrate) having the tendency to demonstrate.
De-mūl'cēt, *a.* (Lat. demulcens) SOFTENING, mollifying, assuative, lenitive, balsamic.
De-mūr', *v. n.* (Lat. demorari) to delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty, to suspend determination, to HESITATE, to delay the consideration of an affair; to doubt, to have scruples or difficulties, to deliberate. *Bentley.*
†De-mūr', *v. a.* to doubt of. *Milton.*
De-mūr', *s.* DOUBT, hesitation, uncertainty of mind, suspense of opinion. *Milton.*
De-mūre', *a.* (Fr. des mœurs) sober, decent, MODEST (*Milton*); grave, affectedly modest: generally in a sense of contempt. *Dryden.*
†De-mūre', *v. n.* to look with affected modesty.
De-mūre-ly, *ad.* with affected modesty, solemnly, with pretended gravity.
De-mūre'nēs, *s.* (demure) MODESTY; soberness, GRAVENESS, seriousness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty, pretended gravity.
De-mūr'rage, *s.* (demur) an allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEN

De-mūr'rér, *s.* (in law Fr. *demeurer*) a kind of pause on a point of difficulty in an action.
Dēn, *s.* a cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly; a CAVE, the cave of a wild beast.
†De-nāy, *s.* (formed between deny and nay) denial, refusal. *Shakespeare.*
Dēn-drōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. δένδρον and λόγος) the natural history of trees.
De-nī'a-ble, *a.* (deny) that may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief, questionable, disputable.
DEN'IAL, **De-nī'al**, *s.* (deny) negation, negative, no, nay, disaffirmance, the contrary to affirmation; negation, abnegation, disavowal, disavowment, the contrary to confession; refusal, no, nay, in compliance, the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession; ABJURATION, contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*
De-nī'ér, *s.* (deny) a contradictor, an opponent, one who holds the negative of a proposition; a disowner, one who does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one who refuses.
Dēn'i-grate, *v. a.* (Lat. denigro) to blacken, to smut, to make black.
Dēn-i-grā'tion, *s.* (Lat. denigratio) a blackening, smutting, or making black.
Dēn-i-zā'tion, *s.* (denizen) the act of enfranchising, the act of making free, ENFRANCHISEMENT. *Davies.*
Dēn'i-zen, **Dēn'i-sen**, *s.* (Welsh *dinafddyn*) a freeman, a citizen, one enfranchised.
Dēn'i-zen, *v. a.* to ENFRANCHISE, to make free.
De-nōm'i-na-ble, *a.* (Lat. denomino) that may be named or denoted. *Brook.*
De-nōm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. denomino) to NAME, nominate, give a name to.
De-nōm-i'nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. denominatio) a name given to a thing which commonly marks some principal quality of it.
De-nōm'i-na-tive, *a.* (denominate) that gives a name, that confers a distinct appellation, that obtains a distinct appellation. "This would be more analogically *denominable*." *Johnson.*
De-nōm'i-na-tór, *s.* (denominate) the giver of a name, the person or thing that causes an appellation; the number below the line in a vulgar fraction; as, 6-eighths, where 8 is the denominator.
De-no-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. denotatio) the act of denoting; MARK, indication.
De-nōte', *v. a.* (Lat. denoto) to mark, to be a sign of, to betoken, to indicate, to shew by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.
De nōūnce', *v. a.* (Fr. *denoncer*) to threaten by proclamation, to threaten by some outward sign or expression; to give information against, to accuse publicly, to debate, to IMPEACH.
De-nōūnce'mēt, *s.* the act of proclaiming any menace, the proclamation of any intended evil, denunciation, IMPEACHMENT.
Dēnse, *a.* (Lat. densus) close, compact, approaching to solidity, having small interstices between the constituent particles.
Dēn'si-ty, *s.* (Lat. densitas) closeness, compactness, close adhesion, or near approach of parts. *Newton.*
Dēnt, *s.* (Lat. dens a tooth) a NOTCH, a nick.
Dēnt, *v. a.* to notch, to mark with a notch.
Dēn'tāl, *a.* (Lat. dentalis) belonging or relating

to the teeth: *in grammar*, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Bacon.*
 Dēn'tāl, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a small shell fish.
 Dēn-tēl'li, *s.* (*in architecture*) modillions. *Spec.*
 Dēn-tic-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. denticulatus) the state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling the teeth of a saw, a nick, a NOTCH; a cog of a wheel.
 Dēn-tic'u-la-tēd, *a.* (Lat. denticulatus) set with small teeth.
 Dēn'ti-frice, *s.* (Lat. dens a tooth, and frico to rub) a powder to clean the teeth.
 Dēn'tist, *s.* (Lat. dens, dentis a tooth) a surgeon whose principal practice is to clean, scale, and make and place artificial teeth.
 Dēn-ti'tion, *s.* (Lat. dentitio) the act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.
 De-nū'date, *v. a.* (Lat. denudo) to DENUDE, divest, strip, lay naked. *Decay of Piety.*
 De-nu-dā'tion, *s.* the act of stripping, laying bare, or of making naked.
 DENUDE', De-nū'dē', *v. a.* (Lat. denudo) to strip a branch of its leaves; to strip, to dismantle, to divest, to bare, to denude, to lay naked.
 Denuncia'tion, *s.* (Lat. denunciatio, *pron.* *de-nūn-shi-ā'tion) the act of denouncing, public accusation, IMPEACHMENT; the proclamation of a threat, a public menace. *Bacon.*
 *Denun'ciator, *s.* he who proclaims any threat; he who lays an information against another, an accuser.
 *De-nun'ciatory, *a.* containing a public threat, minatory, threatening. *Johnson.*
 DENY', De-nŷ', *v. a.* (Fr. dénier) to contradict: opposed to affirm;—to contradict an accusation, not to confess (*Genesis*), to disown, disavow, disavouch, disallow, to gainsay, unsay, retract, abnegate, renounce, recant, to abjure a position on oath; to refuse, not to grant (*Dryden*); to renounce, to disregard, to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. *Atterbury.*
 Dē-ob-struēt', *v. a.* (*a medical term*, Lat. deobstruo) to deoppilate, to clear from impediments, to free from such things as hinder a passage. *Arbutnot.*
 De-ob'stru-ēnt, *s.* (Lat. deobstruens) a medicine that has the power to dissolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.
 De-ob'stru-ēnt, *s.* (Lat. deobstruens) clearing away obstructions, deoppilative.
 Dē'o-dānd, *s.* (Lat. deo dandum) a thing given or forfeited to God in case of any misfortune, by which a christian comes to a violent end without the fault of any reasonable creature.
 De-ōp'pi-late, *v. a.* (*in medicine*, Lat. de from, and oppilo to stop) to deobstruct, to clear a passage, to free from obstructions.
 Dē-ōp-pi-lā'tion, *s.* the act of clearing obstructions, the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages. *Brown.*
 De-ōp'pi-lā-tive, *a.* (deoppilate) deobstruent.
 De-ōs-cu-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deosculatio) the act of kissing; a kiss. *Stillington.*
 †De-paint', *v. a.* (Fr. depeint) to picture, to describe by colours, to paint, to shew by a painted resemblance (*Spenser*); to describe. *Gay.*
 De-pàrt', *v. n.* (Fr. depart) to go away from a place; *with from before the thing left*;—to desist from a resolution, an opinion, or a practice; to be lost, to perish (2 *Esdras*); to desert, revolt, APOSTATIZE; to de cease, to DIE. *Luke.*

De-pàrt', *v. a.* (*a chymical term*, Fr. partir) to divide, to separate.
 †De-pàrt', *s.* (French) the act of going away,—now written *departure* (*Sbak.*); DEATH. *Sb.*
 De-pàrt'mēt, *s.* (Fr. departement) separate allotment, province or business assigned to a particular person: *a French term.* *Arbutnot.*
 De-pàr'ture, *s.* (depart) a going away, withdrawal, RETREAT; exit, de cease, DEATH, the act of leaving the present state of existence; a forsaking, an abandoning; *with from.* *Tillot.*
 De-pàs'cēt, *a.* (Lat. depascens) feeding.
 De-pàs'ture, *v. a.* (Lat. depascor) to eat up, to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser.*
 De-pàu'pér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. depauperō) to EMPOVERISH, to make poor, to consume.
 De-pàu-pér-ā'tion, *s.* the act of impoverishing or making poor, impoverishment.
 De-pēc'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. depecto) tough, clammy, ropy, slimy, tenacious, viscous, capable of being extended. *Bacon.*
 De-pēnd', *v. n.* (Lat. dependeo) to hang from (*Dryden*); to be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others; *with upon* (*Bacon*); to be in a state of dependance, to retain to others (*Sbak.*); to be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous (*Rogers*); to be in suspense, to be yet undetermined. *Bacon.*
To depend upon, to rely on, to trust to, to confide in, to rest upon with confidence, to be certain of. *Addison. Swift.*
 De-pēnd'ānce, De-pēnd'ān-cy, *s.* (French) dependence, dependency, the state of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another (*Dryden*); CONNEXION, concatenation, relation of one thing to another (*Locke*); state of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another, servility, servileness, vassalage, uncertainty, precariousness; *with upon* (*Tillotson*);—the things of persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal (*Bacon. Swift*); that which is not principal, that which is subordinate (*Burnet*); trust, reliance, CONFIDENCE.
 De-pēnd'ānt, De-pēnd'ēnt, *s.* (depend) one who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another, one subordinate, a depender, a servant, a vassal, a hanger on, a retainer.
 De-pēnd'ānt, De-pēnd'ēnt, *a.* hanging down, depending; subordinate.
 De-pēnd'ēnce, De-pēnd'ēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. *from* dependeo) see DEPENDANCE.
 De-pēnd'ēr, *s.* (depend) a DEPENDANT.
 De-pér-dī'tion, *s.* (Lat. deperditus) loss of substance, destruction. *Brown.*
 De-phlēgm', De-phlēgm'ate, *v. a.* (*low Lat.* dephlegmo) to ALCOHOLIZE, to clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.
 De-phlēgm'éd-nēss, *s.* the quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.
 De-pict', *v. a.* (L. depingo, depictum) to PAINT, to portray, to represent in colours; to DESCRIBE, to represent an action to the mind.
 De-pil'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. de and pilus) an application used to take away the hair.
 Dēp'il-oūs, De-pil'oūs, *a.* (Lat. de and pilus hair) deprived of hair, wool, or fur.
 De-plān-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deplanto) act of taking up plants from the bed. *Johnson.*
 De-plē'tion, *s.* (*in medicine*, Lat. depleo, depletus) the act of emptying. *Arbutnot.*
 De-plō'ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. deplorq) LAMENTABLE,

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that demands or causes lamentation; dismal, sad, miserable, hopeless, CALAMITOUS: *in droll style*, contemptible, despicable; as, *deplorable nonsense*.

De-plō-ra-blē-ness, *s.* the state of being deplorable; WRETCHEDNESS, hopelessness, misery, CALAMITY. *Johnson.*

De-plō-ra-bly, *ad.* lamentably, miserably, hopelessly: *seen in a sense of contempt.*

De-plō-rate, *a.* (Lat. deploratus) LAMENTABLE; hopeless, wretched. *L'Estrange.*

De-plō-rā-tion, *s.* (deplere) the act of deploring, or lamenting, LAMENTATION.

De-plō-rer, *s.* a lamenter, a mourner.

De-plu-mā-tion, *s.* (Lat. deplumatio) a pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

De-plūme', *v. a.* (Lat. de and pluma) to strip off its feathers.

De-pōn', *v. a.* (Lat. depono) to lay down as a pledge or security; to risk on the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

De-pō-nent, *s.* (Lat. depono) one who deposes his testimony in a court of justice, an evidence, a witness on oath: *in grammar*, a verb which has a *passive* form but generally an *active* signification; as, *fatcor*, I confess.

De-pōp'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. depopulo) to DESOLATE, to unpeople, to lay waste, to destroy inhabited countries. *Shakespeare.*

De-pōp-u-lā-tion, *s.* the act of unpeopling, DESOLATION, havoc, destruction of mankind.

De-pōp'u-la-tōr, *s.* a dispeopler, destroyer of mankind, waster of inhabited countries.

De-pōrt', *v. n.* (F. deporter) to BEHAVE, to carry, to demean: with the reciprocal pronoun. *Popc.*

De-pōrt', *s.* BEHAVIOUR, demeanour, deportment, grace of attitude. *Milton.*

De-por-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. deportatio) transportation, exile, BANISHMENT. *Ayliffe.*

De-pōrt'ment, *s.* (Fr. deportement) BEHAVIOUR, demeanour, conduct, management, manner of acting. *Wotton.*

De-pū's', *v. a.* (Lat. depono) to degrade from a throne or high station, to DETHRONE; to give testimony, to attest, to AFFIRM on oath; to lay down, to lodge, to let fall. *Woodward.*

De-pōs', *v. n.* to bear witness. *Sidney.*

De-pōs'i-ta-ry, *s.* (Fr. depositaire) one with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakespeare.*

De-pōs'ite, *v. a.* (Lat. depositum) to lay up, to reposit, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place at interest (*Spratt*); to lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*

De-pōs'ite, *s.* (Lat. depositum) any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a PLEDGE, a pawn, a thing given as security; state of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

Dep-o-si-tion, *s.* the act of giving public testimony, evidence, TESTIMONY; the act of de-throning or degrading a prince from sovereignty; the act of depriving of clerical orders. *Ayliffe.*

De-pōs'i-to-ry, *s.* (deposite) the place where any thing is lodged, a STOREHOUSE.

Dep-ra-vā-tion, *s.* the act of making any thing bad, the act of corrupting, CORRUPTION; the state of being made bad, depravity, degeneracy, WICKEDNESS. † defamations, censure. *Sb.*

De-prāve', *v. a.* (Lat. depravo) to vitiate, corrupt, to contaminate, POLLUTE. *Hooker.*

De-prāv'ed-ness, *s.* CORRUPTION, vitiated state, taint, contamination.

De-prāve'ment, *s.* (deprave) CORRUPTION, viti-

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ated state, depravity. *Brown.*

De-prāv'er, *s.* (deprave) a corrupter, one who causes depravity.

De-prāv'i-ty, *s.* (deprave) CORRUPTION, depravedness, depravement, taint, contamination, vitiated state.

Dep're-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. de from, and precor to pray) to beg off, to pray deliverance from, to avert by prayer. *Grew.*

Dep're-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. deprecatio) prayer against evil (*Milton*); intreaty, intreaty for mercy, petition, worship.

Dep're-ca-tive, Dep're-ca-to-ry, *a.* (deprecate) that serves to deprecate, apologetic, tending to avert evil by supplication.

Dep're-ca-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) one who averts evil by petition.

Depre'ciate, Depre'tiate, *v. a.* (Lat. depretiare, *pron.* de-prēsh'ihī-ate) to bring a thing down to a lower price, to cry down, to disvalue, to undervalue, to set a low price upon.

Deprecia'tion, Depretia'tion, *s.* (*pron.* de-prēsh'ihī-ā-tion) the act of undervaluing, or lessening the price of any thing.

Dep're-date, *v. a.* to ROB, to plunder, to pillage; to spoil, to devour. *Bacon.*

Dep-re-dā-tion, *s.* (Lat. depredatio) a robbing, despoliation, ROBBERY; voracity, waste. *Bac.*

Dep're-da-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) a ROBBER; a devourer.

Dep-re-hēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. deprehendo) to catch one, to catch unawares, to take in the fact (*More*); to discover, to find out a thing, to come to the knowledge or understanding of. *Bacon.*

Dep-re-hēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. deprehensio) a catching or taking unawares; a discovery.

De-prēs', *v. a.* (Lat. deprimio, depressus) to press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to HUMBLE, to sink, to DISPIRIT.

De-prēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. depressio) the act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement, humiliation: *in astronomy*, the distance of a star from the horizon below.

De-prēs'sōr, *s.* (Lat.) he who keeps or presses down; an oppressor.

Dep-ri-vā-tion, *s.* (Lat. de and privatio) the act of depriving or taking away from; the state of losing (*Bentley*); bereavement, exau-ciation, degradation of an ecclesiastic.

De-priv'e', *v. a.* (Lat. de from and privo to take away) to bereave, to strip one of a thing, to take it away from him; with of;—to hinder, to debar from (*Milton*); † to release, to free from (*Spenser*); to put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH, Dēpth, *s.* (deep) deepness, profoundness, profundity, the measure of any thing from the surface downward; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season (*Clarendon*); abstruseness, obscurity. *Addison.*

Depth of a battalion, the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

De-pū'ee-late, *v. a.* (Fr. depuceler) to deflower, to bereave of virginity. *Johnson.*

De-pūl'sion, *s.* (Lat. depulsio) a beating or thrusting away. *Johnson.*

De-pūl'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. depulsus) putting away, averting. *Johnson.*

Dep'u-rate, *v. a.* (Fr. depurer) to PURIFY, to defecate, to cleanse from impurities. *Boyle.*

Dep'u-rate, *a.* PURIFIED, cleansed from impurities; pure, not contaminated. *Glauville.*

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Dēp-u-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *depuratio*) the act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing, defecation, PURIFICATION; the cleansing of a wound or ulcer from its matter.

De-pūr', *v. a.* (Fr. *depurer*) to cleanse, to free from impurities, to purge, to free from some noxious quality. *Raleigh.*

Dēp-u-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of deputing or sending away by a special commission, a legation, a viceregency, a solemn message; the possession of any commission given.

De-pūte', *v. a.* (Fr. *deputer*) to send with a special commission, to send on a solemn message, to empower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, **Dēp'u-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *deputé*) a lieutenant, a viceroy, one appointed by special commission to govern or act instead of another; a delegate, a commissary, a commissioner, a vicar, an agent, a factor, a secondary, a substitute, any one who transacts business for another; a legate, an ambassador from the pope.

De-quān'ti-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *de* and *quantitas*) to diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*

De-rāc'i-nate, *v. a.* (Fr. *deraciner*) to ERADICATE, to pluck up by the roots (*Shak.*); to abolish, to extirpate, to destroy.

De-rāign', *v. a.* (*de* from, and *ratio* reason) to prove, to justify (*Blount*); to DERANGE, disorder, turn out of course. *Johnson.*

De-rāign'mēt, *s.* the act of deraigning or proving; a disordering or turning out of course, DERANGEMENT; a discharge of profession, a departure out of religion. *Blount.*

DERANGE', **De-rāng'e'**, *v. a.* (Fr. *deranger*) to disorder, displace, disarrange, unsettle, ruffle, disturb, confuse, discompose, deraign, put out of place or order; to ruffle, to discompose the mind.

De-rāng'e'mēt, *s.* want of regular disposition, deraignment, flutter, confusion, DISORDER; intellectual disorder, mental perturbation.

Dēr-e-lic'tion, *s.* (Lat. *derelictio*) the act of forsaking or leaving, relinquishment, abandonment; the state of being forsaken.

De-rid', *v. a.* (Lat. *derideo*) to mock, to laugh at, to turn to ridicule, to scorn.

De-rīdér, *s.* a mocker, scoffer; a droll, BUFFOON.

De-rī'sion, *s.* (Lat. *derisio*) the act of deriding or laughing at, CONTEMPT, scorn, a laughing stock. *Jeremiab.*

De-rī'sive, *a.* (deride) MOCKING, scoffing, ridiculing, derisive.

De-rī'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *derisorius*) MOCKING, scoffing, ridiculing, derisive.

De-rī'va-ble, *a.* (derive) attainable by right of derivation or descent.

Dēr-i-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *derivatio*) a draining of water, a turning of its course (*Burnet*); the transmission of any thing from its source (*Hale*); in grammar, the tracing a word from its original; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

De-rī'va-tive, *a.* (Lat. *derivatus*) derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

De-rī'va-tive, *s.* the thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

De-rī'va-tive-ly, *ad.* in a derivative manner.

De-rī've', *v. a.* (Lat. *derivo*) to turn the course of water from its channel (*South*); to deduce,—as from a root, from a cause, from a principle (*Boyle*); to receive by transmission (*South*); to communicate to another, as from the origin and source (*Hooker*); to communicate to by

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descent of blood (*Felton*); to spread, to diffuse gradually from one place to another (*Davies*); in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

De-rī've', *v. n.* to come from, to owe its origin to (*Prior*); to descend from. *Shakespeare.*

De-rī'vēr, *s.* one who draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Dēr'nī-ér, *a.* (French) last, only remaining.

Dēr'o-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *derogo*) to do an act so far contrary to law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from *abrogate* (*Hale*); to detract, to disparage, to lessen the worth of any person or thing.

Dēr'o-gate, *v. n.* to detract, to lessen reputation; *with* from;—to degenerate, to swerve from, to act beneath one's rank or place, or birth. *Sh.*

Dēr'o-gate, *a.* degraded, damaged, lessened in value. *Shak. King Lear.*

Dēr'o-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *derogatio*) the act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract (*Bacon*); a defamation, detraction, disparagement, the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing; *with* from.

De-rōg'a-to-rī-ly, *ad.* with disparagement.

De-rōg'a-to-rī-nēs, *s.* act of derogating. *Johnson.*

De-rōg'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *derogatorius*) detraction, that lessens the honour of, dishonourable.

Dēr'vīs, *s.* (French) a turkish priest, or monk.

Dēs'cānt, *s.* (Ital. *discanto*) a song or tune composed in parts; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt. Shakespeare.*

Dēs-cānt', *v. n.* to sing in parts; to discourse at large, to make speeches; in a sense of censure or contempt. *Shak. Milton.*

De-scēnd', *v. n.* (Lat. *descendo*) to go downward, to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall, to sink; to come down: in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another (*1 Sam.*);—to come suddenly or violently, to fall upon as from an eminence; to go down: in a figurative sense (*Milton*);—to make an invasion (*Dryden*); to proceed as from an original, to be derived from (*Addison*); to fall in order of inheritance to a successor (*Locke*); to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. *Decay of Piety.*

De-scēnd', *v. a.* to walk downward upon any place. *Milton. Addison.*

De-scēnd'ant, *s.* (French) the OFFSPRING of an ancestor, he who is in the line of generation at whatever distance.

De-scēnd'ed, *p.* sprung from an original; come down; *with* from and † of.

De-scēnd'ent, *a.* (Lat. *descendens*) falling, sinking; coming down, descending; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. *Pope.* *It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.*

De-scēnd'i-ble, *a.* (descend) such as may be descended, such as may admit of a passage downward; transmissible by inheritance; *with* to.

De-scēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. *descensio*) the act of going downward, falling, or sinking, descent; a declension, a DEGRADATION. *Shakespeare.*

De-scēn'sion-āl, *a.* relating to descent.

De-scēnt', *s.* (Fr. *descente*) the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, descension; progress downward (*Locke*); obliquity, inclination, DECLIVITY (*Woodward*); lowest place (*Shak.*); fall from a higher state, DEGRADATION

(*Milton*); hostile entrance, invasion, ASSAULT: in allusion to the height of ships (*Wotton*);—transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance (*Locke*); the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor (*Atterbury*); birth, extraction, process of lineage (*Shak. Dryden*); OFFSPRING, inheritors, those proceeding in the line of generation (*Milton*); a single step in the scale of genealogy, a generation (*Hooker*); a rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

De-scribe', *v. a.* (Lat. describo) to delineate, to mark out, to trace; as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle;—to mark out any thing by the mention of its properties (*Shak.*); to distribute into proper heads or divisions, to represent an action or a thing in writing or in speech, to state, set forth, express, explain, depict, portray, delineate, define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar.

De-scribér, *s.* one who describes.

De-scriér, *s.* (descry) a discoverer, a detector.

De-script', *a.* (describe) described.

De-script'ion, *s.* (Lat. descriptio) the act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition (*Watts*); the qualities expressed in a description. *Shakespeare.*

De-script'ive, *a.* (describe) describing a thing by the mention of its properties.

De-scrý', *v. a.* (Lat. discernere) to spy out, to examine at a distance; to detect, to find out any thing concealed (*Wotton*); to discover, to ken, to discern, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or obscure. *Shak. Milton.*

De-scrý', *s.* discovery; thing discovered. *Shak.*

Dēs-e-crate, *v. a.* (Lat. defacero) to divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to exaugurate, to unhallow, to PROFANE.

Dēs-e-crā'tion, *s.* the abolition of consecration; exauguration, PROFANATION.

DESERT, Dēs'ért, *s.* (Lat. desertum) a wilderness, a wild, a vast, waste country, solitude, uninhabited place.

Dēs'ért, *a.* wild, waste, solitary, uninhabited, uncultivated, untilled.

De-sért', *p. a.* (Fr. deserter) to forsake, to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously (*Dryden*); to leave, to ABANDON (*Bentley*); to quit the army, or regiment in which one is enlisted.

De-sért', *s.* (deserve) qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit (*Hooker*); proportional merit, claim to reward (*South*); excellence, right of reward, virtue. *Shak.*

De sért'ért, *s.* he who has forsaken his cause or his post: *commonly in an ill sense*;—he who leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he who forsakes another, an abandoner.

De-s'rt'ion, *s.* (desert) the act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or a post. REVOLT, change of sides: *in theology*, spiritual despondency, a sense of the dereliction of God, an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

De-sért'léss, *a.* void of merit, having no claim to favour or reward. *Dryden.*

De-sérve', *v. a.* (Lat. de from, and servio to serve) to merit, to be worthy of either good or ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

De sérve', *v. n.* to be worthy of reward. *South.*

De-sérve'd-ly, *ad.* worthily, according to desert, whether of good or evil.

De-sérv'ér, *s.* (deserve) a person who deserves or merits rewards. *Dryden.*

De-sic'cānts, *s.* (in medicine, deficcate) applications which dry up the flow of fores, driers, deficcatives.

De-sic'cate, *v. a.* (in medicine, Lat. deficco) to dry up, exhaust of moisture; to exhale moisture.

De-sic-cā'tion, *s.* the act of making dry; the state of being dried up. *Bacon.*

De-sic'ca-tive, *a.* (deficcate) that has the power of drying.

† De-sid'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. desidero) to want, to miss, to desire in absence. *Cheyne.*

Dē-sid-ér-ā'tum, *s.* (Lat. plu. desiderata) a thing to be desired, somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover; as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation.

De-sig'n', *v. a.* (Fr. dessiner) to plan, project, SKETCH, form in idea (*Wotton*); to purpose, to INTEND any thing; to form or order with a particular purpose; *with for* (*Stillington*);—to devote intentionally; *with to.* *Clarendon.*

De-sig'n', *s.* (Fr. dessein) an INTENTION, a purpose; a SCHEME, a plan of action (*Tillotson*); a scheme formed to the detriment of another (*Locke*); the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

De-sig'n'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. designo) capable to be particularly marked out.

De-sig'nate, *v. a.* (Lat. designo) to point or mark out by some particular token; to denote, to express, to shew, to signify.

Dēs-ig-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. designatio) the act of pointing or marking out by some particular token; import, intention (*Locke*); appointment, direction. *Bacon.*

De-sig'néd-ly, *ad.* purposely, intentionally, by design or purpose; not ignorantly, not inadvertently, not fortuitously.

De-sig'nér, *s.* (design) one who designs, intends, or purposes, a purposer; a plotter, a contriver, one who lays schemes.

De-sig'n'ing, *p. a.* insidious, treacherous, DECEITFUL, fraudulently artful.

De-sig'n'léss, *a.* unintentional, without design, unknowing, inadvertent.

De-sig'n'léss-ly, *ad.* unintentionally, without design, ignorantly, inadvertently.

De-sig'n'mént, *s.* (design) a purpose and INTENT (*Glanville*); a scheme of hostility (*Shak.*); the idea or SKETCH of a work. *Dryden.*

De-si'ra-ble, *a.* (desire) that is to be wished with earnestness, appetible, covetable, optable, exoptable; PLEASING, delectable, delightful. *Addison.*

De-si'ra-ble-néss, *s.* appetibility, the quality of being desirable. *Johnson.*

DESIRE', De-si're', *s.* (Fr. desir) wish, appetite, craving, cravingness, aspiration, eagerness to obtain or enjoy (*Locke*); list, willingness, inclination. *Shakespeare.*

De-si're', *v. a.* (Fr. desirer) to wish for, to long for, to covet; to express wishes, to appear to long (*Dryden*); to ask, to solicit, to ENTREAT. *Sb.*

De-si'rér, *s.* one who is eager of any thing, a wisher. *Shakespeare.*

De-si'roüs, *a.* (desire) full of desire, eager, longing after, wishing for.

De-si'roüs-ly, *ad.* eagerly, with ardent wishes.

† De-si'roüs-néss, *s.* (desirous) fulness of desire, eagerness to obtain. *Johnson.*

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De-sist', *v. n.* (Lat. desisto) to cease from any thing, to stop; *with* from. *Milton.*
De-sist'ance, *s.* the act of desisting, stop, suspension, CESSATION. *Boyle.*
De-si'tive, *a.* (Lat. desitus) ending, concluding, final; as, a *desitive* proposition. *Watts.*
Desk, *s.* (Dutch disch) an inclining table for writing or reading.
Des'o-late, *a.* (Lat. desolatus) being without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste (*Jeremiab*); solitary, being without society.
DES'OLATE, **Des'o-late**, *v. a.* (Lat. desolo) to depopulate, to dispeople, unpeople, deprive of inhabitants, to ravage, to devastate, harrow up, overrun, lay waste, make desert. *Bacon.*
Des'o-late-ly, *ad.* in a desolate manner.
DESOLATION, **Des-o-lā'tion**, *s.* (desolate) depopulation, destruction of inhabitants; devastation, ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, reduction to solitude; gloominess, sadness, melancholy, destitution (*Sidney*); a place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiab.*
De-spair', *s.* (Fr. desespoir) hopelessness, despondence, desperation, loss of hope; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope (*Shak.*); *in theology*, loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Spratt.*
De-spair', *v. n.* (Lat. despero) to be without hope, to despond; *with* of.
De-spair'ér, *s.* one without hope.
De-spair'ing-ly, *ad.* in a manner betokening hopelessness and despondency.
De-spāch', *v. a.* [(Fr. dépêcher) to send away hastily; to expedite, to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another (*Shak.*); to send out of the world, to put to death, to KILL.
De-spāch', *s.* hasty execution, haste, expedition, speedy performance; an express, a hasty MESSENGER, or message: †conduct, management.
De-spāch'fūl, *a.* bent on haste, intent on speedy execution of business. *Milton.*
Des-pe-rā'do, *s.* (Spanish) a desperate man.
Des'pe-rate, *a.* (Lat. desperatus) void of hope; without care of safety, RASH, precipitant, fearless of danger; irretrievable, unfurmountable, irrecoverable; as, *desperate* debts (*Shak.*); hotbrained, mad, furious, FRANTIC.
Des'pe-rate-ly, *ad.* furiously, madly; without attention to safety or danger: *ludicrously*, violently, in a great degree. *Addison.*
Des'pe-rate-ness, *s.* (desperate) FRANTICNESS, fury, madness; RASHNESS, precipitance.
Des-pe-rā'tion, *s.* (desperate) hopelessness, despondency, despair. *Hammond.*
Des'pi-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. despicabilis) CONTEMPTIBLE, vile, sordid, MEAN, worthless. *It is applied equally to persons or things.*
Des'pi-ca-ble-ness, *s.* CONTEMPTIBLENESS, vileness, worthlessness, MEANNESS.
Des'pi-ca-bly, *ad.* contemptibly, vilely, sordidly, meanly.
†De-spī-sa-ble, *a.* (despise) contemptible, despicable, regarded with contempt: used only in low conversation. *Arbutnot to Pope.*
De-spīse', *v. a.* (Lat. despicio) to scorn, to CONTEMN, to slight, to shew disrespect.
De-spīser, *s.* a contemner, a scorner.
De-spīte', *s.* (Fr. dépit) MALICE, spite, malignity, maliciousness, spleen, HATRED; defiance, unsubdued opposition (*Shak.*); act of malice, act of opposition. *Milton.*

DES

De-spīte', *v. a.* to VEX, to offend, to disappoint, to give uneasiness to. *Raleigh.*
De-spīte'fūl, *a.* MALICIOUS, full of spleen, full of hate, malignant, mischievous: *used both of persons and things.* *Shakespeare.*
De-spīte'fūl-ly, *ad.* maliciously, malignantly.
De-spīte'fūl-ness, *s.* (despiteful) MALICE, malignity, hate. *Wisdom.*
De-spōil', *v. a.* (Lat. despolio) to rob, to deprive, to bereave; *with* of (*Shak.*); to divest by any accident. *Woodward.*
De-spo-li-ā'tion, *s.* the act of despoiling or stripping, deprivation.
De-spōnd', *v. a.* (Lat. despondeo) to despair, to lose hope, to become desperate: *in theology*, to lose hope of the divine mercy.
De-spōn'dēnce, **De-spōn'dēn-cy**, *s.* (despondent) despair, hopelessness, desperation.
De-spōn'dēnt, *a.* (Lat. despondens) despairing, hopeless, being without hope.
De-spōn'sate, *v. a.* (Lat. desponso) to BETROTH, to affianse, to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.
De-spōn-sā'tion, *s.* the act of betrothing persons to each other.
DESPOT, **Des'pōt**, *s.* (Gr. δεσπότης) an absolute prince, a tyrant, an oppressive ruler, one who governs with unlimited authority, a Dacian prince.
DESPOT'IC, **De-spōt'ic**, **De-spōt'i-cāl**, *a.* absolute in power, unlimited in authority, arbitrary, unaccountable, tyrannic, tyrannical.
De-spōt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with absolute power.
De-spōt'i-cāl-ness, *s.* (despotical) absolute authority, DESPOTISM.
DESPOTISM, **Des'po-tism**, *s.* (Fr. despotisme) absolute power, arbitrariness, absoluteness, despoticalness, tyrannicalness, tyranny.
De-spū-mate, *v. n.* (Lat. despumo) to throw off parts in foam, to FROTH, to work.
Des-pu-mā'tion, *s.* a frothing, a working, the act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
Des'sért', *s.* (Fr. dessert) the last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set upon the table after the meat.
Des'ti-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. destino) to design for any particular end or purpose. *Ray.*
Des-ti-nā'tion, *s.* the purpose for which any thing is intended, the ultimate design. *Glanv.*
Des'tine, *v. a.* (Lat. destino) to doom, to devote, to appoint unalterably to any state or condition; to appoint to any use or purpose (*Arbutnot*); to devote, to doom to punishment or misery: *used absolutely* (*Prior*); to fix unalterably. *Prior.*
Des'ti-ny, *s.* (Fr. destinée) the power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings; fate, invincible necessity (*Milton*); a predetermined event, doom, a condition in future time. *Shakespeare.*
Des'ti-tute, *a.* (Lat. destitutus) forsaken, abandoned, FORLORN; *with* of;—abject, friendless (*Psalms*); in want of. *Dryden.*
Des-ti-tū'tion, *s.* forlornness, want, the state in which something is wanted: *applied to persons.*
DESTROY', **De-strōy'**, *v. a.* (Lat. destruo) to overturn a city, to raze a building to ruin, to throw down, to pull down, to dilapidate, demolish, subvert, deface, overthrow; to desolate, devastate, lay waste, make desolate; to eradicate, extirpate, exterminate, extinguish; to KILL; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DET

De-strōy'ér, *s.* the person who destroys or lays waste, destructo; a MURDERER.
De-strūc'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. destruo) liable to destruction, annihilable.
DESTRUCTION, **De-strūc'tion**, *s.* (Lat. destructio) the act of destroying, subversion, overthrow, fall, downfall, demolition, dissolution, annihilation, defacement; devastation, desolation; extirpation, extinction, excision, extermination, eradication; bane, havoc, ruin; massacre, MURDER, the state of being destroyed, ruin, murder suffered (*Shak.*); the cause of destruction, a destroyer, a depopulator; as a consuming plague (*Psalms*): in theology, eternal death. *Matthew.*
DESTRUCTIVE, **De-strūc'tive**, *a.* (low Lat. destructivus) that has the quality of destroying, murderous, killing, deathful, mortal, fatal, deadly, poisonous, lethal, lethiferous, pestilent, malignant, mortiferous, baleful, baneful, pernicious, wasteful, ruinous, causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction; *with of and to.*
De-strūc'tive-ly, *ad.* ruinously, mischievously, with power to destroy.
De-strūc'tive-ness, *s.* (destructive) the quality of destroying or ruining, banefulness, fatality, perniciousness, POISONOUSNESS.
De-strūc'tōr, *s.* (destroy) destroyer, consumer.
Dēs-u-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. defudatio) a profuse and inordinate sweat.
Dēs'ue-tude, *s.* (Lat. defuetudo) cessation from being accustomed, discontinuance of any practice or habit, DISUSE.
Dēs'el-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. defultorius) roving from one thing to another, discursive, unsettled, immethodical, unconstant. *Felton.*
De-sūm'e, *v. a.* (Lat. defumo) to take from any thing, to borrow, to select, to abstract, to extract. *Hale.*
De-tāch', *v. a.* (Fr. detacher) to separate, to disengage, to part from something; to send out part of an army or fleet on an expedition.
De-tāch'mēt, *s.* a draught, a body of troops sent out from the main army; a squadron of ships sent out from a fleet.
De-tāil', *v. a.* (Fr. detailler) to particularize, to relate particularly, to display minutely and distinctly.
De-tāil', *s.* (French) a minute and particular account.
De-tāin', *v. a.* (Lat. detineo) to keep what belongs to another, to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody, to keep in confinement.
De-tāin'dér, *s.* the name of a writ for holding one in custody.
De-tāin'ér, *s.* he who holds back any one's right, he who detains any thing.
De-tēct', *v. a.* (Lat. detectus) to discover, to find out any crime or artifice (*Milton*); to discover in general. *Ray.*
De-tēct'ér, *s.* a discoverer, one who finds out what another desires to hide.
De-tēc'tion, *s.* (detect) discovery of guilt or fraud, or of any other fault (*Shak.*); discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*
De-tēn'tion, *s.* (detain) the act of keeping what belongs to another; RESTRAINT, confinement (*Bacon*); IMPRISONMENT.
De-tér', *v. a.* (Lat. deterreo) to discourage by terror, or threats, to frighten from any thing. *Tillotson.*

DET

De-térge', *v. a.* (Lat. detergo) to mundify, to cleanse a fore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions. *Wifeman.*
De-tér'gēt, *a.* that has the power of cleansing, deterfive. *Arbutnot.*
De-tér'i-ō-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. deterior *worse*) to impair, to make worse; to INJURE, to diminish in value.
Dē-tér-i-ō-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. deterior) the act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.
†De-tér'mēt, *s.* (deter) cause of discouragement, that by which one is deterred. *Brown. Boyle.*
De-tér'mi-na-ble, *a.* (determine) that may be certainly decided, conclusible.
De-tér'mi-nate, *a.* (Lat. determinatus) settled, definite, determined (*Locke*); established, settled by rule, positive (*Hooker*); decisive, conclusive (*Shak.*); fixed, resolute (*Sidney*); resolved. *Shakespeare.*
De-tér'mi-nate-ly, *ad.* resolutely, with fixed resolve; certainly, unchangeably.
De-tér'mi-nā'tion, *s.* (determinate) absolute direction to a certain end (*Locke*); the result of deliberation, conclusion formed, resolution taken (*Shak.*); judicial decision, verdict, judgment awarded.
De-tér'mi-na-tive, *a.* (determinate) that uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that makes a limitation. *Watts.*
De-tér'mi-na-tōr, *s.* one who determines.
De-tér'mine, *v. a.* (Fr. determiner) to fix, to settle (*Shak.*); to conclude, to fix ultimately (*Addison*); to BOUND, to confine (*Bacon*); to adjust, to limit, to define (*Locke*); to influence the choice (*Sb. and Locke*); to resolve (*1 Sam.*); to decide (*Locke*); to put an end to, to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
De-tér'mine, *v. n.* to conclude, to form a final conclusion (*Milton*); to settle opinion (*Locke*); to end, to come to an end (*Hayward*); to decree, to arbitrate, to pass sentence, to make a decision; to end consequentially (*Temple*); to resolve concerning any thing. *Shakespeare.*
De-tér'min-ēd, *p.* fixed, settled, concluded, decided, resolved; *with by or of respecting the person determining; with to or on respecting the thing to be determined.*
De-tér-rā'tion, *s.* (Fr. déterrer *to unbury*) the act of unburying, effossion; discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it.
De-tér'sion, *s.* (Lat. detergo) the act of cleansing a fore. *Wifeman.*
De-tér'sive, *a.* (deterge) that has the power to cleanse, detergent.
De-tēst', *v. a.* (Lat. detestor) to hate, to abhor, to ABOMINATE. *Shakespeare.*
De-tēs'ta-ble, *a.* hateful, abhorred, odious, ABOMINABLE. *Shakespeare.*
De-tēs'ta-bly, *ad.* hatefully, abominably.
Dēt-ēs-tā'tion, *s.* (detest) hatred, abhorrence, ABOMINATION; *with of.*
De-tēst'ér, *s.* one who hates or abhors.
DETHRONE, **De-thrōn'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. de *from*, and thronus *a throne*) to divest of regality, to degrade, to unthroned, to disenthroned, to throw down from the throne, to deprive of regal dignity.
Dēt-o-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. detono) a noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination. *Quincy.*
Dēt'o-nize, *v. a.* (a chymical term, Lat. detono) to calcine with detonation.

DEV

De-tōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. detortus, *of* detorqueo *to twist*) to wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Dryden.*

De-trāct', *v. a.* (Lat. detractum) to derogate, to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another, to CALUMNIATE; *with* from;—to take away, to withdraw. *Wotton.*

De-trāct'ér, *s.* one who takes away another's reputation; who impairs the honour of another injuriously, a CALUMNIATOR.

De-trāct'ion, *s.* (Lat. detractio) the act of withdrawing or taking off from a thing; the act of impairing or lessening the reputation of another derogation, disparagement; defamation, CALUMNY.

De-trāct'ious, *a.* (detract) derogatory, that lessens the honour of, CALUMNIOUS. *Johnson.*

De-trāct'o-ry, *a.* (detract) defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory, CALUMNIOUS; *with* from, *sometimes with* to. *Boyle.*

De-trāct'r'ess, *s.* (detract) a censorious woman.

Dēt-ri-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. detrimentum) loss, damage, diminution, harm, INJURY. *Milton.*

Dēt-ri-mēnt'āl, *a.* INJURIOUS, harmful, mischievous, causing loss. *Addison.*

†De-trī'tion, *s.* (Lat. detero, detritus) the act of wearing away. *Johnson.*

Dēt-ri-mēnt'āl-ness, *s.* INJURIOUSNESS. *Scott.*

De-trūd', *v. a.* (Lat. detrudo) to thrust down, to force into a lower place. *Thomson.*

De-trūn'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. detruncō) to lop, to cut, to crop, to maim, to truncate, to shorten by deprivation of parts.

De-trūn-cā'tion, *s.* act of lopping or cutting.

De-trūš'ion, *s.* (Lat. detrusio) the act of thrusting or forcing down.

De-vās'tate, *v. a.* (Lat. devasto) to DESOLATE, to lay waste, to destroy.

De-vās-tā'tion, *s.* DESOLATION, ravage, waste, havoc, destruction. *Woodward.*

Deuce, *s.* (Fr. deux) a card or die with two spots; the DEVIL.

De-vēl'op, *v. a.* (Fr. developper) to disengage from something which enfolds and conceals, to unfold, to detect, to clear from its covering, to disentangle, to unravel, to explain.

†De-vér'gence, *s.* (Lat. divergentia) declivity, declination. *Johnson.*

De-vēst', *v. a.* (Fr. dévêtir) to divest, to strip, to make naked, to denude, to deprive of clothes; to annul, to take away any thing good (*Bacon*); to free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

De-vēx', *a.* (Lat. devexus) bending down, incurvated downward, DECLIVOUS.

De-vēx'i-ty, *s.* incurvation downward, DECLIVITY.

DEVIATE, Dē-vi-ate, Dē-vi-ate, *s.* (Lat. de via decedere) to wander from the right or common way (*Pope*), to deflect, to depart from, to exorbitate, to vary; to go astray, to err; to sin, to offend.

DEVIATION, De-vi-ā'tion, Dē-vi-ā'tion, *s.* the act of quitting the right way, error, wandering, erration, evagation, deflection, deflexure, aberrance, aberration, irregularity, variation from established rule, a digression, an episode, a ramble from the main subject; offence, obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*

De-vic', *s.* (Fr. devise) a CONTRIVANCE, a stratagem, a SHIFT; a design, a scheme formed, project, speculation (*Hooker*); the emblem upon a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation

DEV

or family (*Prior. Addison*); invention, genius. *Shakespeare.*

DEV'IL, Dēv'il, *s.* (Sax. deoful.) a fallen angel, Satan, the serpent, a demon, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, an elf, an imp, the deuce; a wicked man or woman (*Shak.*); a ludicrous term for mischief; a kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation; a kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial sense; as, "the devil was well, the devil a monk was he." *A Proverb.*

DEVILISH, Dēv'il-īsh, *a.* partaking of the qualities of the devil, diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, satanical, demonian, demoniac, demoniacal, stygian, tartarean, tartareous; wicked, detestable, malicious, mischievous, destructive; having communication with the devil (*Shak.*); an epithet of abhorrence or contempt; as, a devilish knave (*Shak.*); excessive: *in a ludicrous sense.* *Addison.*

Dēv'il-īsh-ly, *ad.* in a manner suiting the devil, diabolically, hellishly, infernally.

Dēv'il-ship, *s.* the state of a devil. *Scott.*

DEVIOUS, Dē-vi-ōus, *a.* (Lat. devius) going out of the common track, wandering, roving, rambling, excursive, aberrant; erring, going astray from rectitude (*Clarissa*); roving, idly vagrant, erring from the way: *used of persons.*

De-vise', *v. a.* (Fr. deviser) to CONTRIVE, to form by art, to invent, to excogitate, to strike out by thought; to plan, to scheme. *Jeremiah.*

De-vise', *v. n.* to consider, to contrive, to lay plans, to form schemes. *Shak.*

De-vise', *s.* (old Fr. devise *a will*) the act of bequeathing by will, a legacy, a bequest.

De-vise', *v. a.* to bequeathe, to leave by will.

Dēv-i-sē', *s.* he to whom something is left by will, a legatee.

De-vi'sér, *s.* (devise) a CONTRIVER, an inventor.

De-vi'sór, *s.* a legator, one who grants by will.

De-vōid', *a.* (Fr. vuide) empty, vacant, void; in want of, free from, without any thing—whether good or evil; *with* of.

De-vōir', *s.* (French) service, duty, compliments; act of civility or obsequiousness.

De-vōlv', *v. a.* (Lat. devolveo) to roll down (*Thomson*); to move from one hand to another.

De-vōlv', *v. n.* to roll down, to descend, to fall in succession into new hands.

De-vōlv'ed, *p.* descended in succession; *with* on.

Dēv-o-lū'tion, *s.* (Lat. devolutio) the act of rolling down (*Woodward*); removal successive from hand to hand. *Hale.*

De-vōte', *v. a.* (Lat. devoveo, devotus) to dedicate, to CONSECRATE, to appropriate by vow; to addict—as to a sect, or study (*Shak.*); to addict, to give up to ill (*Grew*); to condemn, to resign to ill (*Decay of Piety*); to CURSE, to execrate, to destine, to doom to destruction. *Milton.*

†De-vōte', *a.* for devoted. *Milton.*

De-vōt'ed, *p.* dedicated, CONSECRATED, *with* to.

De-vōt'ed-ness, *s.* the state of being devoted or dedicated, CONSECRATION; addictedness, HABITUALNESS; *with* to.

Dēv-o-tē', *s.* (Fr. devout) a BIGOT, one erroneously or superstitiously religious.

De-vō'tion, *s.* (Lat. devotio) the state of being consecrated or dedicated; piety, acts of religion, devoutness, RELIGIOUSNESS; an act of external worship, prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance on God, devoutness,

piety (*Milton*); an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony (*Shak.*); strong affection, ardent love, such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved (*Shak.*); earnestness, ardour, eagerness (*Shak.*); disposal, power, state of dependance on any one. *Clarendon.*

De-vō'tion-āl, *a.* pertaining to devotion, annexed to worship, RELIGIOUS.

De-vō'tion-āl-ist, *s.* a man zealous without knowledge, or superstitiously devout.

De-vōūr, *v. a.* (Lat. *devoro*) to eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate (*Shak.*); to enjoy with avidity. *Dryden.*

De-vōūr'er, *s.* a consumer, he who devours, he who preys upon.

De-vōūt, *a.* (Lat. *devotus*) devoted to holy duties, pious, RELIGIOUS; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

De-vōūt'ly, *ad.* piously, religiously.

De-vōūt'nēss, *s.* piety, RELIGIOUSNESS.

Deu-te-rōn'o-my, *s.* (Gr. *δευτερος* the second, and *νομος* a law) the second book of the law, the fifth book of Moses.

Dēw, *s.* (Sax. *deaw*) the moisture upon the ground.

Dēw, *v. a.* to MOISTEN, to wet as with dew. *Sb.*

Dēw'bērry, *s.* the fruit of a species of bramble; raspberry. *Hanmer.*

Dēw'be-sprēnt, *a.* sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

Dēw'clāw, *s.* the little claw behind the foot.

Dēw'drōp, *s.* a drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise. *Shakespeare.*

Dēw'lāp, *s.* (from lapping the dew) the flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen; a flaccid lip, from age: *in contempt.* *Shakespeare.*

Dēw'lāpt, *a.* furnished with dewlaps. *Shak.*

Dēw'worm, *s.* a worm found in the dew, the brandling, the lobworm. *Wotton.*

DEW'Y, Dēw'y, *a.* (dew) resembling dew, partaking of dew, moist with dew, rorid, roscid.

Dēx'tér, *a.* (in heraldry, Lat.) the right.

DEXTER'ITY, Dēx-tēr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *dexteritas*) readiness of limbs, activity, activeness, readiness to attain skill, expertness, art, craft, knack, faculty, SKILL, skilfulness, aptness, handiness, masterliness, cleverness, adroitness; readiness of contrivance, quickness of expedient, skill of management. *South. Bacon.*

DEXTEROUS, Dēx-tēr-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *dexter*) expert at any manual employment, handy, versed, adroit, clever, adept, active, ready; as, a dexterous workman;—expert in management, knowing, artful, subtle, full of expedients. *Loc.*

Dēx'tér-ōus-ly, *ad.* expertly, skilfully.

Dēx'trāl, *a.* (Lat. *dexter*) belonging to the right hand, not the left. *Brown.*

Dēx'trāl'i-ty, *s.* the state of being on the right, not the left side. *Brown.*

Dī-a-bē'tēs, *s.* (Gr. *διαβήτης*) a morbid, or too copious a discharge of urine.

Dī-a-bōl'ic, Dī-a-bōl'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *diabolus* the devil) DEVILISH; impious, atrocious, nefarious, abominable, wicked.

Dī-a-bōl'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a diabolical manner.

Dī-a-cōūs'tics, *s.* (Gr. *διακυστικά*) the doctrine or science of refracted sounds.

Dī-a-dēm, *s.* (Lat. *diadema*) a tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs (*Swift*); the mark of royalty worn upon the head, the crown. *Milton.*

Dī-a-dēm-ēd, *a.* adorned with a diadem, crowned.

Dī-a-drōm, *s.* (Gr. *διαδρομή*) the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration; one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

Dī-ār'e-sis, *s.* (Gr. *διαίρεσις*) the separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *aēr.*

Dī-āg-nōs'tic, *s.* (Gr. *διαγνωστικόν*) a symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Harvey.*

Dī-āg'o-nāl, *a.* (Gr. *διαγωνίος*) reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

Dī-āg'o-nāl, *s.* a line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

Dī-āg'o-nāl-ly, *ad.* in a diagonal direction.

Dī-a-grām, *s.* (Gr. *διαγράμμα*) a delineation of mathematical figures, a mathematical scheme. *Dryden.*

Dī-āl, *s.* (Lat. *dialis* of the day) a plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour. *Glanville.*

Dī-a-lēct, *s.* (Gr. *διάλεκτος*) the subdivision of a language; as, the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects; style, PHRASEOLOGY, manner of expression (*Hooker*); language, speech. *Shak.*

Dī-a-lēc'tic, *s.* (Gr. *διαλεκτική*) logic, the art of reasoning.

Dī-a-lēc'tic, Dī-a-lēc'ti-cāl, *a.* logical, argumentative, ARGUMENTAL.

Dī-āl-ing, *s.* (dial) the sciatic science, the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials upon which the shadow may shew the hour.

Dī-āl-ist, *s.* a constructor of dials.

Dī-āl'o-gist, *s.* (dialogue) a speaker in a dialogue or conference, an interlocutor; a writer of dialogues.

Dī-āl'y-sis, *s.* (Greek) the figure in rhetoric by which syllables and words are divided.

Dī-ām'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *διά* through, and *μετρον* a measure) the line which, passing through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

Dī-ām'e-trāl, *a.* describing the diameter, diametrical; relating to the diameter.

Dī-ām'e-trāl-ly, *ad.* according to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Dī-a-mē'trī-cāl, *a.* describing a diameter, diametral; observing the direction of a diameter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dī-a-mē'trī-cāl-ly, *ad.* diametrically, in a diametrical direction.

Dī-a-mōnd, *s.* (Fr. *diamant*) the hardest and most valuable of all gems.

Dī-a-mōnds, *s.* (from the form of the spots) one of the four suits of cards.

Dī-a-pā'sōn, *s.* (Gr. *διά πασών*) a chord in music including all the tones, an octave.

Dī-a-pér, *s.* (Fr. *diapré*) linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures, the finest species of figured linen after damask; † a napkin, a towel. *Shakespeare.*

Dī-a-pér, *v. a.* to flower, to diversify, to VARIEGATE; to draw flowers upon cloths.

Dī-a-pha-nē'i-ty, *s.* (Gr. *διαφανεία*) TRANSPARENCY, power of transmitting light.

Dī-a-phān'ic, *a.* (Gr. *δια* and *φαίνο*) TRANSPARENT, capable to transmit light.

Dī-āph'o-nōus, *a.* (Gr. *διά* through, and *φαίνο* to appear) TRANSPARENT, pellucid, diaphanic.

Dī-a-pho-rē'sis, *s.* (Gr. *διά* through, and *φερω* to bear) a gentle sweat, a sudorific.

Dī-a-pho-rē'tic, *a.* (Gr. *διαφορητικός*) sudorific, causing sweat, promoting perspiration.

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- Dia-phragm**, *s.* (Gr. *διαφραγμα*) the midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*
- Di-är-rhœ'a**, *s.* (Gr. *διάρρουν*) a looseness, a flux of the belly. *Quincy.*
- Di-är-rhœ'tic**, *a.* promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, PURGATIVE.
- Dia-ry**, *s.* (Lat. *diarium*) an account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day, a JOURNAL. *Tatler.*
- Di-äs'to-le**, *s.* (Gr. *διαστολή*) a figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*
- Dia-tribe**, *s.* (Gr. *δια* through, and *τριβω* to wear) a continued threadbare discourse, a tedious disputation; the place where disputations are held. *Scott.*
- Dib'ble**, *s.* (Dutch *dibbel* a sharp point) a small spade, a pointed gardner's tool to make holes for planting.
- Dib'stone**, *s.* a child's play; a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison.*
- Dice**, *s.* the plural of *die*. See **DIE**.
- Dice**, *v. n.* to game with dice.
- Dice'box**, *s.* the box from which the dice are thrown.
- Dicer**, *s.* (dice) a player at dice, a GAMESTER.
- † **Dich**, (corrupted from *dit for*) Do it. *Shakesf.*
- Di-chœ'o-my**, *s.* (Gr. *διχοτομία*) distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts.*
- Dick'ens**, a kind of adverbial exclamation, importing much the same as *devil*. *Shak. Cong.*
- Dick'ér of leather**, *s.* (low Lat. *dicra*) ten hides.
- Dictate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *dicto*) to deliver to another with authority, to order or prescribe as a rule of conduct, to declare with confidence (*Pope* and *Watts*); to indite, compose, draw up a writing.
- Dictate**, *s.* (Lat. *dictatum*) rule or maxim delivered with authority, order, prescription, prescript. *Locke. Pope.*
- Dicta-téd**, *p.* pointed out as a rule; *with* to.
- Dict-ation**, *s.* the act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *Johnson.*
- Dict-ator**, *s.* (Lat.) a magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority (*Milton*); one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke. Watts.*
- Dict-a-tô'r-i-ál**, *a.* authoritative, confident, dogmatical, overbearing. *Watts.*
- Dict-ator-ship**, *s.* (dictator) the office of dictator; authority, insolence, confidence. *Dryd.*
- Dict-ion**, *s.* (Lat. *dictio*) style, language, manner of expression, PHRASEOLOGY. *Dryden.*
- DICTIONARY**, **Dict-ion-a-ry**, *s.* (Lat. *dictionarium*) a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, a lexicon, a vocabulary, a word-book, a nomenclature.
- Did**, *pret.* of to *do*; did do, did perform.
- Di-dac'tic**, **Di-dac'ti-cál**, *a.* (Gr. *διδάκτικος*) PRECEPTIVE, didascalie, giving precepts.
- Di-dás-cál'ic**, *a.* (Gr. *διδασκαλικός*) PRECEPTIVE, doctrinal, giving precepts.
- Did'dér**, *v. n.* (Teut. *diddern*) to quake with cold, to shiver, to TREMBLE: a provincial word.
- Didst**, *pret.* second person singular of *do*.
- Di-duc'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *diductio*) separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*
- Die**, *s.* (Sax. *deag* colour) colour, tincture, stain,

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- hue acquired. *Shakespeare.*
- Die**, *v. a.* to tinge, to stain, to COLOUR.
- DIE**, **Die**, *v. n.* (Sax. *deadian*) to lose life, to expire, to fail, to depart, to breathe the last, to pass into another state of existence; to perish by violence of death (*Dryden*); to be punished with death (*Shak.*); to be lost, to perish, to come to nothing (*Shak. Macbeth*); to sink, to faint (1 *Samuel*); to vanish (*Shak.*); to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid as liquor; to languish with pleasure or tenderness (*Pope*); to languish with affection (*Tatler*): in theology, to perish everlastingly.
- Die**, *s.* (pl. *dice*, from French *dé*) a small cube, marked upon its faces with numbers or spots from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; a lot (*Leviticus*); any cubic body: figuratively, hazard, CHANCE. *Dryden.*
- Die**, *s.* (pl. *dies*) the stamp used in coinage.
- Dier**, **Dy'ér**, *s.* one who dies cloths.
- Diet**, *s.* (low Lat. *diæta*) FOOD, victuals, provisions for the mouth; food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the cure or prevention of disease; allowance of provision. *Jeremiah.*
- Diet**, *v. a.* to feed by the rules of medicine; to give food to, to board, to supply with diet.
- Diet**, *v. n.* to eat by rules of physic; to feed, to EAT. *Milton.*
- Diet**, *s.* (Lat. *dies an appointed day*) an assembly of princes or estates.
- Diet-drink**, *s.* medicated liquors. *Locke.*
- Diet-ér**, *s.* (diet) one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- Di-e-tét'ic**, **Di-e-tét'i-cál**, *a.* (Gr. *διαιτητική*) relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.
- Differ**, *v. n.* (Lat. *differe*) to be distinguished from; to have properties or qualities not the same with those of another person or thing; to be of a contrary opinion; to be at variance, to altercate, to WRANGLE.
- Differ-ence**, *s.* (Lat. *differentia*) state of being distinct from something, contrariety to identity; the quality by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another, caused by the qualities of each; distinction (*Addison*); a logical distinction (*Brown*); evidences of distinction, differential marks (*Davies*); distinct kind (*Brown's Vulgar Errors*); DISPUTE, debate, quarrel, CONTEST. *Shakespeare.*
- Differ-ence**, *v. a.* to cause a difference, to make one thing not the same as another. *Ray. Pope.*
- Differ-ent**, *a.* (differ) distinct, not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike, DISSIMILAR.
- Differ-ent-ly**, *ad.* in a different manner.
- Differ-ing-ly**, *ad.* in a different manner.
- † **Diffi-cil**, *a.* (Lat. *difficilis*) difficult (*Hudibras*); scrupulous, hard to be persuaded. *Bacon.*
- † **Diffi-cil-né's**, *s.* difficulty to be persuaded, in-compliance; impracticability (*Bacon*). "A word not in use, but proper." *Johnson.*
- Diffi-cult**, *a.* (Lat. *difficilis*) hard, crabbed, not easy, not facile, PERPLEXED; painful, LABORIOUS; hard to please, peevish, crabbed, MOROSE.
- Diffi-cult-ly**, *ad.* hardly, with difficulty, not easily, not facilely.
- Diffi-cul-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *difficulté*) hardness, crabbedness, contrariety to easiness or facility; that which is hard to accomplish, that which is not easy; distress, exigency, opposition (*Dry-*

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den); perplexity in affairs, uneasiness of circumstances (*Addison*); objection, cavil. *Swift*.
Dis-fide, *v. n.* (Lat. diffido) to **DISTRUST**, to have no confidence in. *Dryden*.
Diffi-dence, *s.* **DISTRUST**, want of confidence in others (*Milton*); doubt, want of confidence in ourselves. *Locke*.
Diffi-dent, *a.* (diffide) **DISTRUSTFUL**, doubting others (*Milton*); doubtful of an event, *used of things*; uncertain (*Pope*); doubtful of himself, not confident. *King Charles*.
Diffi-dent-ly, *ad.* distrustfully; timidly.
Diffu-ence, **Diffu-ency**, *s.* (Lat. diffuso) the quality of flowing away on all sides; the effect of fluidity, the contrary to *consistency*.
Diffu-ent, *a.* (Lat. diffuens) flowing every way, not consistent, not fixed.
Dis-form, *a.* contrary to *uniform*, having parts of different structure, irregular, unlike, **DISSIMILAR**; as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton*.
Dis-formi-ty, *s.* diversity of form, irregularity, unlikeness, **DISSIMILITUDE**.
Dis-franchi-se-ment, *s.* (Fr. franchise) the act of taking away the privileges of a city, *disfranchisement*.
Dis-fuse, *v. a.* (Lat. diffundo, diffusus) to pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction; to spread, to scatter, to **DISPERSE**.
Dis-fuse, *a.* scattered, dispersed, widely spread; **COPIOUS**, not concise.
Dis-fus-ed, *p. a.* scattered, widely spread, dispersed; † wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shaksp.*
Dis-fus-ed-ly, *ad.* widely, dispersedly.
Dis-fus-ed-ness, *s.* the state of being diffused, dispersion, dispersion, scatteredness.
Dis-fuse-ly, *ad.* widely, extensively; copiously.
Dis-fu-sion, *s.* (diffuse) **DISPERSION**, the state of being scattered every way (*Bacon*); **COPIOUSNESS**, exuberance of style.
Dis-fu-sive, *a.* (diffuse) having the quality of scattering every way; scattered, dispersed, having the quality of suffering diffusion; **COPIOUS**; extended. *Tillotson*.
Dis-fu-sive-ly, *ad.* widely, every way.
Dis-fu-sive-ness, *s.* (diffusive) **DISPERSION**, the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused; **COPIOUSNESS**, large compass of expression, want of conciseness. *Addison*.
Dig, *v. a.* (Sax. *dic a ditch*) to delve, to pierce with a spade; to form by digging; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point (*Dryden*); to raise from the ground, to gain by digging. *Woodw.*
To dig up, to throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shaksp.*
Dig, *v. n.* to work with a spade, to work in making holes, or turning the ground. *Addison*.
Dig-a-my, *s.* (Gr. *διγαμία*) second marriage, marriage to a second wife after the death of the first. *Bishop Ferne*.
Digest, *s.* (Lat. digesta) the pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.
Di-gest, *v. a.* (Lat. digero, digestum) to distribute into various classes or repositories, to range or dispose methodically; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use, to range methodically in the mind (*Thomson*); to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method (*Shak.*); to concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their pro-

DIG

per use; to receive without loathing or repugnance (*Shak.'s Mer. of Ven.*); to receive and enjoy (*Shak.*): *in chymistry*, to soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: *in surgery*, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
Di-gest, *v. n.* to generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.
Di-gest-er, *s.* he who digests or disposes; he who digests or concocts his food; a strong iron vessel or pot, contrived by Mr. Pepin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, bony substances, so as to reduce them to a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoc-tive power. *Temple*.
Di-ges-ti-ble, *a.* (digest) capable of being digested or concocted, concoctible. *Bacon*.
Di-gest-ion, *s.* concoction, the act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; maturation, preparation of matter by a chymical heat (*Bacon*); reduction to a plan, the maturation of a design, the act of methodising; the act of disposing a wound to generate pus; the disposition of a wound or ulcer to generate matter. *Shaksp.*
Di-ges-tive, *a.* (digest) having the power to cause digestion, peptic; having the power to strengthen the stomach; capable by heat to soften and subdue (*Hale*); methodising, adjusting. *Dryden*.
Di-ges-tive, *s.* an application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wifeman*.
Dig-gér, *s.* (dig) one who opens the ground with a spade, a delver.
Dight, *v. a.* (nearly obsolete, Sax. *dihtan*) to dress, to deck, to bedeck, to embellish, to adorn (*Milton*); to put on. *Hubb. Tale*.
Dig-it, *s.* (Lat. digitus) the measure of length containing three fourths of an inch (*Boyle*); the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures, any number to ten: *so called from counting upon the fingers*.
Dig-i-tal, *a.* belonging to the finger. *Scott*.
Dig-i-ta-ted, *a.* (Lat. digitus) branched out into divisions like fingers: as, a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.
Di-glád-i-ation, *s.* (Lat. digladiatio) a combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.
Dig-nif-i-cation, *s.* (dignify) **EXALTATION**.
Dig-ni-fi-ed, *a.* (dignify) invested with some dignity: *used chiefly of the clergy*.
Dig-ni-fy, *v. a.* to advance, prefer, **EXALT** (*used chiefly of the clergy*);—to honour, to adorn, to give lustre to, to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Sb.*
Dig-ni-ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. dignus *worthy*) a clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift*.
Dig-ni-ty, *s.* (Lat. dignitas) rank of elevation (*Hooker*); advancement, preferment, high place, greatness, **EXALTATION** (*Shak.*); grandeur of mien, augustness, elevation of aspect (*Clarissa*); an ecclesiastical preferment above that of a parish priest: maxims, general principles (*Brown*): *in astrology*, the planet is in *dignity* when it is in any sign.
Dig-no-tion, *s.* (Lat. dignosco) distinction, distinguishing mark. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Di-gréss, *v. n.* (Lat. digressus) to turn aside out of the road; to depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument, to wander, expatiate, amplify (*Bretonwood*):

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- † to go out of the right way, or common track, to transgress, to deviate. *Shakespeare.*
- Dİ-grēs'sion**, *s.* (Lat. digressio) a passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse, an episode: deviation. *Brown.*
- Dİ-ju-dī-cā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dijudicatio) judicial distinction, the act of judging between two.
- DIKE**, *Dike*, *s.* (Sax. dic) a channel to receive water, a ditch, delve, drench, trench, a mote, fofs, mole (*Dryden*); a mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*
- Dİ-lāc'ér-ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. dilacero) to TEAR, to rend, to force in two. *Brown.*
- Dİ-lāc'ér-ā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilaceratio) the act of rending in two, a RENT. *Arbutnot.*
- Dİ-lā'nī-ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. dilanio) to TEAR, to mangle, dislimb, rend in pieces. *Howel.*
- Dİ-lāp'ī-date**, *v. a.* (Lat. dilapido) to raze, pull down, thrown down, or destroy a building.
- Dİ-lāp'ī-date**, *v. n.* to go to ruin, to fall by decay. *Johnson.*
- Dİ-lāp'ī-dā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilapidatio) the act of razing or destroying an edifice; the act of suffering the chancel, or any ecclesiastical building to go to ruin or decay, by neglect to repair the same. *Ayliffe.*
- DILITABILITY**, **Dİ-la-tī-bīl'ī-ty**, *s.* (dilatable) the quality of admitting extension, extensibility, extensibleness, expansibility.
- DILATABLE**, **Dİ-lā'ta-ble**, *a.* (dilate) capable of extension, expansible, expansive, extensible, extendible.
- DILATATION**, **Dİ-l-a-tā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilatatio) the act of extending into greater space, extension, expansion: opposed to contraction;—the state of being extended, the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other. *Newton.*
- DILATE'**, **Dİ-lāte'**, *v. a.* (Lat. dilato) to extend, to expand, to enlarge, to spread out every way: opposed to contract;—to relate at large, to amplify, to tell diffusively. *Shakespeare.*
- Dİ-lāte'**, *v. n.* to widen, to grow wide; to amplify, to speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon.*
- Dİ-lā'tór**, *s.* that which widens or extends.
- Dİ-lā-to-rī-nē's**, *s.* (dilatory) the quality of being dilatory; slowness, sluggishness.
- DILATORY**, **Dİ-lā-to-ry**, *a.* (Fr. dilatoire) tardy, tedious, backward, slow, given to procrastination, addicted to delay, inactive, protractive, sluggish, delaying, loitering.
- Dİ-lēc'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilectio) the act of loving, loving-kindness. *Boyle.*
- Dİ-lēm'ma**, *s.* (Greek) an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice, a vexatious alternative.
- Dİ-lī-gēnce**, *s.* (Lat. diligentia) industry, constancy in business, continuance of endeavour, uninterrupted application, ASSIDUITY, the contrary to idleness.
- Dİ-lī-gēnt**, *a.* (Lat. diligens) constant in application, persevering in endeavour, not idle, not negligent, not lazy; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity and perseverance, ASSIDUOUS. *Deuteronomy.*
- Dİ-lī-gēnt-ly**, *ad.* with assiduity, with heed and perseverance, not idly, not carelessly.
- Dİ-lī'ng**, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a child born when the parents are old, a DARLING. *Bailey.*
- Dİ-lū'cid**, *a.* (L. dilucidus) clear, pellucid, TRANSPARENT; CLEAR, plain, not obscure.
- Dİ-lū'cī-date**, *v. a.* (Lat. dilucidare) to make clear or plain, to elucidate, to EXPLAIN, to

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- free from obscurity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Dİ-lū-cī-dā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilucidatio) the act of making clear, exposition, EXPLANATION.
- Dİ-lū-ēnt**, *a.* (Lat. diluens) having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.
- Dİ-lū-ēnt**, *s.* that which dilutes, a diluter.
- Dİ-lū'te'**, *v. a.* (Lat. diluo) to make thin, to attenuate by the admixture of other parts; to make weak. *Newton.*
- Dİ-lū'te'**, *a.* thin, attenuated, diluted.
- Dİ-lū'tér**, *s.* that which thins, a diluent.
- Dİ-lū'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dilutio) the act of making any thing thin or weak.
- Dİ-lū'vī-ān**, *a.* (Lat. diluvium) relating to the deluge.
- Dİm**, *a.* (Sax. dimme) not having a quick sight, not seeing clearly, blear; dull of apprehension (*Rogers*); not clearly seen, obscure, imperfectly discovered (*Locke*); obstructing the act of vision, not luminous, somewhat dark (*Spenser*); not bright, dull.
- Dİm**, *v. a.* to cloud, to darken, to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision (*Locke*); to make less bright, to OBSCURE. *Milton.*
- Dİ-mēn'sion**, *s.* (Lat. dimensio) space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity. *It is seldom used but in the plural.* The three dimensions are, length, breadth, and depth.
- Dİ-mēn'sion-less**, *a.* not having any definite bulk. *Milton.*
- Dİ-mēn'sive**, *a.* (Lat. dimensus) that marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*
- Dİ-mīd-ī-ā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dimidiatio) the act of halving; division into two equal parts. *Johnson.*
- DIMINISH**, **Dİ-mīn'ish**, *v. a.* (Lat. diminuo) to make less by abscission or destruction of any part: the opposite to increase (*Locke*);—to abate, to lessen, to decrease, to impair, to degrade (*Milton*); to take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Deuteronomy.*
- Dİ-mīn'ish**, *v. n.* to decrease, to grow less, to be impaired. *Dryden.*
- Dİ-mīn'ish-ing-ly**, *ad.* in a manner tending to vilify, or lessen. *Locke.*
- DIMINUTION**, **Dİm-ī-nū'tion**, *s.* (Lat. diminutio) the act of making less: opposed to augmentation;—a lessening, deduction, defalcation, abatement, abridgement; the state of growing less: opposed to increase;—decrease, decay, waste, decrement; discredit, loss of dignity, degradation (*Philips*); deprivation of dignity, injury of reputation (*Addison*): in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.
- Dİ-mīn'u-tive**, *a.* (Lat. diminutivus) small, little, narrow, contracted.
- Dİ-mīn'u-tive**, *s.* a word formed to express littleness; as, *manikin*, a little man: † a small thing. *Shakespeare.*
- Dİ-mīn'u-tive-ly**, *ad.* in a diminutive manner.
- Dİ-mīn'u-tive-nē's**, *s.* SMALLNESS, littleness, want of bulk, want of dignity.
- Dİm'ish**, *a.* (dim) somewhat dim, or obscure.
- Dİm'ī-ty**, *s.* (in commerce) a fine kind of fustian, or cotton cloth.
- Dİm'ly**, *ad.* not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously, obscurely.
- DİM'NESS**, **Dİm'nē's**, *s.* dulness of sight, cecuity, blearedness, lippitude; want of appre-

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hension, stupidity (*Decay of Piety*); **OBSCURITY**, not brightness; want of lustre, dulness.

Dim'ple, *s.* (dintle *a little hole, from dint*) a small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part. *Greiv.*

Dim'ple, *v. n.* to sink in small cavities, or little inequalities. *Dryden.*

Dim'pled, *a.* set with dimples.

Dim'ply, *a.* full of dimples, sinking in little inequalities. *Warton.*

Dim'sight-ēd, *a.* PURBLIND, mooneyed.

Din, *s.* (Sax. dyn) a loud NOISE, a violent and continued sound. *Milton.*

Din, *v. a.* to stun with noise, to harass with clamour; to ding, to impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*

Dine, *v. n.* (Fr. diner) to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Dine, *v. a.* to give a dinner to. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Dī-nē'tī-cāl, *a.* (Gr. διήντις) whirling round, vertiginous, rotary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ding, *v. a.* (Dutch dringen) to dash with violence; to din, to impress with force.

Ding, *v. n.* to bluster, huff, BULLY. *A low word.*

Ding-dōng, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare.*

Ding-dōng, *ad.* with force, with violence.

Din'gle, *s.* (Sax. din) a hollow between hills, a dale, a vale, a VALLEY.

Din'ing-rōom, *s.* the principal apartment of the house, the room where entertainments are made. *Taylor.*

Din'ner, *s.* (Fr. diner) the chief meal.

Din'ner time, *s.* the time of dining.

Dint, *s.* (Sax. dynt) a blow, a STROKE (*Milton*); the mark made by a blow, the cavity remaining after a violent pressure (*Dryden*); violence, force, power. *Addison.*

Dint, *v. a.* to mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Di-nu-me-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. dinumeratio) the act of numbering out singly, or one by one.

Di-ōc'e-sān, *s.* (diocesis) a bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

Dīo-cēss, *s.* (Gr. διὰ τὸν οἶκον) a habitation) the circuit or jurisdiction of a bishop.

Di-ōp'tric, **Di-ōp'tri-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. διόπτριος) affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Di-ōp'trics, *s.* that part of optics which treats of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

Dip, *v. a.* (Sax. dippan) to immerge, to put into any liquor (*Dryden*); to wet, to MOISTEN (*Milton*); to be engaged in any affair (*Dryden*); to engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Dryden's Perseus.*

Dip, *v. n.* to sink, to immerge; to enter, to pierce (*Granville*); to enter slightly into any thing (*Pope*); to take that which comes first, to choose by chance. *Dryden's Perseus.*

Dipb'thōng, *s.* (Gr. διφθόγγη) a coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

Dip-lō'ma, *s.* (Gr. διπλωμα) a letter or writing conferring some privilege.

Dip-lo-māt'ic, *a.* relating to a diploma.

Dip'pér, *s.* (dip) one who dips in the water.

Dip'sās, *s.* (Lat.) a serpent whose bite is said to produce the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Dip'tote, *s.* (Gr. διπλωτα) a noun which has only two cases. *Clark.*

Dire, *a.* (Lat. dirus) dreadful, TERRIBLE, evil in

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a great degree; mournful, **DISMAL**.

Dī-rēct', *a.* (Lat. directus) straight, not crooked, not oblique; not collateral; as, the grandson succeeds his grandfire in a *direct* line;—apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line; open, not ambiguous (*Bacon*); plain, express (*Locke*): in astronomy, moving according to the succession of the signs of the zodiac, not retrograde.

Dī-rēct', *v. a.* (Lat. dirigo, directum) to aim or drive in a straight line (*Pope*); to point against, as a mark; to regulate, to adjust (*Locke*); to prescribe certain measure, to mark out a certain course (*Job*), to point out, or put in the right way; to write the superscription of a letter; to order, to command. To *direct* is a softer term than to *command*.

Dī-rēct'ion, *s.* (Lat. directio) aim at a certain point; tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse (*Cheyne*); order, command, prescription (*Hooker*); MANAGEMENT, guidance, governance, SUPERINTENDANCE; address domicil, RESIDENCE; clew, guide; regularity, adjustment. *Pope.*

Dī-rēct'ive, *a.* (direct) having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.

Dī-rēct'ly, *ad.* in a straight line, rectilinearly; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

Dī-rēct'nēss, *s.* (direct) straightness; the nearest way; tendency to any point.

Dī-rēct'or, *s.* (Lat.) one who has authority over others, a SUPERINTENDANT, the manager of a design or work (*Swift*); a rule, an ordinance (*Swift*); an instructor, one who shews the proper methods of proceeding (*Hooker*); one appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company (*Pope*); one who is consulted in cases of conscience (*Dryden*); an instrument in surgery to guide the knife in opening deep abscesses.

Dī-rēc'to-ry, *a.* (direct) preceptive, mandatory, implying a mandate.

Dī-rēc'to-ry, *s.* (director) a summary of precepts to direct the conduct in any matter of importance. *Ast.*

† **Dī-rē'fūl**, *a.* (used principally by the poets, from dire) DIRE, dreadful, dismal.

Dī-rē'nēss, *s.* (dire) DISMALNESS, horror, hideousness, TERRIBLENESS. *Shakespeare.*

Di-rēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. direptio) the act of plundering, depredation, ROBBERY.

Dīrge, *s.* (Teuton. dyrke *to praise*) a mournful ditty, a song of lamentation. *Dryden.*

Dīrk, *s.* (an Erse word) a kind of DAGGER.

Dīrt, *s.* (Dutch dryt) mud, mire, FILTH, any thing that sticks to the clothes or body; meanness, fordidness.

Dīrt, *v. a.* to SOIL, to foul, to bemire, bedaub, pollute, nasty, make filthy. *Swift.*

Dīrt'i-ly, *ad.* nastily, foully, filthily; meanly, fordidly, shamefully.

Dīrt'i-nēss, *s.* (dirty) FILTH, filthiness, nastiness; MEANNESS, baseness, fordidness.

Dīrt'y, *a.* (dirt) FILTHY, nasty, foul; sullied, cloudy, not elegant (*Locke*); MEAN, base, fordid, despicable. *Taylor.*

Dīrt'y, *v. a.* to SOIL, to foul; to disgrace, to scandalize, to CALUMNIATE.

Di-rūp'tion, *s.* (Lat. diruptio) the act of bursting or breaking, the state of being burst or broken, a BREACH, a rent.

Dis, an inseparable particle used in composition,

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implying commonly a negative or privative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*.

Dis-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* (diable) want of power to do any thing, inability, impotence, **WEAKNESS**; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment. *Swift.*

Dis-a'ble, *v. a.* to deprive of force, to **WEAKEN**; to disenable, to incapacitate, to disqualify for any act; to hinder from action: *used of things*; —to impair, to diminish (*Shak.*); to deprive of usefulness or efficacy. *Dryden.*

Dis-a-būz', *v. a.* to set free from a mistake, to disentangle from a fallacy, to set right, to undeceive.

Dis-āc-cōm-mō-dā'tion, *s.* the state of being unfit or unprepared.

Dis-āc-cūs'tōm, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice, to wean, to disuse.

Dis-āc-knōw'ledge, *v. a.* not to acknowledge. *Sou.*

Dis-āc-quāint'ance, *s.* disuse of familiarity. *South.*

Dis-ād-vān'tage, *s.* loss, injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage*; —diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour; a state not prepared for defence. *Fairy Queen.*

Dis-ād-vān'tage, *v. a.* to injure in interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

Dis-ād-vān-tā'geous, *a.* contrary to interest; contrary to convenience, unfavourable. *Addison.*

Dis-ād-vān-tā'geous-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to interest or profit, unfavourably.

Dis-ād-vān-tā'geous-nēss, *s.* contrariety to profit, loss; inconvenience; mischief.

Dis-ād-vēn'tu-rōus, *a.* unhappy, unprosperous, **INAUSPICIOUS**. *Fairy Queen.*

Dis-āf-fēct', *v. a.* to discontent, to fill with discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

Dis-āf-fēct'ed, *p. a.* not disposed to zeal or affection; usually applied to those who are enemies to the government. *Stillingfleet.*

Dis-āf-fēct'ed-ly, *ad.* in a disaffected manner.

Dis-āf-fēct'ed-nēss, *s.* (disaffected) the quality of being disaffected.

Dis-āf-fēct'ion, *s.* (disaffect) want of real affection, dislike, disgust, ill-will; want of zeal for the government, want of ardour for the reigning prince (*Swift*): *in a physical sense*, disorder, bad constitution. *Wifeman.*

Dis-āf-firm'ance, *s.* (dis and affirm) confutation, **DISPROOF**, negation. *Hall.*

Dis-āf-fōr'est, *v. a.* (dis and forest) to disforest, to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground, to throw open to common purposes. *Bacon.*

Dis-a-grē', *v. n.* to differ, to discord, not to be the same; to differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition; *with* with and from.

Dis-a-grē'a-ble, *a.* **CONTRARY**, disagreeing; unsuitable, **UNFIT**; unpleasing, **OFFENSIVE**.

Dis-a-grē'a-ble-nēss, *s.* contrariety, inconsistency, unsuitableness, **UNFITNESS**; unpleasantness, displeasingness, **OFFENSIVENESS**.

DISAGREEMENT, **Dis-a-grē'mēt**, *s.* (disagree) difference, diversity, **DISSIMILITUDE**, not identity, not likeness; dissent, difference of opinion, contrariety of sentiments; discrepancy, variance, misunderstanding, discord, division, difference, dissention, dispute, opposition, reciprocal oppugnancy, jar, wrangle, mutual anger, or displeasure.

Dis-āl-lōw', *v. a.* to deny authority to any; to

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improbate, to consider as unlawful, not to permit; to censure by some posterior act (*Swift*); to **CENSURE**, not to justify. *South.*

Dis-āl-lōw', *v. n.* to refuse permission, not to grant, not to make or suppose lawful.

Dis-āl-lōw'a-ble, *a.* not allowable, not to be permitted or suffered.

Dis-āl-lōw'ance, *s.* (disallow) **PROHIBITION**; the act of disallowing, improbation.

Dis-ān'chōr, *v. a.* to drive a ship from her anchor.

Dis-ān'i-mate, *v. a.* to deprive of life (*Brown*); to discourage, deject, depress, **DISPIRIT**.

Dis-ān-i-mā'tion, *s.* privation of life. *Brown.*

† **Dis-ān-nūl'**, *v. a.* (formed contrary to analogy from dis and annul) to **ANNUL**. *Hocker.*

Dis-āp-pēar', *v. n.* (Fr. *disparoitre*) to be lost to view, to vanish out of sight, to flee, to withdraw, to go away. *Milton. Locke.*

Dis-āp-pēar'ance, *s.* vanishing, act of passing from sight, absence, withdrawal.

DISAPPOINT', **Dis-āp-pōint'**, *v. a.* to defeat of expectation, to balk, frustrate, baffle, delude, to make ineffectual, to fool, to make a fool of, to fail, to hinder from something expected; *with* of.

Dis-āp-pōint'ed, *p.* balked, baffled, &c. *with* of.

DISAPPOINTMENT, **Dis-āp-pōint'mēt**, *s.* defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectation, balk, foil, frustration.

Dis-āp-pro-bā'tion, *s.* **CENSURE**, condemnation, disapproval, expression of dislike.

Dis-āp-prōvāl, *s.* (disapprove) **CENSURE**, condemnation, disapprobation.

Dis-āp-prōv', *v. a.* (Fr. *désapprouver*) to **CENSURE**, to dislike (*Pope*); to reject as disliked, not to confirm by concurrence.

Dis-ārm', *v. a.* to spoil or divest of arms, to unarm, to deprive of arms. *Clarendon.*

Dis-ārm'ed, *p.* deprived of arms; *with* of.

Dis-ār-rāng'e, *v. a.* to **DERANGE**, put out of order.

Dis-ār-rāy', *v. a.* to **UNDRESS**, to divest of clothes. *Spenser.*

Dis-ār-rāy', *s.* disorder, confusion, loss of the regular order of battle: undress.

Dis-ās'tér, *s.* (Fr. *désastre*) the blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, mishap, grief, misery, **CALAMITY**.

Dis-ās'tér, *v. a.* to blast by the stroke of an unfortunate star; to mischief, to **AFFLICT**.

Dis-ās'trōus, *a.* (disaster) unlucky, not fortunate, **HAPLESS**; gloomy, threatening misfortune (*Milton*); unhappy, struck with affliction, miserable, **CALAMITOUS**.

Dis-ās'trōus-ly, *ad.* in a dismal manner.

Dis-ās'trōus-nēss, *s.* unluckiness, unfortunateness, **CALAMITOUSNESS**, misery.

Dis-a-vōuch', *v. a.* to retract profession; to disown, to disavow, to **DENY**. *Daniel.*

Dis-a-vōw', *v. a.* to disown, to disavouch, to **DENY** knowledge of, to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any person. *Bacon.*

Dis-a-vōw'al, **Dis-a-vōw'mēt**, *s.* **DENIAL**.

Dis-ā-thōr-ize, *v. a.* to deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

Dis-bānd', *v. a.* to dismiss from military service, to break up an army, to dismiss soldiers from their colours; to spread abroad, to scatter. *Woodward.*

Dis-bānd', *v. n.* to retire from military service, to separate, to break up (*Bacon*): to be dissolved. *Herbert.*

Dis-bārk', *v. a.* (Fr. *débarquer*) to land from a ship, to put on shore, to **DISSEMBARK**.

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Dis-be-lief, *s.* (disbelieve) refusal of credit, denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
 Dis-be-lieve, *v. a.* not to credit, not to believe, not to hold true. *Hammond.*
 Dis-be-liev'er, *s.* one who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true. *Watts.*
 Dis-bench, *v. a.* to drive from a seat. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-branch, *v. a.* to separate or break off, as a branch from a tree. *Shak.'s King Lear.*
 Dis-bur'den, *v. a.* to ease of a burden, to exonerate, to unload; to disencumber, discharge, or clear (*Dryden*); to throw off a burden. *Sidney.*
 Dis-bur'den, *v. n.* to ease the mind.
 Dis-burs', *v. a.* (Fr. débours'er) to spend, expend, or to lay out money. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-burs'ment, *s.* (Fr. déboursement) the act of disbursing or laying out money; the sum spent, the expenditure.
 Dis-burs'er, *s.* one who disburses.
 Dis-cāl'ce-a-ted, *a.* (Lat. discalceatus) stripped of shoes. *Johnson.*
 Dis-cāl'ce-ā'tion, *s.* the act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Dis-cān'dy, *v. n.* to melt, to DISSOLVE. *Shak.*
 DISCARD', Dis-cārd', *v. a.* to throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to cashier, to break, to cast off, to displace, to dismiss or eject from service or employment.
 Dis-cār'nate, *a.* (dis, and caro, carnis *flesh*) stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*
 Dis-cāse, *v. a.* to strip, to UNDESS. *Shak.*
 Dis-cērn', *v. a.* (Lat. discerno) to descry, to see, to spy out, to discover (*Proverbs*); to judge, to have knowledge of by comparison (*Sidney*); to distinguish, to make the difference between.
 Dis-cērn', *v. n.* to make distinction. *Locke.*
 Dis-cērn'er, *s.* discoverer, who descries; judge, one who has the power of distinguishing.
 Dis-cērn'i-ble, *a.* (discern) discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable; apparent, obvious, VISIBLE.
 Dis-cērn'i-ble-nēss, *s.* VISIBleness, obviousness.
 Dis-cērn'i-bly, *ad.* perceptibly, apparently.
 Dis-cērn'ing, *p. a.* JUDICIOUS, knowing. *Atterbury.*
 Dis-cērn'ing-ly, *ad.* judiciously, acutely.
 Dis-cērn'ment, *s.* (discern) JUDGMENT, cognition, power of distinguishing. *Freeholder.*
 † Dis-cērp', *v. a.* (Lat. discerpo) to tear in pieces, to break, to destroy by separation of its parts. *Johnson.*
 † Dis-cērp'ti-ble, lacerable, frangible, divisible, separable, liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts. *Johnson.*
 † Dis-cērp-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts, DIVISIBILITY, separability. *Johnson.*
 † Dis-cērp'tion, *s.* (discerp) the act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts, laceration. *Johnson.*
 Dis-chārg'e, *v. a.* (Fr. décharger) to disburden, to unload, to exonerate, to free from any load or inconvenience (*Dryden*); to throw off any thing collected or accumulated, to give vent to any thing, to let fly: *used of any thing violent or sudden*;—to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to send away a creditor by payment (*Shak.*); to clear a debtor (*Milton*); to set free from obligation; to absolve, to acquit, to clear from an accusation or crime; to perform, to execute (*Dryden*); to put away, to obliterate, to destroy (*Bacon and Brown*); to DISCARD, cashier, dismiss, divest of any office or

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employment; to dismiss from service, as a soldier; to dismiss, to release, to send away from any business or employment (*Bacon*); to emit, let out, give vent to. *Wifeman.*
 Dis-chārg'e, *v. n.* to dismiss itself, to vanish, to break up. *Bacon.*
 Dis-chārg'e, *s.* vent, explosion, EMISSION, ejection, evacuation; matter vented; disruption, evanescence (*Bacon*); deprivation, dismissal from an office; dismissal from confinement; release from an obligation or penalty; absolution from a crime (*South*); ransom, price of ransom (*Milton*); performance, execution (*L'Esfrange*); an acquittance from a debt; † exemption, privilege. *Ecclesiastes.*
 Dis-chār'g'er, *s.* he who discharges in any manner; he who fires a gun. *Brown.*
 Dis-cī'ple, *s.* (Lat. discipulus) a scholar, one who professes to receive instructions from another.
 Dis-cī'ple, *v. a.* to EDUCATE, to bring up. *Shak.*
 Dis-cī'ple-shīp, *s.* the state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.
 Dis-cī-plīn-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. disciplinabilis) TEACHABLE, capable of instruction, capable of improvement by discipline and learning.
 Dis-cī-plīn-a-ble-nēss, *s.* TEACHABLENESS, capacity of instruction, qualification for improvement by education and discipline.
 Dis-cīp-lī-nā'rī-ān, *a.* (discipline) disciplinary, pertaining to discipline.
 Dis-cīp-lī-nā'rī-ān, *s.* (Lat. disciplina) one who rules or teaches with great discipline; one who allows no deviation from stated rules, a presbyterian, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.
 Dis-cī-plī-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. disciplina) disciplinarian, pertaining to discipline; relating to government (*Bishop Ferne*); relating to a regular course of education. *Milton.*
 Dis-cī-plīne, *s.* (Lat. disciplina) EDUCATION, instruction, the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners; rule of government, order, method of government (*Hooker*); military or naval regulation (*Shak.*); a state of subjection (*Rogers*); any thing taught, art, science (*Wilkins*); PUNISHMENT, chastisement, correction (*Addison's Spectator*); external mortification. *Taylor.*
 Dis-cī-plīne, *v. a.* to EDUCATE, to instruct, to bring up (*Locke*); to regulate, to keep in order (*Derham*); to PUNISH, correct, chastise; to advance by instruction. *Milton.*
 Dis-clāim', *v. a.* to disown, to DENY any knowledge of; to retract any union with, to abrogate, to RENOUNCE. *Shak. Rogers.*
 Dis-clāim'er, *s.* one who disclaims, disowns, abrogates, or renounces: *in law*, a plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*
 Dis-clōse, *v. a.* (Lat. discludo, or dis and close) to uncover, to shew, discover, manifest, expose, produce from a state of latitancy to open view; to hatch, to open (*Bacon*); to TELL, reveal, impart what is secret. *Addison's Cato.*
 Disclōsure, *s.* (disclose, *pron.* dis-clōzhure) discovery, production to view, hatch (*Shak.*), manifestation; act of revealing any thing secret. *Bacon.*
 † Dis-clū'sion, *s.* (Lat. discclusus) emission. *More.*
 Dis-cōl-ōr-ā'tion, *s.* (discolour) the act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, die, STAIN. *Arbutnot.*
 Dis-cōl'our, *v. a.* (Lat. discoloro) to change from the natural hue, to stain, to COLOUR.

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Dis-cóm'fit, *v. a.* (Fr. déconfire) to rout, to DEFEAT; to beat, overpower, vanquish, CONQUER. *Shakespeare.*
Dis-cóm'fit, *s.* DEFEAT, rout, overthrow. *Shak.*
Dis-cóm'fi-ture, *s.* DEFEAT, loss of battle. *Sb.*
Dis-cóm'fort, *s.* uneasiness, trouble, disquiet, MELANCHOLY; gloom, sorrow. *Hooker.*
Dis-cóm'fort, *v. a.* to grieve, sadden, DEJECT.
Dis-cóm'fort-a-ble, *a.* MELANCHOLY, refusing comfort (*Shak.*); that causes sadness. *Sidney.*
Dis-cóm-ménd', *v. a.* to CENSURE, to blame, to mention with disapprobation.
Dis-cóm-ménd'a-ble, *a.* CENSURABLE, blamable, deserving blame or censure.
Dis-cóm-ménd'a-ble-néss, *s.* CENSURABLENESS, blamableness, liableness to censure. *Johnson.*
Dis-cóm-mén-dá'tion, *s.* (discommend) blame, reproach, CENSURE. *Ayliffe.*
Dis-cóm-ménd'ér, *s.* (discommend) a dispraiser.
Dis-cóm-mód', *v. a.* to ANNOY, to incommode, to molest, to put to inconveniencies.
Dis-cóm-mód'i-cús, *a.* (discommode) INCONVENIENT; troublesome, vexatious, unpleasing.
Dis-cóm-mód'i-ty, *s.* (discommode) INCONVENIENCE; molestation, ANNOYANCE; hurt, mischief, disadvantage. *Hayward.*
Dis-cóm-pése', *v. a.* to disorder, to unsettle, to ruffle, to DERANGE; to disturb the temper, to agitate by perturbation, to offend, fret, VEX.
Discomposure, *s.* (*pron.* dis-cóm-pó'zhure) disorder, perturbation of mind. *Clarendon.*
Dis-cón-cért', *v. a.* to discompose, agitate, disturb, ruffle, unsettle the mind; to break a scheme, to defeat a machination.
Dis-cón-fór'mi-ty, *s.* want of agreement, INCONSISTENCY, unfitness, unsuitableness.
Dis-cón-grū'i-ty, *s.* disagreement, INCONSISTENCY, unfitness, unsuitableness.
Dis-cón'fo-late, *a.* void of comfort, hopeless, melancholy, sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*
Dis-cón'fo-late-ly, *ad.* comfortlessly.
Dis-cón'fo-late-néss, *s.* (disconsolate) the state of being disconsolate, sadness, sorrowfulness, hopelessness, MELANCHOLY.
Dis-cón-tént', *s.* want of content, dissatisfaction, uneasiness at the present state. *Shakespeare.*
Dis-cón-tént', *a.* uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied, discontented.
Dis-cón-tént', *v. a.* to dissatisfy, to fail to please; to make uneasy at the present state, to disaffect, to fill with discontent.
Dis-cón-tént'éd, *p. a.* uneasy, cheerless, discontent, dissatisfied; malevolent, disaffected.
Dis-cón-tént'éd-ly, *ad.* with discontent.
Dis-cón-tént'éd-néss, *s.* (discontented) UNEASINESS, want of ease, dissatisfaction. *Addison.*
Dis-cón-tént'mént, *s.* (discontent) the state of being discontented, dissatisfaction, UNEASINESS.
DISCONTINUANCE, **D**is-cón-tín'u-ance, *s.* (discontinue) want of cohesion of parts, want of union of one part with another, disruption, disunion, separation, disjunction, discontinuation, discontinuity; cessation, intermission (*Atterbury*); in the common law, an interruption or breaking off; as, discontinuance of possession, or discontinuance of process.
Dis-cón-tín'u-á'tion, *s.* (discontinue) disruption of continuity, separation, DISCONTINUANCE.
Dis-cón-tín'ue, *v. n.* (Fr. discontinuer) to lose the cohesion of parts, to suffer separation or disruption; to lose an established or prescriptive custom or right. *Jeremiah.*

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Dis-cón-tín'ue, *v. a.* to leave off, to cease any practice or habit; to separate, to discrete, to break off, to interrupt.
Dis-cón-ti-nū'i-ty, *s.* disunity of parts, want of cohesion, DISCONTINUATION.
Dis-cón-vēn'i-ence, *s.* incongruity, UNFITNESS, disagreement, opposition of nature. *Bramhall.*
Dis'córd, *s.* (Lat. discordia) mutual anger, CONTENTION; opposition, DISAGREEMENT; difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds; DISHARMONY, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Bacon.*
Dis-córd', *v. n.* to disagree, not to suit with.
Dis-córd'ance, **D**is-córd'in-cy, *s.* disagreement, opposition, INCONSISTENCY.
Dis-córd'ant, *a.* (Lat. discordans) INCONSISTENT, at variance with itself, opposite, contrarious (*Cibeyne*); incongruous, not conformable (*Hale*); INHARMONIOUS.
Dis-córd'ant-ly, *ad.* inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another; peevishly, in a contradictory manner.
Dis-cóv'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. découvrir) to disclose, shew, manifest, bring to light, make visible, expose to view; to shew, not to shelter, to expose (*Milton*); to make known; not to disguise, to reveal, to TELL; to ken, to espy (*Acts*); to find out; to deprehend, to obtain information (*Pope*); to detect, to find though concealed (*Milton*); to find out things or places not known before (*Shak.* and *Milton*); to exhibit to the view. *Milton.*
Dis-cóv'ér-a-ble, *a.* that may be found out, scrutable, investigable; VISIBLE, apparent, exposed to view. *Bentley.*
Dis-cóv'ér-ér, *s.* (discover) one who finds out any thing not known before, a finder out; a scout, one put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; a speculator.
Dis-cóv'ér-y, *s.* the act of finding out any thing hidden, deprehension; the act of revealing or disclosing any thing secret; manifestation, disclosure, production to view; the thing discovered.
Dis'cōunt, *s.* the sum refunded in a bargain, a deduction, drawback, or abatement of so much *per cent.* from the first cost or price, generally for prompt payment.
Dis-cōunt', *v. a.* to count back, to pay back again for prompt payment; to give cash for a bill of exchange before it be due, by deducting legal interest.
Dis-cōun'te-nānce, *v. a.* to disfavour, to discourage by cold treatment; to ABASH, put to shame. *Milton.*
Dis-cōun'te-nānce, *s.* disfavour, cold treatment, unfavourable aspect, unfriendly regard.
Dis-cōun'te-nān-cér, *s.* one who discourages by cold treatment; one who depresses by unfriendly regard.
Dis-cōur'age, *v. a.* (Fr. décourager) to depress, to deprive of confidence, to deject, to daunt, to dauntise, to DISPIRIT; to deter, to fright from any attempt; *with* from.
Dis-cōur'a-gér, *s.* one who impresses diffidence and terror.
Dis-cōur'age-mént, *s.* (discourage) the act of deterring or depressing hope, deterrent, that which deters from any thing; *with* from; the cause of depression or fear; *with* to less properly. *Locke.*
Dis-cōurse', *s.* (Fr. discours) the act of the under-

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standing, by which it passes from premises to consequences (*Hooker*); CONVERSATION, mutual intercourse of language, colloquy, talk; effusion of language, speech (*Locke*); a treatise, a DISSERTATION either written or uttered. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Dis-course', *v. n.* to converse, to talk, to relate; to treat on in a solemn or set manner (*Locke*); to ARGUE, to reason, to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

Dis-course', *v. a.* to treat of, talk over, discuss. *Sb.*

Dis-cour'sér, *s.* a speaker, haranguer, a dissertator, a writer on any subject.

Dis-cour'sive, *a.* discursive, passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences, ARGUMENTAL (*Milton*); containing dialogue, interlocutory. *Dryden.*

Discourt'eous, *a.* (*pron.* *dis-cür'che-üs) UNCIVIL, rude, defective in good manners.

* Discourt'eous-ly, *ad.* uncivilly, rudely.

Dis-cour'te-sy, *s.* INCIVILITY, rudeness, act of disrespect. *Sidney.*

Dis'cous, *a.* (Lat. discus) broad, flat, wide: a term used by botanists.

Dis-créd'it, *s.* REPROACH, ignominy, lower degree of infamy, DISGRACE, imputation of a fault. *Shakespeare, Pope, South.*

Dis-créd'it, *v. a.* (Fr. décrediter) to deprive of credibility, to make not trusted (*Shak.*); to DISGRACE, to shame, to bring reproach on, to make less reputable, or honourable (*Shak.*); to DISTRUST, not to credit, not to hold certain.

Dis-crēt', *a.* (Fr. discret) PRUDENT, sober, circum-spect; CAUTIOUS, not careless, not rash, not precipitant, not hardly adventurous; †MODEST, not forward. *Thomson.*

Dis-crēt'ly, *ad.* prudently, cautiously.

Dis-crēt'n'is, *s.* (discreet) the quality of being discreet, PRUDENCE, discretion, CAUTION.

Dis'cre-pānce, *s.* (Lat. discrepantia) difference, contrariety, DISAGREEMENT. *Lord Digby.*

Dis'cre-pānt, *a.* (Lat. discrepans) different, contrary, DISAGREEING.

Dis-crēte', *v. a.* (Lat. discretus) to separate, to discontinue, to break off.

Dis-crēte', *a.* (Lat. discretus) distinct, disjoined, not continuous, disjunctive: as, *I resign myself, but not my honour*, is a discrete proposition. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

Discre'tion, *s.* (Lat. discretio, **pron.* dis-crēsh'un) PRUDENCE, knowledge to govern or direct one's self, wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at discretion; that is, without stipulation.

* Discre'tionary, *a.* left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

Dis-crē'tive, *a.* (Lat. discretus) distinct, disjunctive: a term in logic and grammar.

Dis-crīm'i-na-ble, *a.* (discriminate) distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

Dis-crīm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. discrimino) to mark with notes of difference, to diversify, to distinguish by certain tokens from another (*South*); to select or separate from others. *Boyle.*

† Dis-crīm'i-nate-nēss, *s.* distinctness, characteristicness, marked difference. *Johnson.*

Dis-crīm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. discriminatio) the

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state of being distinguished from other persons or things (*Stillington*); the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction, characteristic, difference put (*Addison*); the marks of distinction. *King Charles.*

Dis-crīm'i-na-tive, *a.* distinguishing, that makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that observes distinction.

Dis-cū'bi-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. discubitorius) fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*

Dis-cū'bēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. discumbens) the act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Dis-cūr'sive, *a.* (Fr. discursif) moving here and there, roving, desultory; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences, argumentative, ARGUMENTAL. *More.*

Dis-cūr'sive-ly, *ad.* by due gradation of argument, argumentatively.

Dis-cūr'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. discursor) ARGUMENTAL, argumentative, rational.

Dis'cus, *s.* (Lat.) a quoit, a disk, a heavy flat piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

Dis-cūs', *v. a.* (Lat. discutio, discussum) to EXAMINE, to sift, to ventilate, to clear by disquisition; to break to pieces (*Brown*): *in surgery*, to disperse a tumour or swelling.

Dis-cūs'ér, *s.* one who discusses, an examiner.

Dis-cūs'sion, *s.* EXAMINATION, disquisition, ventilation of a question (*South*): *in surgery*, the resolution of a tumour. *Wise-man.*

Dis-cūs'sive, *a.* (discuss) having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

Dis-cū'tient, *s.* a medicine that has power to discuss or resolve tumours.

Dis-dā'n', *v. a.* (Fr. dédaigner) to scorn, to despise, to CONTEMN, to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Shak. Dryden's Cato.*

Dis-dā'n', *s.* scorn, CONTEMPT, contemptuous anger, indignation. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Dis-dā'n'fūl, *a.* CONTEMPTUOUS, haughtily, scornful, indignant. *Hooker.*

Dis-dā'n'fūl-ly, *ad.* contemptuously, with haughty scorn, with indignation.

Dis-dā'n'fūl-nēss, *s.* (disdainful) CONTEMPT, contemptuousness, haughty scorn. *Sidney.*

DISEASE', Dis-eāse', *s.* (dis and ease) distemper, malady, sickness, illness, ail, ailment, complaint, evil, infirmity, indisposition, morbid state; SICKLINESS, unhealthfulness, diseasedness, indisposedness, morbidness.

DISEASE', Dis-eāse', *v. a.* to afflict with disease, to torment with pain or sickness, to make morbid, to make sick, to infect, to act upon by contagion or hurt, to distemper, to disorder, to indispose; to pain, to put to pain, to make uneasy. *Locke.*

Dis-eāse'd-nēss, *s.* (diseased) SICKLINESS, morbidness, the state of being diseased.

Dis-ēdg'ed, *a.* blunted, dull, obtunded. *Shak.*

DISEMBARK', Dis-ēm-bārk', *v. a.* to debark, to disembark, to carry to land, to put upon shore.

Dis-ēm-bārk', *v. n.* to land, to go upon land.

Dis-ēm-bārk'ā'tion, *s.* the act of putting troops upon shore; the act of landing, a landing.

Dis-ēm-bārk'rā's, *v. a.* to DISENTANGLE, disembroil, to extricate, free from embarrassment.

Dis-ēm-bārk'rā's-mēnt, *s.* disentanglement; extrication from difficulties or perplexities.

Dis-ēm-bit'ter, *v. a.* to free from bitterness, to sweeten; to clear from acrimony. *Addison.*

Dis-ēm-bōd'i-ēd, *a.* divested of the body.

Dis-ēm-bōgue', *v. a.* (old Fr. desemboucher, *Skinner*)

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to pour out at the mouth of a river, to vent, to empty itself. *Dryden.*
 Dis-ém-bogue', *v. n.* to gain a vent, to flow.
 Dis-ém-bôw'el-éd, *p. a.* taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*
 Dis-ém-brôil', *v. a.* to DISENTANGLE, free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion. *Addis.*
 Dis-én-âble, *v. a.* to disable, deprive of power, to WEAKEN, sink into weakness.
 DISENCHANT', Dis-én-chânt', *v. a.* to decharm, to countercharm, to counteract a charm, to free from the force of an enchantment, to deliver from the power of charms or spells. *Dryden.*
 Dis-én-chânt'mént, *s.* a countercharm, exclamation, deliverance from enchantment by a countercharm.
 Dis-én-cûm'bér, *v. a.* to DISBURDEN, to exonerate, to discharge from encumbrances, to free from clogs and impediments; to free from obstructions of any kind. *Milton.*
 Dis-én-cûm'brance, *s.* exoneration, freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.
 Dis-én-gâge', *v. a.* to separate from any thing with which it is in union, to loose, to detach; to DISENTANGLE, to free from impediments, to clear from difficulties; to withdraw, applied to the affection, to wean, to abstract the mind (*Atterbury*); to free from any powerful detention (*Denham*); to release from an obligation.
 Dis-én-gâge', *v. n.* to set one's self free from, to withdraw one's affections from.
 Dis-én-gâg'ed, *p. a.* disjoined, disentangled; vacant, at leisure, not fixed down to any particular object of attention; released from obligation; *with* from.
 Dis-én-gâg'ed-néss, *s.* the quality of being disengaged; vacancy of attention, freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.
 Dis-én-gâg'mént, *s.* (disengage) releasement from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.
 DISENTANGLE', Dis-én-tân'gle, *v. a.* to unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another, to evolve, to unravel, to free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty, to extricate, disengage, separate, disembarass, disembroil.
 Dis-én-tân'gl'ed, *p.* unravelled, separated, disengaged, disembroiled; *with* from.
 Dis-én-tân'gle-mént, *s.* the act of disentangling, disembarassment, extrication.
 † Dis-én-tèrré', *v. a.* (dis and Fr. enterrer) to unbury, to take out of the grave. *Brown.*
 Dis-én-thrâl', *v. a.* to emancipate, set free, restore to liberty, rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*
 Dis-én-throne', *v. a.* to DETHRONE. *Milton.*
 Dis-én-trânce', *v. a.* to awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
 Dis-éf-pôûsé', *v. a.* to separate after faith has been plighted, to divorce. *Milton.*
 Dis-éf-tē'm', *v. a.* to regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt. *Chapman.*
 Dis-éf-tē'm', *s.* slight regard, disesteem, a disregard more moderate than contempt.
 Dis-éf-ti-mâ'tion, *s.* (dis and Lat. estimatio) disrespect, disesteem. *Johnson.*
 Dis-fâ'vôûr, *s.* discountenance, unpropitious regard, unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance; a state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness, a state in which one is not favoured; † want of beauty. *Johnson.*

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Dis-fâ'vôûr, *v. a.* to discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.
 Dis-fig-u-râ'tion, *s.* (disfigure) the act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured, disfigurement, defacement, DEFORMITY. *Johnson.*
 Dis-figure', *v. a.* to change any thing to a worse form, to disguise (*Dryden*); to mangle, to deface, to DEFORM.
 Dis-figure-mént, *s.* defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse state, disfiguration, DEFORMITY. *Suckling.*
 Dis-fôr'êst, *v. a.* to DISAFFOREST, to reduce forest land to common land.
 Dis-frân'chîse, *v. a.* to deprive of privileges or immunities.
 Dis-frân'chîse-mént, *s.* the act of depriving of privileges or immunities, disfranchisement. *Johnson.*
 Dis-fûr'nîsh, *v. a.* to unfurnish, to strip, to deprive of furniture or necessities. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-gâr'nîsh, *v. a.* to ungarnish, to strip of ornaments; to disarm, to take guns from a fortress.
 Dis-glô'ri-fy, *v. a.* to deprive of glory, to treat with indignity. *Milton.*
 Dis-gôrge', *v. a.* (Fr. dégorger) to discharge by the mouth, to spew out, to vomit; to pour out with violence. *Shakespeare and Milton.*
 DISGRACE', Dis-grâce', *s.* state of being out of favour, displeasure, disfavour, discountenance; state of shame, state of ignominy, dispraise, discredit, disvaluation, disreputation, disparagement, dishonour, scandal, blot, stain, odium, infamy, opprobrium, public reproach; cause of shame. *Baynard.*
 DISGRACE', Dis-grâce', *v. a.* to bring reproach on, to shame, to attain, to scandalize, degrade, stain, distain, disparage, discredit, defame, to dishonour, as an agent; to bring to shame, as a cause; as, his ignorance disgraced him;—to put to shame; to put out of favour; as, the minister was disgraced.
 Dis-grâce'fûl, *a.* REPROACHFUL, shameful, ignominious, procuring shame.
 Dis-grâce'fûl-ly, *ad.* ignominiously; in disgrace; with indignity.
 Dis-grâce'fûl-néss, *s.* (disgraceful) REPROACH, ignominy, scandalousness, REPROACHFULNESS.
 Dis-grâ'cér, *s.* (disgrace) one who exposes to shame, one who causes ignominy.
 Dis-grâ'cious, *a.* unpleasing. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-gûîse, *v. a.* (dis and guise) to conceal by an unusual dress (*Shak.*); to hide by a counterfeit appearance, to cloak by a false shew; as, he disguised his anger;—to DISFIGURE, to change the form (*Pope*): † to deform by liquor. *Spec.*
 Dis-gûîse', *s.* a dress contrived to conceal the person who wears it, disguisement; a false appearance, counterfeit shew: † disorder by drink. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-gûîs'mént, *s.* dress of concealment. *Wotton.*
 Dis-gûîs'ér, *s.* (disguise) one who puts on a disguise; one who conceals another by disguise; one who disfigures.
 DISGUST', Dis-gûst', *s.* (Fr. dégoût) aversion of the palate from any thing, distaste, disrelish, bad taste, nauseousness, dislike of the palate, nausea; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived, dislike, displeasure, displacement, any thing unpleasing.
 DISGUST', Dis-gûst', *v. a.* (Fr. dégouter) to raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste, disrelish,

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dislike, loathe, nauseate, want a taste of, reject with disgust; to pique, disoblige, displease, OFFEND, strike with dislike; *with* at or with; —to produce aversion; *with* from. *Swift.*
 Dis-gùt'fùl, *a.* NAUSEOUS, causing aversion.
 Dish, *s.* (Sax. *dife*) a broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food. *Shak.*
 Dish, *v. a.* to serve in a dish, to send up to table. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
 Dish'wâsh-ér, *s.* the name of a bird.
 Dis-ha-billé, *a.* (Fr. *deshabillé*) undressed, loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*
 † Dis-hâb'it, *v. a.* to throw out of place, to drive from their habitation. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Dis-hâ'mo-ny, *s.* discord, dissonance, contrariety to harmony. *Johnson.*
 Dish'clôut, *s.* a cloth to wash dishes with.
 Dis-heart'en, *v. a.* to DEJECT, to discourage, to DISPIRIT, to terrify, to depress. *Milton.*
 Dis-hér'i-son, *s.* (a *law term*) disinherison, the act of debarring from inheritance.
 Dis-hér'it, *v. a.* (dis and inherit) to disinherit, or cut off from hereditary succession.
 Dishev'el, *v. a.* (Fr. *décheveler*, *pron.* *dish-shév'el*) to spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head: used principally in the *passive participle*. *Dryd.*
 Dish'ing, *a.* (a *cant term* among artificers, from *dish*) concave, hollow. *Mortimer.*
 Dis-hôn'êst, *a.* void of faith, void of probity, FRAUDULENT; faithless, PERFIDIOUS; unchaste, LEWD (*Shak.*); disgraced, dishonoured. *Dryden.*
 Dis-hôn'êst-ly, *ad.* without faith, without probity; fraudulently; lewdly. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 Dis-bôn'ês-ty, *s.* want of probity, violation of trust, FRAUDULENCE; faithlessness, PERFIDIOUSNESS; incontinence, LEWDNESS. *Shak.*
 Dis-bôn'ôur, *s.* REPROACH, ignominy, DISGRACE (*Shakespeare's Macbeth*); reproach uttered, report of infamy, CENSURE. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-bôn'ôur, *v. a.* to DISGRACE, to bring shame on, to blast with infamy; to POLLUTE, to violate chastity; to treat with indignity. *Dryd.*
 Dis-bôn'ôur-a-ble, *a.* REPROACHFUL, shameful, ignominious (*Daniel*); being in a state of neglect or disesteem. *Ecclus.*
 Dis-bôn'ôur-a-ble-nêss, *s.* REPROACHFULNESS. *Scott.*
 Dis-bôn'ôur-ér, *s.* one who treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity, a POLLUTER.
 Dis-hörn', *v. a.* to strip of horns. *Shak.*
 Dis-bû'môur, *s.* ill-humour, uneasy state of mind, PEEVISHNESS. *Spectator.*
 Dis-im-prôv'e'mênt, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state, deterioration, the contrary to melioration, the contrary to improvement. *Norris.*
 Dis-in-câr'ce-rate, *v. a.* to set at liberty, to enlarge, to free from prison.
 Dis-in-clî-nâ'tion, *s.* want of inclination, UNWILLINGNESS; want of affection, slight dislike, ill-will not heightened to aversion.
 Dis-in-clî-né, *v. a.* to produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to fill with discontent, to alienate affection from.
 Dis-in-ge-nûi-ty, *s.* (disingenuous) meanness of artifice, unfairness. *Clarendon.*
 Dis-in-gên'u-ôis, *a.* unfair, meanly artful, vitiously subtle, sly, cunning, illiberal, crafty, unbecoming a gentleman.

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Dis-in-gên'u-ôis-ly, *ad.* in a disingenuous manner.
 Dis-in-gên'u-ôis-nêss, *s.* (disingenuous) mean subtilty, low craft, UNFAIRNESS.
 Dis-in-hér'i-son, *s.* (disinherit) disherison, the act of cutting off from any hereditary succession, the act of disinheriting; the state of being cut off from an hereditary right.
 Dis-in-hér'it, *v. a.* to disherit, to cut off from an hereditary right, to deprive or debar from an inheritance.
 Dis-in-tér', *v. a.* to unbury, to take as out of the grave. *Addison.*
 Dis-in'tér-ès-séd, *a.* (dis and Fr. *interesse*, nearly obsolete) disinterested, impartial. *Dryden.*
 Dis-in'tér-ès-s-mênt, *s.* (dis and Fr. *intéressement*, nearly obsolete) disinterestedness. *Prior.*
 Dis-in'tér-êst, *s.* what is contrary to one's wish or prosperity, prejudicialness, INJURY, that which any one is concerned to prevent (*Glanville*); indifference to profit, superiority to private advantage, or private view, impartiality.
 Dis-in'tér-êst-éd, *a.* superiour to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; not biased by particular views, impartial.
 Dis-in-vî'te, *v. a.* to retract an invitation. *Johnson.*
 Dis-jôin', *v. a.* to SEPARATE, to part from each other, to funder, to disunite. *Milton.*
 Dis-jôint', *v. a.* to luxate, to dislocate, to put out of joint, to break at junctures, to dismember, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to break in pieces, to dilaniate (*Watts*); to carve a fowl; to make incoherent, to break the relation between the parts.
 Dis-jôint', *v. n.* to fall to pieces.
 Dis-jûnct', *a.* (Lat. *disjunctus*) disjoined, separated, divided, parted.
 Dis-jûnct'ion, *s.* (Lat. *disjunctio*) separation, disunion, parting, discontinuance. *South.*
 Dis-jûnct'ive, *a.* (Lat. *disjunctivus*) incapable of union (*Greco*); that marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him*;—having disjunctive particles.
 Dis-jûnct'ive-ly, *ad.* distinctly, separately.
 Disk, *s.* (Lat. *discus*) the face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye; a circular piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit, a discus.
 Dis-kind'nêss, *s.* want of kindness, want of affection, want of benevolence; INJURY, detriment, ill turn, act of malignity. *Wootton.*
 Dis-like', *s.* disinclination, distaste, absence of affection, the contrary to fondness. *Shak.*
 Dis-like', *v. a.* to disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 † Dis-lî'ken, *v. a.* to make unlike. *Shak.*
 Dis-like'nêss, *s.* DISSIMILITUDE, not resemblance, unlikeness. *Locke.*
 Dis-lî'kér, *s.* a disapprover, one not pleased.
 Dis-lîmb', *v. a.* to dilaniate, to tear limb from limb. *Johnson.*
 Dis-lîmb', *v. a.* to unpaint, to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-lo-cate, *v. a.* (dis and Lat. *locus* a place) to put out of the proper place (*Woodward*); to luxate, disjoint, put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*
 Dis-lo-câ'tion, *s.* the act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a luxation, a violent pressure of a bone out of its socket, or correspondent part, a joint put out. *Greco.*

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Dis-lodge', *v. a.* to remove from a place, to remove from a habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

Dis-lodge', *v. n.* to go away to another place.

Dis-lōy'āl, *a.* not true to allegiance, faithless, treacherous, false to a sovereign, disobedient (*Milton*); †dishonest, **PERFIDIOUS** (*Shakespeare's Othello*); †not true to the marriage bed (*Shak.*); †false in love, not constant.

Dis-lōy'āl-ly, *ad.* not faithfully, treacherously, disobediently.

Dis-lōy'āl-ty, *s.* (disloyal) faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, disaffection, disobedience, want of fidelity to the sovereign: †want of fidelity in love. *Shakespeare.*

DISMAL, **Dis'māl**, *a.* (Lat. dies malus, *an evil day*) **SORROWFUL**, lamentable, doleful, dole-some, unhappy, melancholy, lonesome, uncomfortable; dire, direful, horrid, dreary, gloomy.

Dis'māl-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, uncomfortably, horribly, gloomily.

DISMALNESS, **Dis'māl-nēss**, *s.* (dismal) the state of being dismal, gloom, gloominess, dreariness, melancholy, horror, dolefulness, dole-someness, sadness, sorrow, sorrowfulness.

Dis-mān'tle, *v. a.* to deprive of a dress, to strip, to **DENUDE**; to loose, to throw off a dress, to throw open (*Shak.*); to strip a fort or town of its outworks; to break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

Dis-māsk', *v. a.* to divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-māy', *v. a.* (Span. dismayar) to **TERRIFY**, affright, appal; to depress, deject, **DISPIRIT**.

Dis-māy', *s.* (Span. dismayo) fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind, fear impressed.

Dis-māy'ēd-nēss, *s.* dejection of courage, †dispiritedness, want of vigour.

Dime, *s.* (French) the tenth part, tithe. *Ayliffe.*

Dis-mēm'bér, *v. a.* to divide member from member, to disjoint; to cut in pieces. *Shak.*

Dis-miss', *v. a.* (Lat. dimitto, dimissus) to despatch, to send away, to break up an assembly; to **DISCARD**, to divest of an office.

Dis-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. dimissio) despatch, act of sending away; an honourable discharge from an office or employment (*Milt. Agonistes*); deprivation, discharge, obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-mōrt'gage, *v. a.* to redeem from mortgage.

Dis-mōūt', *v. a.* to throw off a horse; to throw from any elevation or place of honour; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

Dis-mōūt', *v. n.* to alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

Dis-nāt'u-rāl-ize, *v. a.* to make alien, to alienate, to estrange, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

†**Dis-nāt'ur-ēd**, *a.* unnatural, wanting natural tenderness or affection. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-o-bē'di-ēnce, *s.* violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty to superiors; in-compliance. *Blackmore.*

Dis-o-bē'di-ēnt, *a.* not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition; undutiful, undutious.

Dis-o-bēy', *v. a.* to break commands, or transgress prohibitions.

Dis-ōb-li-gā-tion, *s.* offence, cause of disgust; **INCIVILITY**, displacency.

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Dis-o-blig'e', *v. a.* to offend, to pique, to displease, to disgust, to give offence to. *A term by which offence is tenderly expressed. Johnson.*

Dis-o-blig'ing, *p. a.* disgusting, unpleasing, uncivil, **OFFENSIVE**. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dis-o-blig'ing-ly, *ad.* in a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

Dis-o-blig'ing-nēss, *s.* **OFFENSIVENESS**, readiness to disgust, want of civility.

Dis-ōrb'ēd, *a.* thrown out of the proper orbit. *Sb.*

DISORDER, **Dis-ōr'dér**, *s.* want of regular disposition, irregularity, derangement, deraignment, disarray, flutter, confusion, disorderedness, immethodical distribution; disturbance, bustle, **TUMULT**; neglect of rule, **IRREGULARITY**; breach of laws, violation of standing institution; breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health, sickness, distemper, **DISEASE**; discomposure of mind; derangement of intellects; perturbation, turbulence of passions.

Dis-ōr'dér, *v. a.* to throw into confusion, to put out of method, to confound, confuse, ruffle, **DERANGE**; to make sick, to **DISEASE**, to disturb the body; as, my dinner *disorders* me;—to discompose, to disturb the mind; to turn out of holy orders, to depose, to strip of ecclesiastical vestments. *Dryden.*

Dis-ōr'dér-ēd, *a.* disorderly, irregular, vitious, loose, **LEWD**, debauched, unrestrained in behaviour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Dis-ōr'dér-ēd-nēss, *s.* **IRREGULARITY**, want of order, confusion, **DISORDER**. *Knolles.*

Dis-ōr'dér-ly, *a.* **IRREGULAR**, immethodical, confused, without proper distribution; irregular, **TUMULTUOUS**; lawless, contrary to law; inordinate, contrary to the rules of life, vitious, loose, **LEWD**. *Hayward.*

Dis-ōr'dér-ly, *ad.* without rule, without method, irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately. *2 Thessalonians.*

Dis-ōr'di-nate, *a.* not living by the rules of virtue, inordinate, vitious, **LEWD**. *Milton.*

Dis-ōr'di-nate-ly, *ad.* inordinately, vitiously.

Dis-ōr'i-ēn-ta-tēd, *a.* (dis and orient) turned from the east, turned from the right direction, thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

Dis-ōw'n', *v. a.* to **DENY**, not to allow; to abnegate, to renounce. *Swift.*

†**Dis-pānd'**, *v. a.* (Lat. dispando) to display, to spread abroad. *Johnson.*

†**Dis-pān'sion**, *s.* (Lat. dispanfus) the act of displaying, the act of spreading, diffusion, dilatation. *Johnson.*

Dis-pār'age, *v. a.* (Lat. dispar *unequal*) to marry any one to another of inferior condition; to match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by a comparison with something of less value, to detract, to derogate; to treat with contempt, to mock, to flout, to reproach (*Milton's Paradise Lost*); to bring reproach upon, to be the cause of disgrace. *Atterbury.*

Dis-pār'age-mēt, *s.* injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; **REPROACH**, disgrace, degradation, indignity; *in law*, matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency; *with* to before the person or thing *disparaged*.

Dis-pār'a-ger, *s.* (disparage) one who disgraces; one who treats with indignity; one who contrives an unequal match.

Dis-pār'i-tes, *s. pl.* (in logic, Lat. disparata) things

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to unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Dis-pär'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *dispar*) inequality; difference of degree either of rank or excellence; **DISSIMILITUDE**, unlikeness, disproportion.

Dis-pärk', *v. a.* to throw open a park, to set at large, to release from enclosure.

Dis-pärt', *v. a.* to divide in two, to **SEPARATE**; to break, to burst, to rive.

Dis-päs'sion, *s.* freedom from mental perturbation, exemption from passion.

Dis-päs'sion-ate, *a.* **CALM**, cool, serene, impartial, moderate, temperate.

Dis-päs'sion-ate-ly, *ad.* coolly, temperately.

Dis-pěl', *v. a.* (Lat. *dispello*) to drive by scattering, to scatter, dissipate, **DISPERSE**.

Dis-pënd', *v. a.* (Lat. *dispendo*) to expend. *Sp.*

Dis-pén'sate, *v. a.* (Lat. *dispenso*) to deal out, to dispense, to **DISTRIBUTE**. *Johnson.*

Dis-pén'sa-ry, *s.* (dispense) the place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*

Dis-pén-sä'tion, *s.* (Lat. *dispensatio*) distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of providence, distribution of good and evil; an exemption from some law, a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

Dis-pén-sä'tör, *s.* (Lat.) one employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor, a dispenser.

Dis-pén'sä-to-ry, *s.* (dispense) a book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopeia.

Dis-pén'se', *v. a.* (Fr. *dispenser*) to deal out, to administer, to dispense, dispose of, distribute, bestow, or manage; to make up a medicine.

Dis-pén'se', *v. n.* to allow, to exempt, to excuse, to grant dispensation for, to free from the obligation of a law; *with* with (*used before things*); as, "I could not *dispense with* it;" that is, I could not do without it;—"I can *dispense with* your services;" that is, I can do without them.

To dispense with, (*used ungrammatically before persons*) to set free from an obligation; as, "I could not *dispense with* MYSELF from making a voyage to Caprea." *Addison on Italy.*

To dispense with, to obtain a dispensation from, to come to agreement with; as, "Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me? Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath?" *Shak.*

The above structure is *irregular*, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent. *Johnson.*

Dis-pén'se', *s.* dispensation, exemption. *Milton.*

Dis-pén'sér, *s.* one who dispenses, one who deals out any thing, a dispensator, a distributor.

Dis-pē'ple, *v. a.* to depopulate, to **DESOLATE**.

Dis-pē'plér, *s.* a **DEPOPULATOR**. *Gay.*

Dis-pérge', *v. a.* (Lat. *dispergo*) to sprinkle, to scatter. *Shakespeare.*

DISPERSE', **Dis-pérse'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *dispergo*, *dispersus*) to scatter, to strew, to shed, to spread widely, to diffuse, dissipate, dispel, drive to different parts: to deal about, to distribute. *Bacon.*

Dis-pér'séd-ly, *ad.* in a dispersed manner; separately.

Dis-pér'séd-néss, *s.* the state of being dispersed, **DISPERSION**.

Dis-pér'sé-néss, *s.* (disperse) **DISPERSION**; thinness scatteredness. *Brerewood.*

Dis-pér'sér, *s.* a scatterer, a spreader.

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DISPER'SION, **Dis-pér'sion**, *s.* (Lat. *dispersio*) the act of scattering or spreading, the state of being scattered, diffusion, dispersedness; dispersedness, thinness, scatteredness.

DISPIR'IT, **Dis-pir'it**, *v. a.* to discourage, deject, depress, hyp, damp, blank, cow, craven, flatten, dishearten, disanimate, to intimidate, daunt, fright, frighten, terrify, strike with fear; to flatten, to exhaust the spirits, to oppress the constitution of the body. *Collier.*

Dis-pir'it-éd-néss, *s.* want of vigour, or vivacity, dismayedness, dejection of courage. *Johnson.*

Dis-pläce', *v. a.* to **DERANGE**, to put out of place; to place in another situation; as, the chessmen are *displaced*;—to put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity, to dismiss, to **DISCARD**: † to disorder. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-pläcén-cy, *s.* (Lat. *displicentia*) **INCIVILITY**; disobedience, disgust, offence, any thing unpleasing. *Decay of Piety.*

Dis-plänt', *v. a.* to remove a plant; to drive a people from a place in which they have fixed their residence. *Bacon.*

Dis-plän-tä'tion, *s.* (*dis* and Lat. *plantatio*) the removal of a plant; the ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

Dis-pläy', *v. a.* (Fr. *déployer*) to spread wide (*Fairy Queen*); to shew, to exhibit to the sight or mind: to set ostentatiously to view (*Shak.*); to talk without restraint (*Shak.*); to carve, to cut up. *Spectator.*

Dis-pläy', *s.* an exhibition of any thing to view, a spectacle, a show. *Glanville.*

Dis-pléas'ant, *a.* unpleasant, unpleasing, **OFFENSIVE**. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Dis-pléase', *v. a.* to **OFFEND**, to make angry.

Dis-pléase', *v. n.* to disgust, to raise aversion. *Bac.*

Dis-pléas'ing-néss, *s.* (displeasing) **OFFENSIVENESS**, quality of offending. *Locke.*

Displeas'ure, *s.* (displeasure, *pron.* *dis-plézh'ure*) uneasiness, pain received (*Locke*); **OFFENCE**, pain given; **ANGER**, indignation. *Hooker.*

Dis-plōde', *v. a.* (Lat. *displodo*) to disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence. *Milton.*

Dis-plō'sion, *s.* (Lat. *displonus*) the act of exploding, an **EXPLOSION**, a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence. *Milton.*

Dis-pört', *s.* play, sport, **DIVERSION**.

Dis-pört', *v. a.* to **DIVERT**, to amuse. *Shak.*

Dis-pört', *v. n.* to play, to frolic, to **WANTON**.

Dis-pō'sa-ble, *a.* (dispose) applicable to any purpose; that may be sold, given away, or put into the hands of another.

Dis-pō'säl, *s.* (dispose) the act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, dispensation, disposition, disposal, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing (*Atterbury*); government, conduct, **MANAGEMENT** (*Locke*); establishment in a new state, dismissal into new hands. *Tatler.*

Dis-pō'se', *v. a.* (Fr. *disposer*) to employ to various purposes, to diffuse (*Prior*); to give, to place, to bestow (*Shak.*); to turn to any particular end or consequence (*Dryden*); to adapt, to form to any purpose; to frame the mind, to incline, to give a propension; *with* to;—to make fit; *with* for;—to regulate, to adjust. *Dryden.*

To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any other person or thing (*Swift*);—to put into the hands of another (*Tatler*);—to give away by authority (*Waller*);—to **MANAGE**, to direct (*Proverbs*);—to conduct, to

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behave (*Bacon*);—to place in any condition (*Dryden*);—to put away by any means. *Burnet*.
 Dis-pōse', *v. n.* (*obsolete*) to bargain, make terms. *Shakespeare*.

Dis-pōse', *s.* power, management, disposal; *with* at or to (*Shak.*);—distribution, act of government, dispensation (*Milton*);—† disposition, cast of behaviour, cast of mind. *Shakespeare*.

Dis-pōser', *s.* distributor, giver, bestower; regulator, director, manager, governor; one who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases. *Prior*.

Dis-po-si-tion, *s.* (*Lat. dispositio*) collocation, order, method, distribution, dispensation, disposal, MANAGEMENT, power of disposal; natural fitness, quality, aptitude, aptness; frame, composure, make, genius, faculty, proneness, propension of mind, inclination, mood, cue, temper of mind; TENDENCY to any act or state; affection of kindness or ill will (*Swift*); predominant inclination (*Pope*); † assortment, adjustment of external circumstances. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

Dis-pōsi-tive, *a.* (dispose) that implies disposal of any property, decretive. *Ayliffe*.

Dis-pōsi-tive-ly, *ad.* in a dispositive manner; respecting individuals, distributively. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Dis-pōs-sess', *v. a.* to put out of possession, to deprive, evict, dis seize; *with* of.

Dispo-sure, *s.* (dispose; *pron.* dis-pōzhure) disposal, power, government, MANAGEMENT, state, posture. *Wotton*.

Dis-praise', *s.* dishonour, blame, CENSURE.

Dis-praise', *v. a.* to blame, condemn, CENSURE.

Dis-prais'er, *s.* a blamer, censurer. *Johnson*.

Dis-prais-ing-ly, *ad.* with blame, or censure.

Dis-spread', *v. a.* to spread different ways.

† Dis-pro-fit, *s.* loss, damage, detriment. *John*.

Dis-prob', *s.* CONFUTATION, conviction of error or falsehood. *Atterbury*.

Dis-pro-por-tion, *s.* unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing to another, want of symmetry, disparity.

Dis-pro-por-tion, *v. a.* to mismatch, to join things unsuitably in form or quantity, to join unfitly.

Dis-pro-por-tion-a-ble, *a.* DISPROPORTIONAL.

Dis-pro-por-tion-a-ble-nēss, *s.* unsuitableness to something else.

Dis-pro-por-tion-a-bly, *ad.* unsuitably.

Dis-pro-por-tion-āl, *a.* (disproportion) disproportionate, unsuitable in form or quantity to something else, unsymmetrical, not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Dis-pro-por-tion-ate, *a.* (disproportion) unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else in form, bulk, or value.

Dis-pro-por-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* unsymmetrically.

Dis-pro-por-tion-ate-nēss, *s.* unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

Dis-prove', *v. a.* to refute, to confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood; to convict of a practice of error, to disprove, to disallow. *Hooker*.

Dis-pro-ver', *s.* one who confutes.

Dis-pūn'ish-a-ble, *a.* not punishable, without penal restraint. *Swift*.

Dis-pū-ta-ble, *a.* (dispute) liable to contest, CONTESTABLE, moot, debatable, controvertible.

DISPUTANT, Dis-pu-tant, *s.* a controvertist, debater, disputer, wrangler, arguer, reasoner.

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Dis-pu-tā-tion, *s.* (*Lat. disputatio*) the skill of controversy, ARGUMENTATION; controversy, argumental contest. *Sidney*.

Dis-pu-tā-tious, *a.* (dispute) cavilling, controversial, captious, inclined to dispute.

Dis-pū-ta-tive, *a.* (dispute) disposed to debate, argumentative, ARGUMENTAL.

Dis-pūte', *v. n.* (*Lat. disputo*) to contend by argument, to ARGUE; *with* for and against.

Dis-pūte', *v. a.* to CONTEST, to contend for, whether by words or actions; to question, to reason about (*Dryden*); † to discuss, to think on.

DISPUTE', Dis-pūte', *s.* contest, controversy, argument, argumentation, ratiocination, disputation, debate, debatement, argumental contention; disagreement, difference, discord, odds, jar, wrangle, misunderstanding.

† Dis-pūte-less, *a.* undisputed, uncontrovertible.

Dis-pūter', *s.* a DISPUTANT; one given to argument and opposition.

Dis-quā-lif-i-cā-tion, *s.* (disqualify) that which disqualifies, or makes unfit.

Dis-quā-lif-y, *v. a.* to make unfit, to unqualify, to incapacitate, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; *with* of;—to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction, to disable, to except from any grant; *with* from. *Swift*.

† Dis-quān'ti-ty, *v. a.* (*obsolete*) to lessen, to diminish. *Shakespeare*.

Dis-quēt', *s.* UNEASINESS, restlessness, want of tranquillity, vexation, disturbance.

Dis-quēt', *a.* UNEASY, restless, unquiet.

Dis-quēt', *v. a.* to VEX, fret, disturb, harass, make uneasy, deprive of tranquillity.

Dis-quēt-er, *s.* a disturber, a harasser.

Dis-quēt-ly, *ad.* without rest, uneasily, anxiously, without calmness.

Dis-quēt-nēss, *s.* (disquiet) UNEASINESS, restlessness, anxiety, disturbance.

Dis-quē-tude, *s.* (disquiet) UNEASINESS, anxiety, disturbance, want of tranquillity.

Dis-quī-si-tion, *s.* (*Lat. disquisitio*) disputative inquiry, EXAMINATION. *Arbutnot*.

† Dis-rānk', *v. a.* to degrade from his rank.

Dis-re-gārd', *s.* slight notice, neglect, instance of inattention, CONTEMPT.

Dis-re-gārd', *v. a.* to slight, neglect, CONTEMN.

Dis-re-gārd'fūl, *a.* negligent, CONTEMPTUOUS.

Dis-re-gārd'fūl-ly, *ad.* contemptuously.

Dis-rēlish, *s.* bad taste, DISGUST; dislike of the palate; squeamishness. *Locke*.

Dis-rēlish, *v. a.* to make nauseous, to infect with an unpleasant taste (*Milton*); to dislike, disgust, want a taste of.

Dis-rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* (disrepute) dishonourable, disgraceful, REPROACHFUL.

Dis-rēp-u-tā-tion, *s.* DISGRACE, dishonour, ignominy, loss of reputation.

Dis-re-pūte', *s.* ill character, dishonour; want of reputation. *South*.

Dis-re-spēct', *s.* INCIVILITY; want of respect, want of reverence, irreverence. *Clarendon*.

Dis-re-spēct'fūl, *a.* UNCIVIL; irreverent.

Dis-re-spēct'fūl-ly, *ad.* uncivilly; irreverently.

Dis-re-spēct'fūl-nēss, *s.* INCIVILITY, an act of rudeness; want of respect.

Dis-rōb', *v. a.* to UNDESS, uncover; strip.

Dis-rūp-tion, *s.* (*Lat. disruptio*) the act of breaking asunder; rent, BREACH.

Dis-sāt-is-fā-tion, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied, discontent, discontentment, want of something to complete the wish.

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Dif-săt-is-făc'to-rî-něs, *s.* (dissatisfactory) inability to give content.
Dif-săt-is-făc'to-ry, *a.* (dissatisfy) unable to give content or satisfaction.
Dif-săt'is-fi-ěd, *p.* discontented; *with* with.
Dif-săt'is-fy, *v. a.* to discontent, to displease (*Collier*); to fail to please, to offend by the want of something requisite. *Locke.*
Dif-sěct, *v. a.* (Lat. disseco) to divide anatomically; to divide and examine a literary work minutely. *Atterbury.*
Dif-sěc'tion, *s.* (Lat. dissectio) the act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy; nice examination. *Granville.*
Dif-sěi'sin, *s.* (a law term) the act of dispossessing a man unlawfully of his land, tenement, or other immoveable right.
Dif-sěize, *v. a.* (Fr. déshabir) to DISPOSSESS, to deprive of property. It is commonly used of a legal act. *Locke.*
Dif-sěi'zör, *s.* he who dispossesses another.
DISSEM'BLE, **Dif-sěm'ble**, *v. a.* (old Fr. dissembler) to hide, cover, or cloak under false appearance, to conceal, to pretend that not to be which really is (*Hayward*); to simulate, to pretend that to be which is not (This is not the true signification. *Johnson*). *Shak. Prior.*
Dif-sěm'ble, *v. n.* to play the hypocrite, to use false professions; to wheedle.
Dif-sěm'blér, *s.* a HYPOCRITE, one who conceals his true disposition.
Dif-sěm'bling-ly, *ad.* (dissemble) hypocritically, with dissimulation.
Dif-sěm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. dissemino) to scatter as seed, to sow, to spread every way. *Atterb.*
Dif-sěm-i-nă'tion, *s.* (Lat. disseminatio) the act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.
Dif-sěm'i-na-tör, *s.* (Lat.) he who scatters, a sower, scatterer, spreader.
Dif-sěn'sion, *s.* (Lat. dissensio) disagreement, misunderstanding, breach of union; strife, quarrel, CONTENTION.
Dif-sěn'sious, *a.* CONTENTIOUS, disposed to discord, factious, quarrelsome.
Dif-sěnt, *v. n.* (Lat. dissentio) to disagree in opinion, to think in a contrary manner; to differ, to be of a contrary nature (*Hooker*); to differ from the established church. *Hudib.*
Dif-sěnt, *s.* disagreement, difference of opinion, contrariety of sentiment; declaration of difference of opinion.
Dif-sěn-tă-ne-ous, *a.* (dissent) disagreeing, contrary, INCONSISTENT.
Dif-sěnt'ér, *s.* one who disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.
Dif-sěr-tă'tion, *s.* (Lat. dissertatio) a discourse, disquisition, tract, treatise.
Dif-sěrvé, *v. a.* to INJURE, to do injury to, to mischief, to damage, to hurt, to harm.
Dif-sěrv'ice, *s.* INJURY, mischief, ill turn.
Dif-sěrv'ice-a-ble, *a.* INJURIOUS, hurtful.
Dif-sěrv'ice-a-ble-něs, *s.* INJURIOUSNESS, injury, harm, hurt, mischief, damage.
Dif-sět'tle, *v. a.* to unsettle, to unfix.
† Dif-sěv'ér, *v. a.* to sever, to SEPARATE.
Dif-sil'i-ěnce, *s.* (Lat. dissilio) the act of starting asunder, dissilition.
Dif-sil'i-ěnt, *a.* (Lat. dissiliens) starting asunder, bursting in two.
Dif-sil'i-tion, *s.* (Lat. dissilio) dissilience, the act

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of bursting in two, the act of starting different ways.
DISSIM'ILAR, **Dif-sim'i-lăr**, *a.* unlike, different, difform, heterogeneous, heterogeneal, unconforn, not analogous.
Dif-sim-i-lăr'i-ty, *s.* unlikeness, heterogeneoufness, DISSIMILITUDE.
DISSIMILITUDE, **Dif-sim'i-lăr'i-tude**, *s.* (Lat. dissimilitudo) unlikeness, dissimilitude, want of resemblance, dissimilarity, heterogeneity, heterogeneoufness, difference, difformity.
DISSIMULATION, **Dif-sim-u-lă'tion**, *s.* (Lat. dissimulatio) the act of dissembling, hypocrisy, fallacious appearance, false pretensions.
Dif-si-pa-ble, *a.* (dissipate) easily scattered, liable to dispersion. *Bacon.*
Dif-si-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. dissipatus) to DISPERSE, to scatter every way; to scatter the attention (*Savage's Life*); to squander, to spend a fortune.
Dif-si-pă'tion, *s.* (Lat. dissipatio) the act of dispersing, PRODIGALITY; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention. *Swift.*
Dif-si-ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. dissocio, *pron.* dis-sō'shi-ate) to separate, part, disunite. *Boyle.*
DISSOLVABLE, **Dif-söl'va-ble**, *a.* (dissolve) capable of dissolution, liable to perish by dissolution, liable to be melted, soluble, liquable, dissoluble, colliquable, liquefiable, having one part separable from another, by heat or moisture.
Dif-so-lu-bil'i-ty, *s.* (dissoluble) liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture, capacity of being dissolved or melted, liqueficiency, FUSIBILITY.
Dif-so-lu-ble, *a.* (Lat. dissolubilis) capable of dissolution or separation, DISSOLVABLE, liquefiable, separable from another by heat or moisture.
DISSOLVE, **Dif-söl've**, *v. a.* (Lat. dissolvo) to destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture, to melt, fuse, flux, flow, deliquate, colliquate, liquefy, discandy; to break, to disunite in any manner (*2 Peter*); to loose, to break the ties of any thing (*Milton*); to separate persons united; as, to dissolve a league;—to break up assemblies (*Bacon*); † to solve, to clear (*Daniel*); to break an enchantment (*Milton*); to be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*
DISSOLVE, **Dif-söl've**, *v. n.* to melt, fuse, flow, liquefy, deliquate, liquefy, to be melted, to grow liquid, to be liquified; to melt away in pleasures; to sink away, to fall to nothing.
Dif-söl'vent, *a.* (dissolve) having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*
Dif-söl'vent, *s.* that which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing, a dissolver. *Arbutnot.*
Dif-söl'ver, *s.* (dissolve) a dissolvent.
Dif-söl'vi-ble, *a.* (dissolve) DISSOLVABLE.
Dif-so-lute, *a.* (Lat. dissolutus) loose, disorderly, rakish, wild, difordinate, uncurbed, unrestrained, dissolved in pleasures, luxurious, debauched, wanton, LEWD.
Dif-so-lute-ly, *ad.* loosely, without restraint, in debauchery, lewdly.
Dif-so-lute-něs, *s.* (dissolute), looseness, laxity of manners, rakishness, profligacy, inordinateness, unruliness, unrestrainedness, libertinism, licentiousness, debauchery, wantonness, LEWDNESS.
Dif-so-lū'tion, *s.* (Lat. dissolutio) the act of li-

quefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; the state of melting away, colliquation, LIQUEFACTION; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; the substance formed by the dissolving of any body; breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united (*South*); the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners, laxity, remissness, dissipation, (*South*); death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements (*Raleigh*); DESTRUCTION. *Hooker.*

Dis'so-nānce, *s.* (French) a mixture of harsh, unpleasing, inharmonious sounds, unsuitableness of one sound to another, discord, disharmony. *Milton.*

Dis'so-nānt, *a.* (Lat. *dissonans*) harsh, INHARMONIOUS; disagreeing, incongruous; *with* from, and, *less* properly to.

Dis-suād', *v. a.* (Lat. *dissuadeo*) to dehort, to divert by reason or importunity from any thing; to represent any thing as unfit or dangerous. *Milton.*

Dis-suād'er, *s.* one who dissuades.

Dis-suād'ed, *p.* diverted from any thing by reason or importunity; *with* from.

Dis-suā'sion, *s.* (Lat. *dissuasio*) urgency of reason or importunity against any thing, dehortation.

Dis-suā'sive, *a.* (dissuade) dehortatory, tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

Dis-sylla-ble, *s.* (Gr. *δισύλλαβος*) a word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

Dis-tāff, *s.* (Sax. *distaf*) the staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning: *figuratively*, the female sex. *Horvel.*

Dis-tāin', *v. a.* to STAIN, to tinge with an adventitious colour; to blot, DISGRACE, fully with infamy. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-tānce, *s.* (French) space in length between any two things or beings, length, elongation; farness, remoteness in place (*Addison*); the space kept between two antagonists in fencing (*Shak.*); contrariety, opposition (*Sb. Macbeth*); space marked upon the course where horses run; space of time (*Prior*); remoteness in time, either past or future (*Tillotson*); ideal disjunction, mental separation (*Locke*); respect, distant behaviour (*Dryden*); retraction of kindness, reserve, alienation. *Milton.*

Dis-tānce, *v. a.* to place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind in a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority. *Gay.*

Dis-tānt, *a.* (Lat. *distans*) remote in place, far, not near; remote in time either past or future; remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *disant*;—*reserved*, shy; remote in nature, not allied: not obvious, not plain. *Addison.*

Dis-tāst', *s.* aversion of the palate, disrelish, disgust; dislike, disinclination, alienation of affection (*Bacon*); dislike, uneasiness.

Dis-tāst', *v. a.* to fill the mouth with nauseousness and disrelish, to dislike, to loathe, to DISGUST; to disgust, to OFFEND; to exasperate, to sour, to VEX. *Pope.*

Dis-tāst'fūl, *a.* NAUSEOUS to the palate, disgusting; OFFENSIVE, unpleasing; malignant, malevolent. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Dis-tēm'pér, *s.* a disproportionate mixture of parts, want of a due temper of ingredients; a DISEASE, malady; *properly* a slight illness, indisposition (*Suckling*); want of due tempe-

rature (*Raleigh's History*); bad constitution of the mind, predominance of any passion or appetite (*Shak.'s Henry V.*); want of due balance between contrarieties (*Bacon*); ill humour of mind, depravity of inclination (*King Charles*); tumultuous disorder (*Waller*); disorder, uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-tēm'pér, *v. a.* to DISEASE, to disorder; to VEX, ruffle, disturb, fill with perturbation; to deprive of temper or moderation (*Dryden*); to make disaffected or malignant. *Shakesp.*

Dis-tēm'pér-ate, *a.* immoderate. *Raleigh's Hist.*

Dis-tēm'pér-a-ture, *s.* excess of heat or cold, or other qualities, intemperateness (*Shak.*); outrageousness, violent TUMULTUOUSNESS; perturbation of the mind; confusion, commixture of contrarieties, loss of regularity. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Dis-tēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. *distendo*) to stretch out in breadth, to make wider.

† Dis-tēnt', *s.* the space through which any thing is spread, breadth. *Wotton.*

Dis-tēnt'ion, *s.* (Lat. *distentio*) the act of stretching; state of things stretched; breadth, space occupied by the thing distended; the act of separating one part from another, divarication. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Dis'tich, *s.* (Lat. *distichon*) a couplet, a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses. *Camden's Remains.*

Dis-til', *v. n.* (Lat. *distillo*) to drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently (*Raleigh's History*); to use a still, to practise the art of distillation. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-til', *v. a.* to let fall in drops, to drop any thing down; to force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire; as, *distilled* spirits;—to draw by distillation, to extract by the force of fire (*Boyle*); to dissolve or melt. *Addison.*

Dis-tilla-ble, *a.* capable of being distilled.

Dis-til-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *distillatio*) the act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire (*Newton*); the substance drawn by the still. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-tilla-to-ry, *a.* (distil) belonging to distillation, used in distillation. *Boyle.*

Dis-til'lér, *s.* (distil) one who practises the art or trade of distilling; one who makes and sells inflammatory spirits.

† Dis-til'mēt, *s.* that which drops, or is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare.*

Dis-tinct', *a.* (Lat. *distinctus*) different, having distinction, not the same in number or in kind; different, separate, being apart, not conjunct; clear, unconfused (*Milton*); marked out, specified (*Milton*); spotted, variegated.

Dis-tinction, *s.* (Lat. *distinctio*) the act of discerning one as preferable to the other (*Shak.*); distinguishment, observation of difference; note of difference; honourable note of superiority (*Locke*); that by which one differs from another (*Locke*); difference regarded, preference or neglect in comparison with something else (*Dryden*); separation of complex notions (*Shak.*); division into different parts (*Dryden*); notation of difference in things seemingly the same, discrimination (*Hooker*); discernment, judgment.

Dis-tinct'ive, *a.* (distinct) that marks distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern, judicious. *Brown.*

DIS

Dif-tinc'tive-ly, *ad.* particularly, not confusedly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Dif-tinct'ly, *ad.* (distinct) not confusedly; plainly, clearly.
Dif-tinct'nēss, *s.* (distinct) nice observation of the difference between different things; clearness, discriminateness, such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.
Dif-tin'guish, *v. a.* (Lat. *distinguo*) to note the diversity of things, to discriminate, to diversify, to make proper distinctions, to divide by proper notes of diversity; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference (*Dryden*); to know one from another by any mark or note of difference (*Shak.*); to discern critically, to judge (*Shak.*); to constitute difference, to specificate, to make different from another (*Locke*); to make known or eminent.
Dif-tin'guish, *v. n.* to make distinction, to find or shew the difference; *with* between.
Dif-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* capable of being distinguished; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diversity; worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*
Dif-tin'guish-ēd, *p. a.* EMINENT, transcendent, extraordinary. *Pope.*
Dif-tin'guish-ēr, *s.* a judicious observer, one who accurately discerns one thing from another; he who separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*
Dif-tin'guish-ing-ly, *ad.* with distinction, with some mark of eminent preference.
Dif-tin'guish-mēt, *s.* (distinguish) distinction, observation of difference. *Graunt.*
Dif-tort', *v. a.* (Lat. *distortus*) to writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture (*Milton*); to pervert, to wrest from the true meaning.
Dif-tort'ion, *s.* (Lat. *distortio*) irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered; the deformity occasioned by irregular and unnatural motion.
Dif-tract', *v. a.* (Lat. *distractus*) to pull different ways at once (*Brown's Vulgar Errors*); to separate, to divide (*Shak.*); to turn from a single direction toward various points (*South*); to fill the mind with contrary considerations, to harass, confound, PERPLEX; to make mad: *properly*, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but, *popularly*, to make mad in whatever mode. *Shakespeare and Locke.*
Dif-tract'ed-ly, *ad.* madly, frantically.
Dif-tract'ed-nēss, *s.* (distract) the state of being distracted, madness, FRANTICNESS.
Dif-trac'tion, *s.* (Lat. *distractio*) tendency to different parts, separation (*Shak.'s Ant. & Cleop.*); PERPLEXITY, confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways (*Dryden*); FRANTICNESS, madness, loss of wits, vagrancy of the mind (*Atterbury*); disturbance, discord, difference of sentiments. *Clarendon.*
Dif-trac'tive, *a.* (distract) causing perplexity.
Dif-trā'n', *v. a.* (Lat. *distingo*) to SEIZE, to distress, to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.
Dif-trā'n', *v. n.* to make seizure.
Dif-trā'n'ēr, *s.* he who seizes.
† Dif-trā'n't', *s.* distress, SEIZURE of goods.
† Dif-trāugbt', *p. a.* distracted; *with* of. *Camden.*
Dif-trēs', *s.* (Fr. *détresse*) the act of making a legal seizure; SEIZURE; the thing seized by law; CALAMITY, misery, misfortune.

DIS

Dif-trēs', *v. a.* to distrain, to SEIZE, to prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to AFFLICT, to make miserable, to crush with calamity.
Dif-trēs'fūl, *a.* CALAMITOUS, miserable, full of trouble, full of misery; attended with poverty. *Shakespeare.*
Dif-trib'ute, *v. a.* (Lat. *distribuo*) to divide among more than two, to deal out, to dispense, to dispense; to SHARE.
Dif-trib'u-ter, *s.* one who deals out any thing, a dispenser, dispensator.
Dif-trib'ū'tion, *s.* (Lat. *distributio*) the act of distributing or dealing out to others, dispensation, disposal; act of giving in charity (*Atterbury*); *in logic*, the division of an integral whole into its several parts.
Dif-trib'u-tive, *a.* (distribute) that is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim;—that assigns the various species of a general term.
Dif-trib'u-tive-ly, *ad.* by distribution; singly, particularly; in a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term, not collectively.
District, *s.* (Lat. *districtus*) the circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance (*Corwell*); circuit of authority, province (*Addison*); REGION, country, territory. *Blackmore.*
† Dis-tric'tion, *s.* sudden display. *Collier.*
DISTRUST', **Dif-trūst'**, *v. a.* to regard with diffidence, to mistrust, to disside in, doubt, misbelieve, suspect, not to trust.
DISTRUST', **Dif-trūst'**, *s.* mistrust, diffidence, discredit, loss of credit, loss of confidence (*Milton*); doubt, suspicion, mistrustfulness, distrustfulness, want of confidence in another. *Dryden.*
DISTRUST'FUL, **Dif-trūst'fūl**, *a.* mistrustful, diffident, apt to distrust, doubting others, suspicious; diffident, not confident (*Gov. of the Tongue*); diffident or doubtful of himself, modest, timorous. *Pope.*
Dif-trūst'fūl-nēss, *s.* state of being distrustful, mistrustfulness.
Dif-trūst'less, *a.* void of distrust. *Mason.*
Dif-turb', *v. a.* (low Lat. *disturbo*) to PERPLEX, to disquiet, to deprive of tranquillity; to confound, to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to HINDER; as, care *disturbs* study:—**†** to turn off from any direction; *with* from. *Milton.*
† Dif-turb', *s.* confusion, tumultuary motion. *Milton.*
Dif-turb'ānce, *s.* PERPLEXITY, interruption of a settled state (*Locke*); confusion, disorder of thoughts (*Watts*); disquiet, disquietness, brawl, violation of peace, TUMULT. *Milton.*
Dif-turb'ēr, *s.* (disturb) a violator of peace, he who causes tumults and public disorders; he who injures tranquillity, he who causes perturbation of mind.
Dif-vāl-u-ā'tion, *s.* diminution of reputation, DISGRACE. *Bacon.*
Dif-vāl'ue, *v. a.* to undervalue, to depreciate, to set a low price upon.
Dif-ū'nī-ōn, *s.* separation, disjunction, DISCONTINUANCE; breach of concord.
Dif-u-nī'te', *v. a.* to SEPARATE, to divide; to part friends or allies.
Dif-ū'nī-ty, *s.* (dis and unity) a state of actual separation. *Mora.*

DIV

Dif-ū'sage, *s.* the gradual cessation of use or custom, **DISUSE**.
DISUSE', *Dif-ū'se'*, *s.* cessation of use, defuétude, disusage, want of practice, discontinuance of habit, cessation of custom.
Dif-ū'se', *v. a.* to cease to make use of, to wean, to disaccustom; *with* from.
Dif-vōūch', *v. a.* to destroy the credit of, to contradict, to assert the contrary. *Shakespeare*.
Ditch, *s.* (Sax. dic) a trench cut in the ground, usually between fields, a **DIKE**; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a fortress is surrounded.
Ditch, *v. n.* to make a ditch or dike.
Ditch/de-liv'ér-ēd, *a.* brought forth in a ditch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Ditch'ér, *s.* one who digs ditches.
Dith-ŷ-rām'bic, *s.* (Lat. dithyrambus) a song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.
Dith-ŷ-rām'bic, *a.* wild, enthusiastic.
Dit'ta-ny, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Dit'ti-ēd, *a.* (ditty) sung, adapted to music.
Dit'to, *s.* (a commercial term) the same, the same as the preceding thing.
Dit'ty, *s.* (Dutch dicht) a poem to be sung, a **SONG**. *Hooker*.
Dī-vān', *s.* (Arabic) the council of the oriental princes; any council assembled: *used commonly in a sense of dislike*. *Milton*.
Di-vār'i-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. divaricatus) to be parted in two, to become bifid.
Di-vār'i-cate, *v. a.* to divide into two.
Di-vār'i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. divaricatio) partition into two: "Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take" (*Ray*);—division of opinions. *Brown*.
Dive, *v. n.* (Sax. dippan) to sink voluntarily under water; to go under water in search of any thing; to go deep into any question, doctrine, or science (*Dryden*); to immerge into any business or condition: to depart from observation, to **SINK**. *Shakespeare*.
Dive, *v. a.* to explore by diving. *Denham*.
Dī-vér, *s.* one who sinks voluntarily under water; one who goes under water in search of treasure; one who enters deep into knowledge or study.
Dī-vérgē', *v. n.* (Lat. divergo) to tend various ways from one point.
Dī-vérgēnt, *a.* (Lat. divergens) tending various ways from one point.
Dī-vérs, *a.* (Lat. diversus) sundry, several, many, more than one.
Dī-vérs, *a.* (Lat. diversus) in different directions (*Pope*); † different from another; † different from itself, various, multiform, diffused. *Ben Jonson*.
Dī-vérs-ly, *ad.* variously, **DIVERSELY**.
Dī-ver-sif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (diversify) the act of changing forms or qualities (*Boyle*); variation, variegation, variety of forms, multiformity; **CHANGE**, alteration. *Hale*.
Dī-vérsi-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. diversifier) to make different from another, to distinguish, to discriminate; to make different from itself, to vary, to **VARIEGATE**.
DIVER'SION, **Dī-vér'sion**, *s.* the act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency: *in war*, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some de-

DIV

sign, by threatening or attacking a distant part:—sport, disport, game, play, pastime, solace, recreation, merriment, entertainment, amusement, something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversión* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.
Dī-vérsi-ty, *s.* (Fr. diversité) **DISSIMILITUDE**, difference, unlikeness; variety, intermixture; distinct being, not identity (*Locke*); variegation, diversity of colours. *Pope*.
Dī-vérs-ly, *ad.* (diverse) in different ways, diversely, differently, variously; in different directions, to different points.
DIVERT', **Dī-vert'**, *v. a.* (Lat. divertō) to turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind (*Milton*); to please, to exhilarate, to solace, sport, disport, recreate, entertain, amuse. See *Diversión*.
Dī-vert'ér, *s.* what alleviates or diverts.
† Dī-vert'ise, *v. a.* to amuse, to divert. *Dryden*.
Dī-vert'ise-ment, *s.* (not much used, Fr. divertissement) diversion, delight, pleasure (*Gov. of the Tongue*); theatric entertainment, the lower comedy, an interlude, a farce.
Dī-vert'ive, *a.* (divert) recreative, diverting, refreshing, amusing. *Rogers*.
Dī-vest', *v. a.* (Fr. dévêtir) to **DEVEST**, to strip, to denude, to make naked.
Dī-vest'ure, *s.* (divest) the act of putting off. *Boyle*.
† Dī-vī-da-ble, *a.* (not used, from divide) separate, different, parted. *Shakespeare*.
† Dī-vī-dānt, *a.* different, separate. *Shakespeare*.
Dī-vīd', *v. a.* (Lat. divido) to part one whole into different pieces; to sever, to separate, to keep apart, by standing as a partition between (*Genesis*); to disunite by discord; to deal out, to **SHARE**, to give in shares (*Locke*): *in arithmetic*, to find or discover how many times one number is contained in another.
Dī-vīd', *v. n.* to part, to sunder; to fall asunder, to break friendship.
Dī-vī-dēnd, *s.* a **SHARE**, the part allotted in division: *in arithmetic*, the number given to be divided.
Dī-vī-dér, *s.* (divide) that which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter, the person or cause that breaks concord.
Dī-vī-dérz, *s. pl.* compasses, the instrument with which circles are drawn.
Dī-vīd'u-āl, *a.* (Lat. dividuus) divided, shared or participated in common with others.
Dī-vī-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. divinatio) a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means (*Aylyffe*); conjectural presage or **PREDICTION**. *Shakesf.*
Dī-vīnē', *a.* (Lat. divinus) partaking of the nature of God, godlike; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; **EXCELLENT** in a supreme degree (*Davies*); presageful, divining, **PRESCIENT**. *Milton*.
DIVINE', **Dī-vīnē'**, *s.* a minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman, a theologer, theologian, theologue, theologist, a man skilled in divinity.
Dī-vīnē', *v. a.* (Lat. divino) to foretell, to fore-know, to presage, to **PREDICT**. *Shak.*
Dī-vīnē', *v. n.* to utter prognostication, to feel presages, to guess, to conjecture.
Dī-vīn-ly, *ad.* by the agency or influence of

- God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.
- Dĩ-vĩn'něs**, *s.* (divine) divinity, participation of the divine nature: EXCELLENCE in the supreme degree.
- Dĩ-vĩn'ér**, *s.* (from to divine) one who professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means (*Sb.*); a guesser, a conjecturer. *Locke.*
- Dĩ-vĩn'ěs**, *s.* a prophetess, a woman professing divination.
- Dĩ-vĩn'ĩ-ty**, *s.* (Lat. divinitas) participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity, godship, godhead (*Milton*); God, the Deity, the Supreme Being, the Cause of causes (*Addison*); celestial being (*Cheyne*); false god (*Prior*); the science of divine things, theology (*Shak.*); something supernatural. *Shakef.*
- Dĩ-vĩs'ĩ-ble**, *a.* (Lat. divisibilis) capable of being divided into parts; discerptible, lacerable, frangible, separable. *Bentley.*
- Dĩ-vĩs'ĩ-bil'ĩ-ty**, *s.* (Fr. divisibilité) the quality of admitting division or separation of parts, separability, discerptibility, divisibleness.
- Dĩ-vĩs'ĩ-ble-něs**, *s.* (divisible) DIVISIBILITY.
- Div'ision**, *s.* (Lat. divisio, *pron.* dĩ-vĩzh'ũn) the act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided, separation; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing, compartment; disunion, discord, difference (*Jobn*); one of the parts into which a discourse is distributed (*Locke*); space between the notes of music, or parts of a musical composition, just time (*Glanville*); distinction (*Exodus*); subdivision, distinction of the general into species (*Sb. Macbeth*); a rule in arithmetic.
- Dĩ-vĩs'ór**, *s.* (Lat.) the number given by which the dividend is to be divided.
- DIVORCE'**, **Dĩ-v'orce'**, *s.* (French) the legal separation of husband and wife, divorcement, rejection, repudiation; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved; separation, disunion (*King Charles*); the cause of any penal separation. *Shakespeare.*
- DIVORCE'**, **Dĩ-v'orce'**, *v. a.* to separate a husband or wife from the other, to disespouse, to reject, to repudiate; to force asunder, to separate by violence (*Hooker*); to separate from another (*Sb.*); to take away, to put away. *Sb.*
- Dĩ-v'orce'měnt**, *s.* DIVORCE, separation of marriage. *Deuteronomy.*
- Dĩ-v'or'cér**, *s.* (divorce) the person or cause that produces divorce.
- Dĩ-u-r'ět'ic**, *a.* (Gr. *δι'εγέρειν*) having the power to provoke urine.
- Dĩ-ũr'nāl**, *a.* (Lat. diurnus) relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in the day, ephemeral, quotidian, DAILY.
- Dĩ-ũr'nāl**, *s.* a JOURNAL, a day-book.
- Dĩ-ũr'nāl-ly**, *ad.* daily, every day.
- Dĩ-u-tũr'nĩ-ty**, *s.* (Lat. diuturnitas) length of duration. *Brown.*
- Dĩ-vũlge**, *v. a.* (Lat. divulgo) to PUBLISH, to make public, to make known, to reveal to the world; to proclaim, to declare by a public act.
- Dĩ-vũl'gér**, *s.* a publisher, one who exposes to public view.
- Dĩ-vũl'sion**, *s.* (Lat. divulsio) the act of plucking away. *Brown.*
- Dĩ'zen**, *v. a.* (a low word, corrupted, perhaps, from dight) to DRESS, deck, rig out. *Swift.*
- Dĩ'z'ard**, *s.* (dizzy) a BLOCKHEAD, a fool.
- Dĩz'zĩ-něs**, *s.* (dizzy) GIDDINESS, vertigo.
- Dĩz'zy**, *a.* (Sax. *disig*) GIDDY, vertiginous; causing giddiness (*Shak.*); giddy, THOUGHTLESS, wild, heedless.
- Dĩz'zy**, *v. a.* to whirl round, to make giddy.
- Dĩ**, *v. a.* (Sax. *don*) to practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to produce any effect to another; to have recourse to, to practise as the last effort; to perform for the benefit or hurt of another; to exert, to put forth; to manage by way of intercourse or dealing, to deal, to have business; to gain, to effect by influence; to finish, to end; to put (*Shak.*); to settle, to conclude. *Prior.*
- Dĩ**, *v. n.* to act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude (*only in the compound preterite*); to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about, to desist from notice or practice (*only in the compound preterite*); to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health; to succeed, to fulfil a purpose; to deal with.
- To do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not. Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do*; *make haste, do*.
- Dĩc'ĩ-ble**, *a.* (Lat. docilis) TEACHABLE, tractable, easy to be taught.
- Dĩc'ĩ-ble-něs**, *s.* TEACHABLENESS, docility.
- Dĩc'ile**, *a.* (Lat. docilis) TEACHABLE, docible; with to before the thing taught.
- Dĩc'ĩl'ĩ-ty**, *s.* (Lat. docilitas) readiness to learn, TEACHABLENESS.
- Dĩck'**, *s.* (Sax. *docca*) a plant, a weed.
- Dĩck'**, *s.* the stump of the tail which remains after docking; the solid part of the tail.
- Dĩck'**, *s.* (uncert. etymol.) a place where ships are built or repaired, into which water is let in or out at pleasure.
- Dĩck**, *v. a.* to lay a ship in the dock.
- Dĩck'**, *v. a.* (from dock a tail) to cut off a tail; to curtail, to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.
- Dĩck'et**, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.
- Dĩck'et**, *v. a.* to mark by a docket.
- Dĩc't'ór**, *s.* (Lat.) one who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic; a man skilled in any profession (*Dryd.*); a physician, any able or learned man. *Digby.*
- Dĩc't'ór**, *v. a.* (a low word) to physic, to cure, to treat with medicine.
- Dĩc'to-rāl**, *a.* (Lat. doctoralis) relating to the degree of a doctor.
- Dĩc'to-rāl-ly**, *ad.* in manner of a doctor.
- Dĩc't'ór-shĩp**, *s.* (doctor) the rank of a doctor.
- Dĩc'trĩ-nāl**, *a.* (Lat. doctrina) containing doctrine, or something formally taught; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.
- Dĩc'trĩ-nāl**, *s.* something that is part of doctrine. *South.*
- Dĩc'trĩ-nāl-ly**, *ad.* in the form of doctrine; positively, as necessary to be held.
- Dĩc'trine**, *s.* (Lat. doctrina) the principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught; the act of teaching. *Marl.*
- Dĩc'u-měnt**, *s.* (Lat. documentum) PRECEPT, instruction, direction; precept in ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling. *Gov. of the Ton.*
- Dĩd'dér**, *s.* (in botany) a supercrescent plant.

DOG

Dōd'dér-éd, *a.* overgrown with dodder, covered with supercrescent plants.

Do-déc'a-gōn, *s.* (Gr. *δωδεκα* and *γωνία*) a figure of twelve equal sides.

Dōd'ge, *v. n.* (a low word, probably corrupted from dog) to use craft, to deal with tergiversation, to play mean tricks, to use low shifts; to shift place as another approaches (*Milton*); to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them. *Addison.*

Dōd'kin, *s.* (Dutch *duytken*) a doitkin, or little doit. *Lily's Grammar construed.*

Dōd'mān, *s.* the name of a shell-fish.

Dōe, *s.* (Sax. *dā*) a she deer, the female of a buck; the female of a rabbit, the female of a hare.

Dōe, *s.* (from *to do*) a feat; what one has to do; what one can perform. "*He has done his doe.*"

Dō'er, *s.* one who does any thing good or bad, actor, agent, performer; one who habitually performs or practises (*Common Prayer*): an active, or busy, or valiant person. *Shak.*

Dōes, (the third person singular of *do*) doth.

†Dōff, *v. a.* (obsolete, though a pure and commodious word, from *do off*) to put off drefs (*Shak. Milton, Rowe*); to strip, to divest of any thing (*Craslow*); to put away, to get rid of (*Shak. Macbeth*); to shift off, put off, delay, refer to another time. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Dōg, *s.* (Dutch *dogghe*) a domestic animal, remarkably various in its species; a constellation called Sirius; a reproachful name for a man. *To give or send to the dogs*, to throw away. *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness: as, *dog rose*, *dog's meat*.

Dōg, *v. a.* to hunt, as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably. *Shakespeare.*

Dōg'bolt, *s.* (a word of doubtful meaning) the coarser siftings of meal, or flour for dogs. *Johnson.*

Dōg'bri-ār, *s.* the briar that bears the hip.

Dōg'chēap, *a.* cheap as dog's meat.

Dōg'dāys, *s.* the days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

Doge, *s.* (Ital. *pron.* *dōd'ge*) the title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Dōg'fish, *s.* a species of the shark.

Dōg'fly, *s.* a voracious biting fly.

Dōg'gēd, *a.* ill-humoured, gloomy, MOROSE.

Dōg'gēd-ly, *ad.* morosely, gloomily.

Dōg'gēd-nēss, *s.* MOROSENESS, fullness, gruffness, gloom of mind.

Dōg'gēr, *s.* a Dutch ship with one mast.

Dōg'gēr-ēl, *a.* (dog) loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry, vile, despicable, mean: *used of verses.*

Dōg'gēls, *s.* (dog) a bitch, the female of the canine race. *Ash.*

Dōg'gish, *a.* churlish, like a dog, BRUTAL.

Dōg'hēart-ēd, *a.* CRUEL; MALICIOUS.

Dōg'hōle, *s.* a vile hole, mean habitation.

Dōg'kēn-nēl, *s.* a hut or house for dogs.

Dōg'lōūg, *s.* insect harbouring on dogs.

Dōg'ma, *s.* (Lat.) established principle, doctrinal or settled notion.

Dōg-māt'ic, **Dōg-māt'i-cāl**, *a.* authoritative, magisterial, dictatorial, POSITIVE, in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect. *Boyle.*

Dōg-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* magisterially.

Dōg-māt'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* the quality of being dogmatical, magisterialness, POSITIVENESS, mock authority.

DOM

Dōg'ma-tist, *s.* (dogma) a magisterial teacher, dogmatizer, positive asserter, bold advancer of principles.

Dōg'ma-tism, *s.* (dogma) dogmatical assertion.

Dōg'ma-tize, *v. n.* to assert positively, to advance without distrust, to teach authoritatively or magisterially. *Blackmore.*

Dōg'ma-ti-zēr, *s.* a DOGMATIST.

Dōg'rōs, *s.* the flower of the hip.

Dōgs, *s. pl.* andirons, hand irons, fire dogs.

Dōg'slēp, *s.* pretended sleep. *Addison.*

Dōg'smēat, *s.* refuse, vile stuff, offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

Dōg'stār, *s.* the star which gives the name to the dogdays, Sirius.

Dōg'stōth, *s.* (in botany) a plant. *Miller.*

Dōg'trick, *s.* an ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

Dōg'trōt, *s.* a gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hud.*

Dōg'wēa-ry, *a.* tired as a dog. *Shakes.*

Dōr'ly, *s.* (in commerce) a species of woollen stuff; a neat, small, variegated kind of napkin, to set wine glasses upon at table.

Dōings, *s.* (from *to do*) things done, events; transactions (*Shak.*); feats, actions good or bad (*Sidney*); behaviour, conduct (*Sidney*); conduct, dispensation (*Hooker*); stir, bustle, tumult (*Hooker*); festivity, merriment: as *fine doings*, *jolly doings*. *This word is now used only in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.*

Dōit, *s.* (Dutch *duyt*) a small piece of money. *Sh.*

Dōle, *s.* (Sax. *dælan*) the act of distribution or dealing out (*Shak.*); any thing dealt out or distributed, a SHARE; provisions or money distributed in charity (*Dryden*); blows dealt out. *Milton.*

†Dōle, *s.* (Lat. *dolor*) grief, sorrow, misery. *Shaks'. Hamlet, and Milton's Par. Lost.*

Dōle, *s.* (in agriculture, a local word) void space left in tillage. *Johnson.*

Dōle'fūl, *a.* SORROWFUL, dismal, expressing grief, querulous (*Sidney*); MELANCHOLY, afflicted, feeling grief, sorrowful (*Sidney*); DISMAL, impressing sorrow, dolorific. *Hooker.*

Dōle'fūl-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, dismally.

Dōle'fūl-nēss, *s.* SORROWFULNESS, querulousness, MELANCHOLY, DISMALNESS.

Dōle'sōme, *a.* (dole) SORROWFUL, gloomy, MELANCHOLY, DISMAL.

Dōle'sōme-ly, *ad.* in a doleful manner.

Dōle'sōme-nēss, *s.* SORROWFULNESS, gloom, MELANCHOLY, DISMALNESS.

Dōll, *s.* (a contraction of) Dorothy: "*Doll tear-sheet.*" (*Shak.*):—a girl's puppet or baby.

Dōl'lār, *s.* (Dutch *daler*) a silver coin.

Dōl-o-rific, *a.* (Lat. *dolorificus*) that causes grief or pain, lamentable, SORROWFUL.

Dōl'or-ōūs, *a.* (dolor) SORROWFUL, doleful, DISMAL, MELANCHOLY; painful. *More.*

Dōl'ōūr, *s.* (Lat. *dolor*) grief, sorrow; complaint, LAMENTATION; pain, PANG. *Bacon.*

Dōl'phīn, *s.* (in ichthy.) the name of a fish.

Dōlt, *s.* (Teut. *dol*) a heavy stupid fellow, a loggerhead, a BLOCKHEAD.

Dōlt'ish, *a.* STUPID, mean, blockish.

Dōlt'ish-nēss, *s.* STUPIDITY, foolishness. *Scott.*

Dōma-ble, *a.* (Lat. *domabilis*) TAMEABLE.

Do-māin, *s.* (Fr. *domaine*) dominion, EMPIRE; possession, ESTATE; the land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

Dōme, *s.* (French) a BUILDING, a fabric, a house; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

Do-mēs'tic, **Do-mēs'ti-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. *domesticus*)

belonging to the house, not relating to things public; private, done at home, not open (*Hooker*); inhabiting the house, tame, not wild; not foreign, intestine. *Shakesf.*

Do-mēs'tic, *s.* one who resides in the same house, a servant in the house.

Do-mēs'ti-cate, *v. a.* to make domestic, to withdraw from the public. *Clarissa.*

Do-mēs'ti-ci-ty, *s.* (Fr. *domesticité*) the state of being a servant, servile condition. *Scott.*

Dōmī-cile, *s.* (Lat. *domicilium*) a dwelling house; habitation, abode, RESIDENCE.

Dōmī-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *domifico*) to TAME. *Johns.*

Dōm'i-nānt, *a.* (French) ascendant, ruling, presiding, predominant. *Johnson.*

†Dōm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *dominatus*) to predominate, prevail over the rest. *Dryden.*

Dōm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *dominatio*) power, dominion, EMPIRE (*Shak. King John*); tyranny, insolent authority (*Arbutnot*); one exalted in power: *used of angelic beings.* *Milton.*

Dōm'i-na-tive, *a.* (dominate) IMPERIOUS, lordly, commanding, insolent.

Dōm'i-na-tōr, Dōm-i-nā'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) the presiding or predominant power or influence.

Do-mī-cil'ia-ry, *a.* (Lat. *domicilium*) intruding into private houses. *Mason.*

Dōm-i-nēr', *v. n.* (Lat. *dominor*) to rule with insolence, to act without controul; to swell, bluster, BULLY.

Do-min'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *dominicalis*) that notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

Do-min'ōn, *s.* (Lat. *dominium*) EMPIRE, sovereign authority, unlimited power; power, right of possession or use, without being accountable (*Locke*); REGION, territory, district: considered as subject (*Davies*):—predominance, ascendant (*Dryden*); an order of angels. *Colossians.*

Dōn', *s.* (Spanish) the Spanish title for a gentleman; it is used *ludicrously* with us.

†Dōn', *v. a.* (contracted from, to do on) to put on, to invest with: the contrary to *diff.* *Shak.*

Dō-na-ry, *s.* (Lat. *donarium*) a GIFT, a donation for sacred uses.

Do-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *donatio*) a GIFT, the act of giving any thing, the act of bestowing; the grant by which any thing is given or conferred. *Milton.*

Dōn'a-tive, *s.* (Lat. *donatus*) a GIFT, largess, present, a dole of money distributed: *in law*, a benefice given by the patron without institution or induction.

Dōne, *part. pass.* of to do.

Dōne, (a kind of interjection) the word by which a wager is concluded.

Dō'nōr, *s.* (Lat. *dono*) a giver, a bestower.

Dōn'ship, *s.* (don) quality or rank of a Spanish gentleman or knight.

Dō'dle, *s.* (a cant word, from do little) a TRIFLER, an idler.

Dōm, *v. a.* (Sax. *doman*) to judge, to sentence, to condemn to any punishment, to pronounce condemnation on any; to command judicially or authoritatively (*Shak.*); to DESTINE, to command by uncontrollable authority.

Dōm, *s.* (Sax. *dom*) judicial sentence, judgment, condemnation; determination, declared; the great and final judgment; destiny, the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction. *Pope.*

Dōm's'dāy, *s.* the day of final and universal judgment, the last, the great day: the day of sentence or condemnation. *Shakespeare.*

Dōm's'dāy-bōok, *s.* a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

Dōor, *s.* the gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach: *in familiar language*, a house: often in the plural, *doors*. Door is used of houses, and gates of cities or public buildings; except in the licence of poetry. *Out of door*, or *doors*, no more to be found, quite gone, fairly sent away. *Locke.*—*At the door of any one*, imputable, chargeable on him. *Dryden.*—*Next door to*, approaching to, bordering upon. *L'Estrange.*

Dōor'cāse, *s.* the frame in which the door is enclosed.

Dōor'kēep-ēr, *s.* porter, one who keeps the entrance of a house.

Dōq'uēt, *s.* (a law term) a paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

Dōr'mānt, *a.* (French) sleeping; in a sleeping posture; private, not public; concealed, not divulged; leaning, not perpendicular. *Cleave.*

Dōr'mi-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. *dormitorium*) a dorture, a place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds:—a burial place, a cemetery, a church yard.

Dōr'mōuse, *s.* (Lat. *dormio to sleep*, and mouse) a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep. *Collier.*

Dōrn', *s.* (Germ. *dorn a thorn*) a fish; perhaps the same as the *thornback*.

Dōrr', *v. a.* (Teut. *tor stupid*) to deafen, to stupify with noise. *Skinner.*

Dōrr', *s.* (from the noise it makes) the hedge chafer, a kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Dōr'sēl, Dōr'sēr, *s.* (Lat. *dorsum the back*) a pannier, a kind of basket, one of which hangs upon either side of a horse for the reception of things of small bulk.

Dōr'ture, *s.* (contracted, from Lat. *dormitura*) a dormitory, a place to sleep in.

Dōse, *s.* (Gr. *dosis*) so much of any medicine as is taken at one time; portion, quantity, share; any thing nauseous (*South*); *ludicrously*, as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot (*Hudibras*); the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can drink.

Dōse, *v. a.* to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to give physic, or any thing nauseous, to any man: in a ludicrous sense.

Dōs'sēl, Dōs'sil, *s.* (corrupted from *dorsel*) a pledget, a nodule or lump of lint to be laid upon a sore.

Dōst, the second person singular of *do*.

Dōt', *s.* (perhaps from *jot*) a small point or spot made to mark any place in writing.

Dōt', *v. a.* to mark with specks.

Dōt', *v. n.* to make dots or spots.

Dō'tāge, *s.* (dote) loss of understanding, imbecility of mind, DELIRIUM, deliriousness; excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

Dō'tāl, *a.* (Lat. *dotalis*) relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion, comprised in her portion.

Dō'tard, *s.* (dote) a man whose age has impaired his intellects, a man in his second childhood, a doter, a driveller.

†Do-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *dotatio*) the act of giving a dowry or portion. *Johnson.*

Dōte, *v. n.* (Dutch *doten*) to have the intellect impaired by age or passion, to be delirious;

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to drivel, to love to excess, to regard with excessive fondness; *with on.*

Dōter, *s.* one whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

Dōth, (*the third person of do*) does, performeth.

Dōtting-ly, *ad.* fondly, by excessive fondness.

Dōt'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting, a stunted tree. *Bacon.*

Dōt'ter-ē, *s.* (dote) the name of a bird that mimics gestures. *Bacon.*

DOUB'LE, **Dōūb'le**, *a.* (French) two of a sort, one corresponding to the other, in pairs; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; having one added to another, having more than one in the same order or parallel (used of flowers; as, a *double* flower); twofold, bifold, binary, binarious, duple, reduplicative; geminous; **DECEITFUL**, acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

DOUB'LE, **Dōūb'le**, *v. a.* to enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity, to repeat, to add, ingeminate, duplicate, make the first number or quantity double; to contain twice the quantity (*Dryden*); to add one to another in the same order or parallel: "thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle." (*Exodus*):—to **FOLD**:—to pass round a headland. *Dryden.*

Dōūb'le, *v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to turn back, or wind in running; to play tricks, to use sleights.

Dōūb'le, *s.* twice the quantity; twice the number; trick, shift, artifice, a term used to escape pursuit; a **FOLD**, a complication, a flexion, one part folded over another: † strong beer. *Shakespeare.*

Dōūb'le, *ad.* twice over. *Swift.*

Double is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways: as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each side: or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

Dōūb'le-bī-tīng, *a.* biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

Dōūb'le-būt-ton-ēd, *a.* having two rows of buttons.

Dōūb'le-dēal-ēr, *s.* a deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and means another.

Dōūb'le-dēal-īng, *s.* **DECEIT**, artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked **CUNNING**, the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Dōūb'le-die, *v. a.* to die twice over.

Dōūb'le-hānd-ēd, *a.* having two hands.

Dōūb'le-hēad-ēd, *a.* having the flowers growing one to another.

Dōūb'le-lōck', *v. a.* to shoot the bolt of the lock twice. *Tatler.*

Dōūb'le-mīnd-ēd, *a.* unsettled, undermined (*James*); **DECEITFUL** insidious. *Asb.*

Dōūb'le-nēfs, *s.* (double) the state of being double, duplicity. *Shakespeare.*

Dōūb'lēr, *s.* he who doubles any thing.

Dōūb'le-shī-nīng, *a.* shining with double lustre.

Dōūb'lēt, *s.* (double) the inner garment of a man, the waistcoat.

Dōūb'le-tōngu-ēd, *a.* **DECEITFUL**; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *1 Tim.*

Dōūb'lēts, *s.* (*at dice*) two of the same sort; a pair, a **COUPLE**.

Dōūb-lōn', *s.* (French) a Spanish coin of the value of two pistoles.

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Dōūb'ly, *ad.* in twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

DOUBT, **Dōūbt**, *v. a.* (Fr. *douter*) to hold questionable, to scruple, to question, to think uncertain, to think endangered (*Milton*); to fear, to suspect (*Bacon*); to imagine guilty without proof, to hold suspected, to mistrust, **DISTRUST**.

Dōūbt, *v. n.* to question, to be in uncertainty, to question any event; to fear, to be apprehensive of ill; to suspect, to have suspicion; to **HESITATE**, to demur, to be in suspense, to waver undetermined. *Milton.*

DOUBT, **Dōūbt**, *s.* uncertainty of mind, suspense, dubitation, pause, demur, hesitation, undetermined state of opinion; question, quære, point unsettled (*Pope*); scruple, irresolution, perplexity (*Shak.*); uncertainty of condition (*Deuteronomy*); suspicion, apprehension of ill (*Galatians*); difficulty objected (*Blackmore*); scruple, distrustfulness, **DISTRUST**.

Dōūbt'ēr, *s.* one who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DOUBT'FUL, **Dōūbt'fūl**, *a.* dubious, not settled in opinion; **AMBIGUOUS**, equivocal, homonymous, amphibological, not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression; that about which there is doubt, that is not yet determined or decided, obscure, undetermined, questionable, disputable, uncertain, dubitable, apocryphal, problematical; hazardous, of uncertain event (*Milton*); not secure, not without suspicion (*Hooker*); not confident, not without fear, **DISTRUSTFUL** (*Milton*); partaking different qualities. *Milton.*

Dōūbt'fūl-ly, *ad.* dubiously; irresolutely; ambiguously; with uncertainty.

DOUBT'FULNESS, **Dōūbt'fūl-nēfs**, *s.* dubiousness, uncertainty; questionableness, suspense, instability of opinion; **AMBIGUITY**, ambiguousness, uncertainty of meaning or signification; hazard, uncertainty of event or condition.

Dōūbt'īng-ly, *ad.* in a doubting manner, dubiously, without confidence.

Dōūbt'lēfs, *a.* free from fear, void of apprehension of danger. *Shakespeare.*

Dōūbt'lēfs, *ad.* without doubt, without question, unquestionably. *South.*

Dōvc, *s.* (*old Teutonic duvo*) a wild pigeon (*Pope*); a pigeon. *Shakespeare.*

Dōvc'cōt, **Dōvc'hōūse**, *s.* a small building in which pigeons are bred and kept, a columbarium.

Dōvc'tāil, *s.* a mode of joining two pieces of wood together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

Dōvc'tāil, *v. a.* to join by tenons in the form of a dove's tail.

Dōūgb, *s.* (Sax. *dah*) the paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*

My cake is dough, my affair has miscarried, my undertaking has never come to maturity. *Sb.*

Dōūgb'ba-kēd, *a.* unfinished, not hardened to perfection, soft. *Donne.*

Dōūgb'ty, *a.* (*used ironically, or in burlesque, from the Sax. dohtig*) brave, noble, illustrious, eminent: *used of men and things.* *Pope.*

Dōūgh'y, *a.* (dough) soft, unhardened.

Dōūse, *v. a.* (*a cant word, formed from the sound*) to put over head suddenly in the water.

Dōūse, *v. n.* to fall suddenly into the water.

Dōw'a-ger, *s.* (Fr. *douairiaire*) a widow with a jointure (*Shak.*); the title given to ladies who

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survive their husbands. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōw'dy, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) an awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōw'dy, *a.* AWKWARD. *Gay.*
 Dōw'er, Dōw'r-y, Dōw'ry, *s.* (Fr. douaire) that which the wife brings to the husband in marriage (*Dryden*); that which the widow possesses (*Bacon's Henry VI.*); the gifts of a husband for a wife (*Genesis*); endowment, gift of nature. *Davies.*
 Dōw'er-ēd, *a.* portioned, supplied with a fortune or portion. *Shaks'. King Lear.*
 Dōw'er-lēss, *a.* wanting a fortune, unportioned, having no dower. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōw'lās, *s.* a coarse kind of linen. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōwn, *s.* (Dan. duun) soft feathers; flax, soft wool or tender hair (*Dryden*); the soft fibres of plants which wing the seed; any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern.*
 Dōwn, *s.* (Sax. dun) a large open plain; properly, a flat upon the top of a hill. *Ray.*
 Dōwn, *prep.* (Sax. aduna) along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; toward the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*
 Dōwn, *ad.* not up, upon the ground, from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation; tending toward the ground; from former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the conquest:—out of sight, below the horizon:—to a total subjection: *used of men and things*:—into disgrace, into declining reputation (*Hudibras*);—here and there: *answering to up.* *Psalms.*
 Dōwn, *intj.* an exhortation to destruction or demolition; *with with*: as, "Down with them all!"—a contemptuous threat; *with to*: as, "Down to hell, and say I sent thee thither." *Sh.*
 To go down, to be digested, to go into the stomach; as, "If he be hungry, bread alone will down" (*Locke*):—to go down, to be received; as, "It will hardly down with any body." *Locke.*
 Dōwn, *v. a.* (*from the participle*) to knock down, subdue, suppress, conquer. "To down proud hearts that would not willingly die." *Sidney.*
 Dōwn'cast, *a.* bent down, directed to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*
 Dōwn'fāl, *s.* ruin, loss of fortune; bane CALAMITY; fall from rank or state; a sudden fall, or body of things falling: destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*
 Dōwn'fāl-len, *a. p. a.* ruined, fallen.
 Dōwn'g'y-rēd, *a.* let down in circular wrinkles, like stockings loose. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōwn'hill, *s.* DECLIVITY, devexity, descent.
 Dōwn'hill, *a.* DECLIVOUS, descending.
 Dōwn'lōk-ēd, *a.* having a dejected countenance, gloomy, sullen, MELANCHOLY.
 Dōwn'l'y-ing, *a.* parturient, about to be in travail of childbirth.
 Dōwn'right, *a.* plain, open, apparent, undisguised; directly tending to the point, plain, artless, unceremonious, honestly surly (*Addison*); plain, without palliation. *Rogers.*
 Dōwn'right, *ad.* straight or right down, down perpendicularly; in plain terms, without ceremony; completely, without stopping short.
 Dōwn'sit-tīng, *s.* (down and sit) rest, repose, the act of sitting down, or of going to rest: as, "thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising." *Psalms.*
 Dōwn'wārd, Dōwn'wārdz, *ad.* (Sax. duneward)

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toward the centre, from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōwn'wārd, *a.* moving on a declivity, tending toward the centre, tending toward the ground; DECLIVOUS, bending (*Dryden*); depressed, dejected. *Sidney.*
 Dōwn'y, *a.* (down) covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing. *Shakespeare.*
 Dōw'ry, *s.* (Fr. douaire) a DOWER, a portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife (*Coriely*); a GIFT, a fortune. *Johnson.*
 Dōx-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. δόξα glory, and λόγος a word) a form of giving glory to God, an ascription of glory, the Gloria patri. "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, &c."—"for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever." *The Lord's Prayer.*
 Dōx'y, *s.* a loose wench, a WHORE. *Shak.*
 Dōze, *v. n.* (Sax. dræz) to slumber, to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness, to be half asleep. *Dryden. Pope.*
 Dōze, *v. a.* to STUPIFY, to dull. *Clarendon.*
 Dōz'en, *s.* (Fr. douzaine) the number of twelve.
 Dōz'i-nēss, *s.* (*but little used, from dozy*) SLEEPINESS, drowsiness. *Locke.*
 Dōzy, *a.* (dose) SLEEPY, drowsy, sluggish.
 Drāb, *s.* (Sax. drabbe lees) a WHORE. *Pope.*
 Drāchm, *s.* (Lat. drachma) an old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.
 Dra-cūn'cu-lus, *s.* (Lat.) the Guinea worm, a worm bred in hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and muscles.
 Drāff, *s.* (Sax. drof dirty) refuse, swill, lees, DREGS: properly something fluid:—refuse, sweepings: perhaps improper. *Dryden.*
 Drāffy, *a.* worthless, DREGGY.
 Drāft, *a.* (*corrupted from draught*) employed to draw; as, a draft horse. *Shakespeare.*
 Drāg, *v. a.* (Sax. dragan) to pull along the ground by main force, to draw heavily along; to draw any thing burthened, any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self; to draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried; to pull about with violence and ignominy (*Milton*); to haul, lug, trail, PULL roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*
 Drāg, *v. n.* to hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
 Drāg, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*
 Drāg'gle, *v. a.* to make dirty by dragging upon the ground; to dirty, to SOIL.
 Drāg'gle, *v. n.* to grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
 Drāg'nēt, *s.* a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
 Drāg'ōn, *s.* (French) a kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the north pole.
 Drāg'ōn, *s.* (*in botany*, Lat. dracunculus) an herb.
 Drāg'ōn-ēt, *s.* (dragon) a little dragon.
 Drāg'ōn-fl'y, *s.* a fierce stinging fly.
 Drāg'ōn-īsh, *a.* (*an arbitrary word*) having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. *Shakesp.*
 Drāg'ōn-like, *a.* furious, fierce. *Shakespeare.*
 Drāg'ōn-blōod, *s.* (*in pharmacy*) a resin.
 Drāg-ōn', *s.* (Germ. dragen to carry) a soldier who fights generally on horseback.

D R A

Dråg-ðm', *v. a.* to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*
Drām', *v. a.* (Fr. trainer) to draw off gradually, to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to exhaust, to make quite dry.
DRAIN, **Drān**, *s.* the channel through which liquids are gradually drawn, a watercourse, a sink, a duct, a sewer, a draught, an avoidance.
Drāke, *s.* (of uncertain etymology) the male of the duck.
Drām, *s.* (drachm) the eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries' weight; proverbially, a small quantity (*Dryden*); such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once (*Swift*); spirit, distilled liquor. *Pope.*
Drām, *v. n.* (in low language) to drink drams, to drink spirituous liquors.
Drāmā, *s.* (Greek) a poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented, and in which, therefore, such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable; a tragedy, a comedy.
Dra-māt'ic, **Dra-māt'i-cāl**, *a.* represented by action, not narrative; **THEATRIC.**
Dra-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* by representation.
Drām'a-tist, *s.* an author of dramatic compositions. *Burnet.*
Drānk, *pret.* of to drink, did drink.
Drāpe, *v. n.* (Fr. drap) to make cloth.
Drāpér, *s.* one who sells cloth.
Drāpér-y, *s.* clothwork; the trade of making cloth, woollen manufacture; cloths, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue. *Prior.*
Drās'tic, *a.* (Gr. *δραστικόν*) powerful, vigorous, efficacious: *used of strong purgatives.* *Quincy.*
Drāve, *pret.* of to drive: *drove is more used.*
Drāugh, *s.* (corruptly written for) **DRAFF.** *Sb.*
Drāught, *s.* (draw) the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once: liquor drunk for pleasure (*Milton*); the act of drawing or pulling carriages (*Temple*); the quality of being drawn (*Mortimer*); representation by picture (*Dryden*); delineation, outline, **SKETCH**; a rough copy of a deed, composition, or of any matter or agreement; a picture drawn (*South*); the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; the act of shooting with a bow (*Camden's Remains*); diversion in war (*Spenser*); forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, a **DRAIN**; a house or place where soil is deposited, a **BOGHOUSE**; the depth which a vessel draws or sinks into the water (*Dryden*); a bill drawn for the payment of money, a bill of exchange.
Drāught, *a.* used for drawing, used for the plough or cart.
Drāught'hōuse, *s.* a **BOGHOUSE**, a house in which filth is deposited.
Drāughts, *s. plu.* a kind of play resembling chess.
Drāv', *v. a.* to pull along, not to carry; to **PULL** by violence, to drag; to raise out of a deep place; to suck; to attract, to call toward itself, to draw as the magnet does; to inhale; to take from a cask, to take from any thing containing or holding; to take off the spit or broacher; to pull a sword from the scabbard; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to unclose or slide back curtains (*Shak.*); to close or spread curtains (*Sidney*); to extract; to procure, as an agent or cause (*Locke*); to produce, or bring, as an efficient cause (*Tillotson*); to convey secretly or gra-

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dually (*Raleigh*); to protract, to lengthen, to spin; to drawl, to utter lingeringly; to represent by picture or in fancy, to form a representative or picture; to derive, to have some original cause or donor; to deduce, as from postulates; to imply, to comprise or produce as a consequential inference; to allure, to **ENTICE**; to lead, as a motive (*Shak.*); to persuade to follow; to induce, to persuade; to win, to gain (a metaphor from gaming); to receive, to take up: as, to draw money from the funds; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing (*used of formulary or juridical writings*); to withdraw from judicial notice; to eviscerate, to **EMBOWEL.** *King.*
To draw in, to apply to any purpose by distortion or violence;—to contract, to pull back;—to inveigle, to **ENTICE.** **To draw off**, to extract by distillation;—to drain out by a vent;—to withdraw, to abstract. **To draw on**, to occasion, to invite;—to occasion, to superinduce, to bring on by degrees. **To draw over**, to raise in a still;—to persuade to revolt, to induce to change a party. **To draw out**, to protract, to lengthen;—to beat out, as is done to hot iron;—to extract, to pump out by insinuation;—to induce by motive (*Hooker*);—to call to action, to detach for service, to range;—to range in battle. **To draw up**, to form in order of battle;—to form in writing, to compose in a formulary manner.
Drāv', *v. n.* to perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink (*Bacon*); to advance, to move, to make progress any way (*Shak.*); to draw together, to be collected, to come together (*Blackmore*); to draw a sword; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack; to take a lot; to make a fore run by attraction.
To draw off, to retire, to retreat. **To draw on**, to advance, approach, **APPROXIMATE.** **To draw up**, to form troops into regular order. **To draw** retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It expresses an action gradual or continuous, or leisurely.
Drāv', *s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn.
Drāv'back, *s.* money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.
Drāv'bridge, *s.* a bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure, a portcullis.
Drāv'er, *s.* one employed in procuring water from a well (*Deuteronomy*); one who draws the liquor in a public house; that which has the power of attraction; a box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
Drāv'ers, *s. plu.* the lower part of a man's dress, the under breeches.
Drāv'ing, *s.* (draw) delineation, representation (*Pope*); first draught of a thing, outline, **SKETCH.** *Mortimer.*
Drāv'ing-room, *s.* the room in which company assembles at court; the company assembled there.
Drāv'n, *part.* (draw) equal, where each party takes his own stake (*Addison*); with a sword drawn (*Shak.*); open, put aside, or unclosed; as, a curtain drawn;—eviscerated, embowelled;—induced as from some motive.

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Drāw'wēll, *s.* a deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.
Drāw', *v. n.* (draw) to utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.
Drāv, **Drāv'cārt**, *s.* (Sax. drag) the cart upon which beer is carried.
Drāv'hōrse, *s.* a horse that draws a dray.
Drāv'mān, *s.* the driver of a draycart.
Drāz'el, *s.* (*uncert. etymology*) a low, mean, worthless woman. *Hudibras.*
Drēad, *s.* (Sax. drad) **TERROUR**, fear, affright, horror either felt or impressed; habitual fear, awe (*Genesis*); the person or thing feared, the cause of fear. *Prior.*
Drēad, *a.* **TERRIBLE**, frightful (*Shak.*); awful, venerable in the highest degree (*Milton's Paradise Lost*). This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase, *dread majesty*. *Johnson.*
Drēad, *v. a.* to fear in an excessive degree.
Drēad, *v. n.* to be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*
Drēad'fūl, *a.* **TERRIBLE**, frightful, formidable; awful, venerable. *Genesis.*
Drēad'fūl-ly, *ad.* terribly, frightfully.
Drēad'fūl-nēss, *s.* (dreadful) **TERRIBLENESS**, frightfulness, formidableness.
Drēad'lēss, *a.* (dread) fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid, unshaken, undaunted, free from terror.
Drēad'lēss-nēss, *s.* (dreadless) fearlessness, intrepidity, undauntedness.
Drēam, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy, a wild conceit, a groundless suspicion. *Shak.*
Drēam, *v. n.* to have the representation of something in sleep; *with* of;—to think, to imagine, to think idly; to be sluggish, to **IDLE**.
Drēam, *v. a.* to see in a dream. *Dryden.*
Drēam'ēr, *s.* one who has dreams; an idle fanciful man, a visionary, a mope, a man lost in wild imagination, a *reueur*; a sluggard, an **IDLER**.
Drēam'lēss, *a.* free from dreams.
Drēar, *a.* (Sax. drearig) **SORROWFUL**, mournful, dreary, gloomy, **DISMAL**.
Drēar'i-nēss, *s.* **SORROWFULNESS**, gloominess, dolesomeness, **DISMALNESS**.
Drēar'y, *a.* (*used principally in poetry*, Sax. dreorig) **SORROWFUL**, distressful; drear, gloomy, horrid, **DISMAL**. *Dryden.*
Drēdge, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a kind of net used for taking oysters. *Carew.*
Drēdge, *v. a.* to gather with a dredge; to drudge, sprinkle or scatter flour upon meat while it is roasting.
Drēdg'ēr, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge; an utensil to scatter flour upon meat while roasting, a drudger.
Drēg'gi-nēss, *s.* (dreggy) fulness of lees or dregs, foulness, muddiness, feculence.
Drēg'gish, *a.* (dregs) feculent, **DREGGY**.
DREG'GY, **Drēg'gy**, *a.* (dregs) containing dregs, consisting of dregs, muddy, drabby, mothery, foul, impure, feculent.
DREGS, **Drēgs**, *s.* (Sax. dresten) the sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds, fur, mother, scum, feces, sediment, residue, subsidence, feculence; any thing by which purity is corrupted; drass, swill, refuse, trash, sweepings,
Drēnch, *v. a.* (Sax. drencan) to wash, to soak, to embrue, to **STEEP**; to saturate with drink or moisture: in an *ill* sense (*Shak.*):—to physic by violence, as cattle. *Mortimer.*

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Drēnch, *s.* a draught, a swill: by way of *contempt* (*Milton.*):—a dose of physic for a brute, physic that must be given by violence:—a channel for water, a **DIKE**.
Drēnch'ēr, *s.* one who steeps any thing.
DRESS, **Drēs**, *v. a.* to clothe, to habit, to apparel, to robe, enrobe, gird, trim, trick, rig, equip, attire, array, accoutre, invest with clothes; to clothe pompously or elegantly,—to **ADORN**, deck, trim, betrim, furnish, embellish; *with* up and out to enforce it;—to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub a horse; to break or teach a horse (*a term of horsemanship*): to rectify, to adjust (*Milton*); to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to cook, to prepare victuals for the table.
DRESS, **Drēs**, *s.* clothes, garment, habit, apparel, clothing, vestment, vesture, raiment, investment, trim, attire, habiliment, trappings, accoutrements; splendid clothes, habit of ceremony (*Clarissa*); the skill of adjusting drefs. *Pope.*
Drēs'ēr, *s.* one employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another, a decker; one employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen upon which meat is drest or dislied up for the table.
Drēs'ing, *s.* the application made to a fore or wound.
Drēs'ing-rōom, *s.* the room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*
Drēs'fy, *a.* (drefs) showy, fine, gay, gallant.
Drēst, *p.* (drefs) dressed. *Addison.*
Drēw, *pret.* of to draw, did draw.
Drīb, *v. a.* (*a cant word*) to crop, to cut off, to defalcate. *Dryden.*
Drīb'ble, *v. n.* (*probably from drip*) to fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to **SLAVER** as a child or idiot.
Drīb'ble, *v. a.* to throw down in drops. *Swift.*
Drīb'lēt, *s.* a small sum, odd money in a sum, a small quantity. *Dryden.*
Drift, *s.* (drive) force impellent, impulse, overbearing influence (*South*); violence, course (*Fairy Queen*); any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a storm, a shower (*Shak.*); a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *snowdrift*, a deep body of snow;—**TENDENCY** or aim of action; scope of a discourse.
Drift, *v. a.* to drive, to urge along.
Drill, *v. a.* (Dutch drillen) to pierce any thing with a drill, to pierce, to bore, to make a hole, to **PERFORATE**: † to delay, to put off (*Addison*); † to draw from step by step (*South*); † to drain, to drain slowly (*Thomson*); to form to arms, to teach recruits the manual exercise. *Hudibras.*
Drill, *s.* an instrument with which holes are bored: † an ape, a baboon. *Locke.*
Drīnk, *v. n.* (Sax. drincan) to swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to feast, to be entertained with liquors (*Shak.*); *colloquially*, to **TOPE**, quaff, guzzle, drink to excess.
To drink to, to salute in drinking, to invite to drink by drinking first;—to wish well to in the act of taking the cup.
Drīnk, *v. a.* to swallow: applied to *liquids*;—to suck up, to **ABSORB**; to take in by any inlet, to hear, to see (*Shak.*); to act upon by

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drinking (*Shak.*); † to make drunk. 1 *Kings*.
It is used with the intensive particles *off*, *up*,
and *in*. *Off*, to note a single act of drinking;
up, to note that the whole is drunk; *in*, to en-
force the sense: usually of *inanimate things*.
Drink, *s.* liquor to be swallowed: opposed to
meat:—liquor of any particular kind;—any
kind of beverage.
Drink'món-ey, *s.* money given to buy liquor.
Drink'a-ble, *a.* potable, fit to drink.
Drink'ér, *s.* (drink) one who drinks to excess, a
DRUNKARD. *South.*
Drip, *v. n.* (Dutch *drippen*) to fall in drops, to
have drops falling from it.
Drip, *v. a.* to let fall in drops, to drop fat upon
meat while roasting.
Drip, *s.* that which falls in drops.
Drip'ping, *s.* the fat which housewives gather
from roast meat.
Drip'ping-pan, *s.* the pan in which the fat of
roast meat is caught.
Drive, *v. a.* (Sax. *drivan*) to produce motion in
any thing by violence; as, the hammer
drives the nail;—to force along by impetu-
ous pressure (*Pope*);—to expel by force from
any place; *with* from;—to send by force to
any place; *with* to;—to chase, hunt, PUR-
SUE;—to guide and regulate a carriage, to
convey animals, to make animals march un-
der guidance;—to force or urge in any di-
rection;—to impel with greater speed;—to
clear any place by forcing away what is in
it;—to force, to compel (*Ascham*);—to hur-
ry on inconsiderately;—to urge by violence,
not kindness;—to impel by influence of pas-
sion;—to urge, to press to a conclusion
(*Swift*);—to carry on, to keep in motion
(*Bacon*);—to purify by motion: so we say
to *drive* feathers. *Shakespeare.*
To *drive out*, to expel. *King Charles.*
Drive, *v. n.* to go as impelled by any external
agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a
carriage (*Shak.*); to tend to, to consider as
the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to
strike at with fury; *with* at.
Driv'el, *v. n.* to SLAVER, to let the spittle fall in
drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard; to
be weak or foolish, to DOTE. *Shakespeare.*
Driv'el, *s.* SLAVER, slobber, moisture shed from
the mouth. *Dryden.*
Driv'el-ér, *s.* a SLAVERER; an idiot, a FOOL; a
doter, a DOTARD.
Driv'ér, *s.* (drive) the person or instrument that
gives any motion by violence; one who
drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.
Driz'zle, *v. a.* (Germ. *drisselin*) to shed in small
flow drops, as winter rains.
Driz'zle, *v. n.* to fall in short flow drops.
Driz'zly, *a.* shedding in small rain.
† Dröil, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a drone, sluggard.
† Dröil, *v. n.* to work sluggishly and slowly, to
plod. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Dröll, *s.* (F. *drole*) one whose business it is to
raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a jackpud-
ding, a BUFFOON; a farce, something exhi-
bited to raise mirth. *Swift.*
DROLL, Dröll, *a.* merry, ludicrous, farcical,
comic, diverting, arch, waggish, odd, antique,
antic, rum, queer, strange, wild, burlesque.
Dröll, *v. n.* to jest, to play the buffoon.
Dröll'er-y, *s.* idle jokes, BUFFOONERY.
Dröm'e-da-ry, *s.* (*in zoology*) a sort of camel.
Dröne, *s.* (Sax. *droen*) the bee which makes no

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honey, and is therefore driven out by the
rest; a sluggard, an IDLER; the hum of a
musical instrument.
Dröne, *v. n.* to live in idleness, to IDLE, to dream;
to give a heavy dull tone.
Drön'ish, *a.* idle, sluggish, dreaming, unactive,
indolent, LAZY.
Dröop', *v. n.* (Dutch *droef* *sorrow*) to languish
with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak; to be
dispirited; to sink, to lean downward: com-
monly by grief or weakness. *Milton.*
Dröp', *s.* (Sax. *droppa*) a globule of moisture, as
much liquor as falls at once when there is
not a continual stream; diamond hanging in
the ear, a pendant, an ear-ring.
Dröp', *v. a.* to pour in drops or single globules:
to let fall, to let go, to dismiss from the hand,
or the possession; to HINT, to utter slightly
or casually (*Amos*); to insert indirectly, or by
way of digression (*Locke*); to intermit, to
CEASE; to let go a dependant, or companion,
without farther association; to suffer to vanish,
or to come to nothing; to bedrop, speckle, va-
riagate with spots. *Milton.*
Dröp', *v. n.* to fall in drops or single globules;
to let drops fall, to discharge itself in drops;
to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall
spontaneously; to fall in death, to die sud-
denly, to die; to sink into silence, to vanish,
to come to nothing (*a familiar phrase*); to come
unexpectedly; to fall short of a mark.
Dröp'lét, *s.* a little drop. *Shakespeare.*
Dröp'ping, *s.* that which falls in drops, that
which drops when the continuous stream
ceases. *Pope.*
Dröp'si-cäl, *a.* (dropsy) dropfied, diseased with a
dropsy; hydropical, ascitic, ascitical, tend-
ing to a dropsy.
Dröp'si-éd, *a.* (dropsy) dropfical, diseased with
a dropsy.
Dröp'stone, *s.* spar formed into the shape of
drops. *Woodward.*
Dröp'fy, *s.* (Lat. *hydrops*) a morbid collection of
waters in the body.
DROSS, Dröfs', *s.* (Sax. *droes*) the scum, spume,
recrement, or despumation of melted metals,
slag, scoria, scorix, dregs, feculence; rust, in-
crustation upon metals; refuse, leavings,
sweepings, any thing remaining after the re-
moval of the better part.
Dröfs'i-néfs, *s.* (droffy) foulness, feculence, rust;
foulness of dross.
Dröfs'y, *a.* full of scorious or recrementitious
parts, recremental, full of dross; feculent, im-
pure, foul, worthless. *Donne.*
Dröve, *pret.* of to drive, did drive.
Dröve, *s.* (drive) a body or number of cattle (*ge-
nerally used of oxen or black cattle*); any collec-
tion of animals (*Milton*); a crowd, a tumult.
To a herd of oxen we regularly oppose, not a
drove, but a flock of sheep.
Drö'vér, *s.* one who fats oxen for sale, and drives
them to market.
Dröügbt, *s.* (Sax. *drugode*) dry weather, DRY-
NESS; thirst, want of drink. *Milton.*
Dröügbt'i-néfs, *s.* (droughty) the state of want-
ing rain, DRYNESS.
Dröügb'ty, *a.* (drought) DRY, wanting rain, sul-
try; thirsty, dry with thirst.
Dröwn, *v. a.* to suffocate in water; to over-
whelm in water; to deluge, overflow, INUN-
DATE; to immerge, to lose in any thing, to
lose in something that overpowers or covers.

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Dröwn, *v. n.* to be suffocated in water.
Dröwse, *v. n.* (Dutch droosen) to slumber, to doze, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.
Dröwse, *v. a.* to make heavy with sleep.
Dröw'si-ly, *ad.* (drowfy) sleepily, with an inclination to sleep; idly, sluggishly, lazily.
Dröw'si-nēss, *s.* (drowfy) SLEEPINESS, disposition to sleep; indolence, LAZINESS.
Dröw'sy, *a.* (drowse) sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargic; heavy, lulling, causing sleep (*Ad-dison*); dull, STUPID. *Atterbury.*
Drüb, *v. a.* (Dan. druber to kill) to BEAT, thwack, thump, cudgel. *A word of contempt.*
Drüb, *s.* a thump, knock, BLOW.
Drüb, **Drüb'bing**, *s.* a beating, chastisement.
Drudge, *v. n.* (Sax. dreccan to vex) to labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity, to slave, to work hard.
Drudge, *v. a.* (in cookery) to dredge, to sprinkle flour upon meat while roasting.
Drudge, *s.* one employed in, or doomed to, servile occupation, a slave.
Drüdger, *s.* a mean labourer, a drudge; a dredger, an utensil used to sprinkle flour upon meat while roasting.
Drüdger-y, *s.* mean labour, ignoble toil, dishonourable work, servile occupation.
Drüdging-box, *s.* a drudger or dredger, the box out of which flour is sprinkled upon meat while it is roasting.
Drüdging-ly, *ad.* laboriously.
Drüg, *s.* (Fr. drogue) a medicinal simple, an ingredient used in physic; any thing without worth or value; any thing for which no purchaser can be found.
Drüg, *v. a.* to season with ingredients, commonly medicinal; to tincture with something offensive.
Drüg'get, *s.* a slight kind of woollen cloth.
Drüg'gift, *s.* (drug) one who sells physical drugs.
† Drüg'ster, *s.* (drug) a druggist. *Boyle. Atterbury.*
Drü'id, *s.* (Gr. δρῦς an oak) a priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.
Drüm, *s.* (Erse drumme) an instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear; a drummer.
Drüm, *v. n.* to beat a drum, to beat a tune upon a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*
† Drüm'ble, *v. n.* to drone, to be sluggish. *Shak.*
Drüm'mä'jör, *s.* the chief drummer of a regiment.
Drüm'ma-kér, *s.* one who makes and deals in drums.
Drüm'stick, *s.* the stick with which a drum is beaten.
DRUNK, **Drünk**, *a.* (drink) intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated, boufy, tipsey, groggy, crapulous, temulent, drunken; drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deuteronomy.*
DRUNK'ARD, **Drünk'árd**, *s.* one given to excessive use of strong liquors, a toper, tippler, drinker, carouser, debauchee, bacchanalian, borachio, one addicted to habitual ebriety.
Drünk'en, *a.* intoxicated with liquor, DRUNK; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture (*Shak.*); done in a state of inebriation. *Shakespeare.*
Drünk'en-ly, *ad.* in a drunken manner.
DRUNK'ENNESS, **Drünk'en-nēss**, *s.* (drunken) intoxication with strong liquor, crapulence, temulency, inebriation, ebriety, infobriety,

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intemperance, debauchery, ebriety, ebriosity, habitual ebriety: intoxication or inebriation of any kind, disorder of the faculties. *Spenser.*
DRY, **Drȳ**, *a.* (Sax. drig) arid, parched, drougthy, not wet, not moist, not rainy; thirsty, athirst; not succulent, not juicy; being without tears (*Dryden*); BARREN, jejune, plain, unembellished, without pathos, without flowers: hard, severe. *Bacon. Hudibras.*
DRY, **Drȳ**, *v. a.* to arefy, to ficate, exsiccate, free from moisture, to exhale moisture, to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst (*Isaiab*); to drain, to exhaust.
To dry up, to deprive totally of moisture, to take all moisture away. *Woodward.*
Drȳ, *v. n.* to grow dry, to lose moisture, to be drained of its moisture.
Drȳ'ád, *s.* (in heathen mythology) a wood-nymph.
Drȳ'er, *s.* that which has the quality of absorbing moisture, a desiccative.
Drȳ'e-éd, *a.* void of tears, without weeping.
Drȳ'ly, *ad.* without moisture; coldly, frigidly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly, without ornament or embellishment.
DRY'NESS, **Drȳ'nēss**, *s.* (dry) want of moisture, ficity, aridity, drought, droughtiness, dry-weather; want of succulence, want of juice; want of sap; want of embellishment, want of pathos, jejunenefs, BARRENNESS; want of sensibility in devotion, want of ardour, aridity.
Drȳ'nurse, *s.* a woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of. *Shakespeare.*
Drȳ'nurse, *v. a.* to feed without the breast.
Drȳ'shod, *a.* without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in water.
Dū'al, *a.* (Lat. dualis) expressing or denoting the number two.
Düb, *v. a.* (Sax. dubban) to make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity or new character.
Düb, *s.* a BLOW, a knock. *Hudibras.*
Düb'bi-ōs, *a.* (Lat. dubius) DOUBTFUL, doubting, not settled in opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear; having the event uncertain.
Düb'bi-ōf-ly, *ad.* uncertainly, doubtfully, without any determination.
Düb'bi-ōf-nēss, *s.* (dubious) DOUBTFULNESS, uncertainty. *Broome.*
Düb'bi-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. dubitatio) the act of doubting; DOUBT. *Brown.*
Dū'cāl, *a.* (duke) pertaining to a duke: as, a ducal coronet.
Dūc'āt, *s.* (duke, *pron.* also, dūc'it) a silver and gold coin struck by dukes.
Dück, *s.* (Dutch ducken to dip) a water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely upon the water, so as to strike it and rebound.
Dück, *v. n.* to dive under the water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe, to BEND. *Shakespeare.*
Dück, *v. a.* to put under water.
Dück'ér, *s.* a diver; a cringer. *Johnson.*
Dück'ing-stō'l, *s.* a chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.
Dück'lēg-gēd, *a.* short legged. *Dryden.*
Dück'ling, *s.* a young duck; the brood of the duck.

DUL

Dūck'mēat, **Dūck'wēd**, *s.* a common plant growing in standing waters.

Dūct, *s.* (Lat. ductus) a passage through which any thing is conducted: a term used chiefly in anatomy;—guidance, direction. *Hammond.*

Dūctile, *a.* (Lat. ductilis) **PLIABLE**, flexible, easily bent; **MALLEABLE**, tensile, tensile, expansible, easy to be drawn out in length, or expanded by the hammer; tractable, yielding, obsequious. *Addison.*

Dūctile-nēss, *s.* **MALLEABILITY**, ductility; flexibility, **PLIABLENESS**.

Dūc-til'i-ty, *s.* (ductile) the quality of suffering extension, **MALLEABILITY**, malleableness, ductileness, flexibility, expansibility: **OBSEQUIOUSNESS**, compliance.

Dūd'gēon, *s.* (Germ. dolch *a dagger*) a small **DAGGER**; ill-will, fullness, **MALICE**. *Hudibras.*

Dūe, *a.* (Fr. dû) owed, owing, payable, that any one has a right to demand; **FIT**, proper, appropriate; exact, direct, without deviation; consequent to, occasioned or effected by: proper but not usual. *Boyle.*

Dūe, *s.* that which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute, exactions, legal or customary perquisites. *Addison.*

Dūe, *ad.* exactly, directly, duly: as, the course is due east.

† **Dūe**, *v. a.* to pay as due. *Shakespeare*

Dū'el, *s.* (Lat. duellum) a combat between two, a single fight.

Dū'el, *v. n.* to fight a single combat.

Dū'el, *v. a.* to attack or fight with singly.

Dū'el-ēr, *s.* a single combatant, a duelist.

Dū'el-ist, *s.* a single combatant, a dueler; one who professes to study the rules of honour. *Ben Jonson.*

Du-ēl'lo, *s.* (Ital.) the duel, the rule or etiquette of dueling. *Shakespeare.*

Du-ēn'na, *s.* (Spanish) an old woman kept to guard a younger.

Dūg, *s.* (Islandic dægga *to give suck*) a pap, a nipple, a teat: spoken of *beasts*, or in malice or contempt of *human beings*.

Dūg, *pret.* & *part. of* to dig.

Dūke, *s.* (Fr. duc) one of the highest order of nobility in England.

Dūke'dōm, *s.* the seignory or possessions of a duke (*Addison*); the title or quality of a duke.

Dūl'brain-ēd, *a.* **STUPID**, doltish, foolish. *Shak.*

Dūl'cēt, *a.* (Lat. dulcis) sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, melodious, **HARMONIOUS**. *Milton.*

Dūl-cif-i-cā-tion, *s.* (dulcify) the act of sweetening, dulcoration, a **SWEETENING**; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

Dūl'cī-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. dulcifier) to **SWEETEN**, to set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind. *Brown.*

Dūl'cī-mēr, *s.* a musical instrument.

Dūl'co-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. dulcis *sweet*) to **SWEETEN**; to make less acrimonious.

Dūl-co-rā-tion, *s.* a **SWEETENING**, dulcification.

Dūl'hēad, *s.* a **BLOCKHEAD**, a stupid fellow.

Dū'li-a, *s.* (G. δόλια) an inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

Dūll, *a.* (Sax. dole) **STUPID**, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive, indocile, slow of understanding; blunt, obtuse, not sharp on the edge; unready, awkward; hebetated, not quick;

DUP

sad, **MELANCHOLY**; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion (*Spenser*); gross, cloggy, vile (*Shak.*); not exhilarating, not delightful; as, *to make, or synonymise dictionaries is dull work*;—dim, not bright; as, *the mirror is dull, the fire is dull* (*Shak.*);—drowsy, sleepy; *with of.* *Johnson.*

Dūll, *v. a.* to **STUPIFY**, to infatuate; to blunt, to obtund; to sadden, to make melancholy; to hebetate, to weaken; to damp, to clog (*Hooker*); to make heavy or slow of motion (*Bacon*); to fully brightness; as, *the breath dulls the mirror*. *Bacon.*

Dūll'ard, *s.* a dunce, a dolt, a **BLOCKHEAD**.

Dūlly, *ad.* stupidly, doltishly; slowly, sluggishly; not vigorously, not keenly; not gaily, not brightly.

Dūl'n-ēss, *s.* (dull) **STUPIDITY**, weakness of intellect, indocility, slowness of apprehension, want of quick perception; **SLEEPINESS**, drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre; bluntness, want of edge.

Dūly, *ad.* (due) properly, fitly, in due manner; regularly, exactly.

Dūmb, *a.* (Sax. dumbe) mute, incapable of speech, deprived of speech; mute, not using words, **SILENT**, refusing to speak.

Dūmb'fōund, *v. a.* to confuse, to strike dumb. *A low phrase. Spectator.*

Dūmb'ly, *ad.* mutely; silently.

Dūmb'nēss, *s.* (dumb) muteness, aphony, incapacity to speak; muteness, omission of speech; refusal to speak, **SILENCE**.

Dūmp, *s.* (Dutch dom *stupid*) **MELANCHOLY**; sadness, sorrow, absence of mind, reverie.

Dūmp'ish, *a.* **MELANCHOLY**, sad.

Dūmp'ling, *s.* a sort of pudding.

Dūn, *a.* (Sax.) of a colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy. *Shakespeare.*

Dūn, *v. a.* (Sax. dunan *to clamour*) to claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

Dūn, *s.* a clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Dūnce, *s.* (*uncert. etymology*) a dullard, a stupid, indocile animal, a **BLOCKHEAD**.

Dūng, *s.* (Sax. dineg) the excrement of animals, used to fatten ground.

Dūng, *v. a.* to manure with dung.

Dūn'gēon, *s.* (Fr. donjon) a close **PRISON**.

Dūng'hil, *s.* a heap of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness: a term of reproach for one meanly born. *Shakespeare.*

Dūng'y, *a.* full of dung; mean, vile, base, low, odious, worthless.

Dūng'yārd, *s.* the place of the dunghil.

Dūn'ner, *s.* (dun) a man who is employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

Dū'o-dēc'i-mo, *a.* (Lat.) belonging to the number twelve.

Dū'o-dēc'i-mo, *s.* a book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

Dū'o-dēc'u-ple, *a.* (Lat. duo and decuplus *ten fold*) consisting of twelves.

Dūpe, *s.* (French, from duppe, *a foolish bird easily caught*) a credulous man, a man easily tricked, or imposed on. *Dunciad.*

Dūpe, *v. a.* to trick, to **CHEAT**. *Pope.*

Dūple, *a.* (Lat. duplus) **DOUBLE**, one repeated.

Dūpli-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. duplico) to **DOUBLE**, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity: to fold together.

Dūpli-cate, *a.* belonging to the proportion of squares.

DUT

Dū'pli-cate, *s.* another correspondent to the first, a counterpart, a conduplication, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Dū-pli-cā'tion, *s.* the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a **FOLD**, a doubling.

Dū'pli-ca-ture, *s.* (duplicate) a **FOLD**; any thing doubled.

Du-pli-c'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. duplicis) doubleness, the number of two (*Watts*); **DECEIT**, doubleness of heart or tongue.

Dū-ra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. durabilis) the power of lasting, endurance, **CONTINUANCE**.

Dū'ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. durabilis) lasting, permanent, continuing, having the quality of long continuance: having successive existence. *Milton.*

Dū'ra-ble-ness, *s.* power of lasting, lastingness, **CONTINUANCE**. *Addison.*

Dū'ra-bly, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

Dū'rānce, *s.* (*law* Fr. dureſſe) **IMPRISONMENT**; the custody or power of a jailer; a **PRISON**: † endurance, duration, continuance. *Dryden.*

Du-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. duratio) continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

Dūre, *v. n.* (Lat. duro) to last, to continue, to endure, to be durable.

Dū'reſſe, *s.* (French) **IMPRISONMENT**.

Dū'ring, *p. a.* (dure) for the time of the continuance of, while any thing lasts.

Dū'ri-ty, *s.* (Lat. durus *hard*) hardness, firmness, compactness, solidity, solidness.

Dūrst, *pret.* of to dare.

Dūsk, *a.* (Dutch duyſter) **DUSKY**.

Dūsk, *s.* tendency to darkness, incipient obscurity; darkness of colour, tendency to blackness. *Dryden.*

Dūsk'i-ly, *ad.* with a tendency to darkness; with a tendency to blackness.

Dūsk'i-ness, *s.* (dusky) the state of being dusky; tendency to darkness, incipient obscurity; darkness of colour.

Dūsk'iſh, *a.* (dusk) inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity, dusk, dusky; tending to blackness, dark-coloured.

Dūsk'iſh-ly, *ad.* cloudily, darkly. *Bacon.*

Dūsk'y, *a.* (dusk) tending to darkness, incipient obscurity, dusk, dusky; darksome, **OBSCURE**, not luminous; tending to blackness, dark-coloured, not clear, not bright: gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded. *Pope.*

Dūst, *s.* (Sax.) earth or matter reduced to small particles: the grave, the state of dissolution (*Shak.*);—a mean and dejected state. *1 Sam.*

Dūst, *v. a.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.

Dūst'mān, *s.* a man whose employment is to carry away the dust.

Dūst'y, *a.* (dust) filled with dust, clouded with dust, covered or scattered with dust, pulverulent, powdery.

Dūch'eſs, *s.* (Fr. duchesse) the lady of a duke, the widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

Dūch'y, *s.* (Fr. duché) a territory which gives title to a duke, or which has a duke for its sovereign. *Addison.*

DYS

Dū'te-ous, *a.* **DUTIFUL**: obsequious, obedient to good or bad purposes; *with to.* *Shak.*

DUTIFUL, **Dū'ti-fūl**, *a.* duteous, obedient, morigerous, submissive to natural or legal superiors, reverent, reverential; obsequious, respectful to those who have regal, or legal authority: † enjoined by duty, enforced by the relation of one to another. *Shakespeare.*

Dū'ti-fūl-ly, *ad.* obediently, submissively, reverently, respectfully.

Dū'ti-fūl-ness, *s.* (dutiful) obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

Dū'ty, *s.* (due) that to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality (*in this sense it has a plural*); obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents; act of reverence or respect (*Spenser*); the business of a soldier on guard; the business of war, service; **TAX**, impost, custom, toll. *Addison.*

DWARF, **Dwārf**, *s.* (Sax. dweorg) a man below the common size of men, a manikin, pigmy, runt, grub, shrimp, minim, dapperling, dandiprat; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*

Dwārf, *a.* (*used by botanists in composition, as,*) dwarf-elder, dwarf-honeysuckle.

Dwārf, *v. a.* to stunt, to bedwarf, to hinder from growing to the natural bulk, to lessen, to make little. *Bacon.*

Dwārf'iſh, *a.* below the natural bulk, pigmy, low, small, little, stunted, petty, despicable.

Dwārf'iſh-ly, *ad.* like a dwarf.

Dwārf'iſh-ness, *s.* (dwarfish) minuteness of stature, diminutiveness, lowness, smallness, littleness.

Dwēll, *v. n.* (*old* Teuton. dualla *to stay*) to **RESIDE**, to inhabit, to live in a place, to have a habitation; to live in any form of habitation (*Heb.*); to be in any state or condition (*Shak.*); to be suspended with attention, to hang upon with care and fondness; to continue long speaking.

Dwēll, *v. a.* (*not used*) to inhabit. *Milton.*

Dwēll'ér, *s.* an inhabitant, one who lives in any place, a **RESIDENT**.

Dwēll'ing, *s.* **RESIDENCE**, habitation, abode, place of residence: state of life, mode of living. *Daniel.*

Dwēll'ing-hōūſe, *s.* the house at which one lives.

Dwēll'ing-plāce, *s.* the place of residence.

Dwīn'dle, *v. n.* (Sax. dwinan) to shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink (*Norris*); to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble (*Locke*); to fall away, to be diminished, to moulder off. *Clarendon.*

Dy'ing, *part.* of die; expiring, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.

Dy'nās-ty, *s.* (Gr. δυναστία) government, **SOVEREIGNTY**. *Hale. Pope.*

Dys'en-tēr-y, *s.* (Fr. dysenterie) a looseness, attended with bloody stools.

Dys'u-ry, *s.* (Gr. δυσουρία) a difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E A R

E.

E A S

E is the fifth letter in the alphabet; it has five different sounds, as appear in the following words; mēte, mēt, thēy, thēre, hēr.

Each, *pro.* (Sax. *ele*) either of two: † every one of any number. *This sense is rare, except in poetry.* *Milton.*

To **EACH** the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or a greater number.

'Tis said they eat *each other*. *Shak.*

Eager, *a.* (Sax. *eagor*) struck with desire, ardently wishing, keenly desirous, vehement in desire, hotly longing, earnest, wistful, ardent, fervent, zealous; hot of disposition, ardent, vehement, impetuous, impatient; lickerous, lickerish; quick, busy, easily put in action; sharp, acid, sour; biting, keen, severe (*Sb.*); brittle, inflexible, not ductile: a cant word of artificers (*Locke*):—*with of, on, or after.*

Eager-ly, *ad.* with great ardour of desire, with impetuosity of inclination; ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, *Eager-nēss*, *s.* (eager) keenness of desire, ardour of inclination, avidity, ardeency, fervency, zeal, spirit, warmth, heartiness, zealousness, wistfulness, earnestness, sanguineness; impatience, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. *Dryden.*

Eagle, *s.* (Fr. *aigle*) a bird of prey; the standard of the ancient Romans.

Eagle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Eagle-speed, *s.* swiftness like that of eagles.

Eaglet, *s.* (eagle) a young eagle.

Eagre, *s.* (Runick *æger* the ocean, *pron.* *ē'gér*) a tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn. *Dryden.*

Ear, *s.* (Sax. *eare*) the whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing; the head, or the person: in familiar language (*Knolles*);—the highest part of a man, the top; as, up to the ears in love (*L'Estrange*);—the privilege of being readily and kindly heard, favour;—disposition to like or dislike what is heard, judgment, opinion, taste;—any prominences from a larger body raised for the sake of holding it; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds.

To be by the ears,

To fall together by the ears,

To go together by the ears,

To set by the ears, to make strife, to set to quarrel: in low language. *Arbutnot.*

† **Ear**, *v. a.* (Lat. *aro*) to plough, to till. *Shak.*

Ear-ache, *s.* a pain in the ear.

Earl, *s.* a title of nobility.

Earl'dóm, *s.* the seigniorship of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

Ear'l ss, *a.* having no ears, void of ears.

Ear'ly-ness, *s.* (early) quickness of an action with respect to something else: as, earliness of growth, &c.

Earl-már'shál, *s.* the officer who has the chief care of military solemnities.

Ear'ly, *a.* (Sax. *ær before*) forehanded, timely, seasonably; soon with respect to something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in season, in comparison with other products;—coming soon, ripe soon.

Ear'ly, *ad.* soon, betime, betimes.

Earn, *v. a.* (Sax. *earnian*) to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance; to get, acquire, procure, obtain, as a consequence of action.

Ear'nēst, *a.* (Sax. *eorneft*) ardent in any affection, warm, zealous, intent, fixed, bent on, **EAGER**; serious, important (not in jest). *Hooker.*

Ear'nēst, *s.* seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance. *Sidney.*

Ear'nēst, *s.* (Dan. *ernitz*) the money which is given to ratify a bargain.

Ear'nēst-ly, *ad.* warmly, affectionately, zealously; importunately, intensely; eagerly, desirously.

Ear'nēst-nēss, *s.* (earnest) **EAGERNESS**, warmth, zeal, vehemence, importunity; solemnity, seriousness; solicitude, care, intenseness.

Ear'ring, *s.* a pendent, a drop, a bob, ornament of a woman's ear.

Ear'shot, *s.* reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Earth, *s.* (Sax. *eorth*) the element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil, terrene matter; the terraqueous globe, the world, the universe; different modifications of terrene matter (in this sense it has a plural); as, boles, clays, marls, ochres, tripelas;—this world opposed to other scenes of existence (*Shak.*);—the inhabitants of the earth (*Genesis*);—country, distinct region (*Dryden*);—the act of turning up the ground in tillage (from *ear*, to plough). *Tupper.*

Earth, *v. a.* to hide in, or cover with earth.

Earth, *v. n.* to retire under ground.

Earth'börn, *a.* born of the earth, terrigenous: meanly born. *Smith.*

Earth'bóund, *a.* fastened by the pressure or weight of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Earth'en, *a.* (earth) made of earth, made of clay.

Earth'i-nēss, *s.* (earthy) the quality of containing earth, grossness.

Earth'li-nēss, *s.* (earthly) the quality of being earthly; corporeity, materiality.

Earth'ly, *a.* (earth) not heavenly, fordid, vile, **MEAN**; belonging only to our present state, terrestrial, not spiritual; corporeal, not mental (*Pope*); any thing in the world: (a female hyperbole): "or who would learn one earthly thing of use?" *Pope.*

Earth'nūt, *s.* a plant, a pignut.

Earth'quāke, *s.* a tremour or convulsion of the earth.

Earth'shak-ing, *a.* having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*

Earth'wórm, *s.* a worm bred under ground; a mean fordid wretch. *Norris.*

Earth'y, *a.* (earth) consisting of earth, composed or partaking of earth, terrene, terreous, terrestrial; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth (*Dryden*); not mental, gross, not refined. *Shakespeare.*

Eaze, *s.* (Fr. *aize*) quiet, rest, undisturbed **TRANQUILLITY**, not solicitude; freedom from pain, a neutral state between pain and pleasure (*Temple*); **REPOSE**, rest after labour, intermission of labour (*Swift*); facility, readiness, not difficulty (*Dryd.*); unconstraint, freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

EBU

At ease, in a state of undisturbed leisure, without pain, without anxiety. *Dryden.*
Ease, *v. a.* to ALLEVIATE, to assuage, to mitigate, to free from pain; to relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: *with of.*
Easeful, *a.* quiet, peaceable, fit for rest. *Shakes.*
Easement, *s.* (ease) ASSISTANCE, support, relief from expences. *Swift.*
Easily, *ad.* without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance, in tranquillity; readily, without reluctance.
Easiness, *s.* freedom from difficulty, readiness, facility; flexibility, compliance, readiness, not opposition, not reluctance (*Hooker*); freedom from constraint, not effort, not formality; rest, ease, TRANQUILLITY, freedom from pain. *Ray.*
East, *s.* (Sax. east) the quarter whence the sun rises: opposite to the *west*:—the regions in the eastern parts of the world.
Easter, *s.* (Sax. eastre) the day on which the christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.
Easter-ling, *s.* (east) a native of some country eastward to another.
EASTERLY, *Easter-ly*, *a.* (east) coming from the parts toward the east, lying toward the east; levant, orient, eastern, looking toward the east.
Eastern, *a.* (east) dwelling or found in the east, oriental; lying or being toward the east, *EASTERLY*; going toward the east; looking toward the east. *Milton.*
Eastward, *ad.* (east and toward) toward the east.
Easy, *a.* (ease) not difficult, facile; not causing difficulty; quiet, at rest, undisturbed, TRANQUIL; not harassed, unmolested, secure, not anxious; free from pain; complying, unresisting, credulous (*Milton*); ready, not unwilling (*Dryden*); not constrained, not formal.
Eat, *v. a.* (Sax. etan) to devour with the mouth; to consume, to CORRODE; to swallow back, to retract, call back his word. *Hudibras.*
Eat, *v. n.* to go to meals, to take meals, to feed, to fare, to take food; to be maintained in food (*Proverbs*); to make way by corrosion. *South.*
EATABLE, *Eat'a-ble*, *a.* that may be eaten, edible, esculent, cibarious, foodful, foody, fit for food.
Eat'a-ble, *s.* any thing that may be eaten.
Eater, *s.* who eats any thing; a CORROSIVE.
Eating-house, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
Eaves, *s.* (Sax. efese) the edges of the roof which overhang the house.
Eavesdrop, *v. a.* to catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.
Eavesdrop-per, *s.* a listener under windows, an insidious listener.
Ebb, *s.* (Sax. ebba) the reflux of the tide toward the sea: opposed to *flow*:—decline, decay, waste. *Dryden.*
Ebb, *v. n.* to flow back toward the sea: opposed to *flow*:—to decline, to decay, to waste. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Ebón, *Eb'o-ny*, *s.* (Lat. ebenus) a hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.
Ebriety, *s.* (Lat. ebrietas) DRUNKENNESS.
Ebriosity, *s.* (L. ebriositas) habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*
Ebullition, *s.* (Lat. ebullio) the act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion, effusion,

ECS

effervescence arising from the mingling together alkalizate and acid liquor.
Ec-cen'tric, *Ec-cen'tri-cál*, *a.* (Lat. eccentricus) deviating from the centre; not having the same centre with another circle (*such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaic philosophy*); not terminating in the same point, not directed by the same principle (*Bacon*); IRREGULAR, anomalous, deviating from stated and constant methods. *King Charles.*
Ec-cen'tric'i-ty, *s.* deviation from a centre; the state of having a different centre from another circle; excursion from the proper orb.
Eccentricity of the earth, is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptic orbit. *Harri.*
Ec-cle-si-ás'tic, *a.* (Lat. ecclesiasticus) relating to the church, not civil, ecclesiastical.
Ec-cle-si-ás'tic, *s.* a person dedicated to the ministry of religion, a CLERGYMAN.
Ec-cle-si-ás'ti-cál, *a.* ECCLESIASTIC.
Ec'bo, *s.* (Gr. ἠχώ) the return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.
Ec'bo, *v. n.* to resound, to reverberate, to give back the sound of the voice.
Ec'bo, *v. a.* to reverberate, send back a voice, return what has been uttered.
Eclaircissement, *s.* (French, *pron.* è-clàr-cis-môn) explanation, the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation. *Clarendon.*
E-clàr, *s.* (French) SPLENDOR, show, lustre; a clap, a burst of APPLAUSE.
Ec-lectic, *a.* (Gr. ἐκλεκτικός) selecting, culling, choosing at will. *Watts.*
E-clipse, *s.* (Gr. ἑκλειψις) an obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth:—darkness, obscurity, obscuration. *Raleigh.*
E-clipse, *v. a.* to darken a luminary; to extinguish, to put out (*Shak.*); to becloud, to obscure (*Sidney*); to disgrace. *Milton.*
E-clip'tic, *s.* (in astronomy, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός) a great circle of the sphere supposed to run through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of twenty-three degrees and a half, which is the sun's greatest declination; the orbit of the earth so called because it is the line in which eclipses happen.
E-clip'tic, *a.* described by the ecliptic line.
Ec'logue, *s.* (Gr. ἐκλογία) a PASTORAL poem.
E-co-nóm'ic, *E-co-nóm'i-cál*, *a.* (economy) pertaining to the regulation of a household; FRUGAL.
E-cón'o-mi-se, *v. n.* (economy) to be frugal, to be laudably parsimonious.
E-cón'o-mi-se, *v. a.* to husband, to save, to manage with frugality.
E-cón'o-mist, *s.* a manager of domestic affairs good or bad, a housewife; one who observes good management.
E-cón'o-my, *s.* (Gr. οἰκονομία) the management of a family, the government of a household; distribution of expence (*Dryden*); FRUGALITY, housewifery, good conduct, discretion of expence, laudable parsimony; disposition of things, regulation (*Hammond*); the disposition or arrangement of any work (*Dryden*); system of matter, distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place. *Blackmore.*
ECSTASY, *Ec'sta-sy*, *Ec'sta-cy*, *s.* (Gr. ἔκστασις) any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time

lost, trance, transport; excessive joy, rapture, enravishment, rapturous delight, exultation, exultance; enthusiasm, excessive elevation and absorption of the mind: † excessive grief or anxiety, † madness, distraction. *Shakespeare.*

Ēc'sta-si-ēd, *a.* (ecstasy) ravished, enraptured, filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

Ēc-stā'tic, Ēc-stā'ti-cāl, *a.* (Gr. ἔκστασις) ravished, rapturous, elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature; raised to the highest degree of joy: † tending to eternal objects. *Norris.*

Ēc'type, *s.* (Gr. ἔκτυπος) a copy. *Locke.*

E'cu-rie, *s.* (French) a place covered for the lodging of horses, a stable.

E-dā'cious, *a.* (Lat. edax) eating, devouring, predatory, ravenous, greedy, voracious.

E-dā'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. edacitas) voraciousness, rapacity, greediness, ravenousness.

† Ed'dér, *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to pleach, to plash, to bind or interweave a fence. *Mortimer.*

† Ed'dér, *s.* long pliable sticks put upon the top of fences to bind them down. *Tusser.*

Ēd'dish, Ēd'ish, *s.* (Sax. edisch) the latter pasture, or grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping (*Bailey*); the stubble after the corn is cut. *Asb.*

Ēd'dy, *s.* (Sax. ed backward again, and ea water) the water which by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion. *Dryden.*

Ēd'dy, *a.* whirling, moving circularly.

E-dēm'a-tose, *a.* (Gr. οἰδημα) swelling, full of humours, oedematous. *Arbutnot.*

† E-dēn'ta-tēd, *a.* (Lat. edentatus) deprived of teeth. *Johnson.*

EDGE, Ēdge, *s.* (Sax. eege) the thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader (*Mortimer's Husbandry*); brink, brow, brim, border, verge, rim, skirt, margin, extremity (*Newton's Optics*); sharpness of mind, proper disposition for action or operation, intenseness of desire (*Shakespeare's Hamlet*); keenness, acrimony of temper. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To set teeth on edge, to cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

Ēdge, *v. a.* to sharpen, to enable to cut, to furnish with an edge; to FRINGE, to border with any thing; to exasperate, to embitter; to put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

Ēdge, *v. n.* to move forward against any power, as upon an edge, with upon. *Dryden.*

Ēdg'ed, *p. a.* made keen, sharp, not blunt.

Ēdg'elēs, *a.* blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

Ēdg'tōl, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut.

Ēdg'wise, *ad.* with the edge in any particular direction, with the edge foremost.

Ēdg'ing, *s.* what is added to any thing by way of ornament, FRINGE; a narrow lace.

Ēd'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. edo) fit for food, EATABLE.

Ēdict, Ēdict, *s.* (Lat. edictum) a proclamation of command or prohibition, a law promulgated, a placart, a manifesto.

Ēd-if-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. edificatio) the act of building up a man in the faith, improvement in holiness: improvement, instruction. *Addison's Guardian.*

Ēd'i-fice, *s.* (Lat. ædificium) a fabric, a structure, a building.

Ēd-i-fi-er, *s.* (edify) one who improves or instructs another.

Ēd'i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. edifico) to BUILD (*Chapman*); to instruct, to improve. *Hooker.*

E'dile, *s.* (Lat. ædilis) the title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shakespeare.*

E-di'tion, *s.* (Lat. editio) publication of any thing, particularly of a book (*Burnet*); republication: generally with some revival or correcting. *Sb.*

Ēd'i-tōr, *s.* he who revises or prepares any work for publication, publisher.

ED'UCATE, Ēd'u-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. duco) to breed, to rear, to bring up, to train up, to tutor, nurture, lesson, teach, school, inform, edify, improve, discipline, disciple, indoctrinate, instruct youth.

EDUCA'TION, Ēd-u-cā'tion, *s.* formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture, morals, discipline, indoctrination, instruction.

E-dūce', *v. a.* (Lat. educo) to bring out, to elicit, to extract, to produce from a state of occultation. *Glanville. Pope.*

E-dūc'tion, *s.* elicitation, the act of bringing any thing occult into view.

E-dūl'co-rate, *v. a.* (a chymical term, Lat. dulcis sweet) to SWEETEN.

E-dūl-co-rā'tion, *s.* the act of SWEETENING.

Ēel, *s.* (Sax. æl) a serpentine slimy fish.

Ē'en, *ad.* (contracted from) EVEN. *L'Estrange.*

Effa-ble, *a.* (Lat. effabilis) that may be spoken, expressible, UTTERABLE. *Johnson.*

EFFACE', Ēf-fāce', *v. a.* (Fr. effacer) to destroy any thing painted, or carved; to make no more legible or visible, to dash, blank, delete, blot out, strike out, cross out, erase, expunge, obliterate, annihilate; to destroy, to wear away. *Dryden.*

Ēf-fēct', *s.* (Lat. effectus) that which is produced by an operating cause; event, consequence; purpose, meaning, general intent; consequence intended, success, advantage; perfection, completion (*Sidney*); reality, not mere appearance: in the plural, goods, moveables, wares, merchandise.

Ēf-fēct', *v. a.* (Lat. efficio) to bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve, complete, effectuate, fulfil, accomplish as an agent; to produce as a cause. *Boyle.*

Ēf-fēcti-ble, *a.* PRACTICABLE, performable.

EFFECTIVE, Ēf-fēct'ive, *a.* (effect) having the power to produce effects, efficacious, effectual; with of:—operative, energetic, active, having the quality of producing effects (*Brown*); producing effects, forcible, powerful to a degree, efficient (*Taylor*); having the power of operation, useful: as, effective men in an army.

Ēf-fēct'ive-ly, *ad.* powerfully, efficaciously, effectually, with real operation.

Ēf-fēct'lēs, *a.* without effect; impotent, useless, unmeaning. *Shakespeare.*

Ēf-fēct'ōr, *s.* (Lat.) he who produces any effect; performer; maker, creator. *Derham.*

Ēf-fēct'u-āl, *a.* (Fr. effectuel) productive of effects, adequate to the occasion, EFFECTIVE: † veracious, expressive of facts. *Shakef.*

Ēf-fēct'u-āl-ly, *ad.* in a manner productive of the consequence intended, effectively.

Ēf-fēct'u-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. effectuer) to EFFECT. *Sidney.*

Ēf-fēm'i-na-cy, *s.* (effeminate) admission of the qualities of a woman, unmanly softness, emasculation, unmanly delicacy, mean submission: lasciviousness, voluptuousness, wantonness, looseness, loose pleasure. *Taylor.*

Ēf-fēm'i-nate, *a.* (Lat. effeminatus) having the

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qualities of a woman, womanish, delicate, feminine, soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous, tender, luxurious; resembling the practice of a woman.

Ēf-fēm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. effemino) to womanise, to make womanish, to weaken, to vitiate by unmanly softness; to GELD, to emasculate, to unman.

Ēf-fēm'i-nate, *v. n.* to grow womanish, to soften, to melt into weakness.

Ēf-fēm-i-nā'tion, *s.* the state of one grown womanish; the state of one gelded, emasculated, or unmanned.

Ēf-fēr-vēscē, *v. n.* (Lat. effervesco) to generate heat by intestine motion, as by mingling an alkali with an acid.

Ēf-fēr-vēscēnce, *s.* the act of growing hot by the union of an acid with an alkali, the production of heat by intestine motion; heat, effusion, ebullition.

Ēf-fētē, *a.* (Lat. effatus) BARREN, disabled from generation; worn out with age.

Ēf-fi-cā'cious, *a.* (Lat. efficax) EFFECTIVE, energetic, productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*

Ēf-fi-cā'cious-ly, *ad.* effectually.

Ēf-fi-ca-cy, *s.* (Lat. efficax) faculty or power to produce effects, force, virtue, energy; production of the consequence intended.

Ēf-fi'cience, Ēf-fi'cien-cy, *s.* (Lat. efficio) the act of producing effects, agency, causation.

Ēf-fi'cient, *s.* (Lat. efficio) the cause which makes the effects to be what they are; he who makes or causes, the effector.

Ēf-fi'cient, *a.* EFFECTIVE, causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

†Ēf-fi'g'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. effigio) to form in semblance, to image. *Johnson.*

†Ēf-fi'g-i-ā'tion, *s.* the act of imaging, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Johnson.*

Ēf-fi'gy, Ēf-fi'gēs, *s.* (Lat. effigies) RESEMBLANCE, similitude, likeness, image in painting or sculpture, representation, idea.

Ēf-flo-rēs'cēce, Ēf-flo-rēs'cēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. effloresco) production of flowers (*Bacon*); excrescencies in the form of flowers (*Woodward*); in *physic*, the breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like; PUSTULES.

Ēf-flo-rēs'cēt, *a.* (Lat. effloresco) shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

Ēf-flu-ēnce, *s.* (Lat. effluo) the act of flowing out, efflux, effluxion, effusion, flow; that which issues from some other principle. *Milton.*

Ēf-flū'vī-a, *s.* (*pl.* of effluvium, Lat.) those small subtle particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Quincy.*

EFFLUVIUM, Ēf-flū'vī-ūm, *s.* (Lat.) any small particle arising from an odoriferous body; an efflux, effluence, effluxion, emanation, VAPOUR.

Ēf-flūx, *s.* (Lat. effluxus) the act of flowing out, effluxion, effusion, flow; that which flows out from something else, emanation, EFFLUVIUM.

Ēf-flūx'ion, *s.* (Lat. effluxum) the act of flowing out, EFFLUENCE; that which flows out, emanation, EFFLUVIUM. *Bacon.*

Ēf-fōrm', *v. a.* (Lat. efformo) to make in any certain manner, to shape, to fashion. *Taylor.*

Ēf-fōr-mā'tion, *s.* the act of fashioning or of giving form to. *Ray.*

EFFORT, Ēffort, *s.* (French) struggle, strain, lift, pull, heave, heft, luctation, impetus, vio-

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lent exertion, vehement action, laborious endeavour. *Addison. Pope.*

Ēf-fōs'sion, *s.* (Lat. effodio, effossum) the act of digging up from the ground, deterration.

Ēf-frōn'tér-y, *s.* (Fr. effronterie) IMPUDENCE, shamelessness, contempt of reproach.

Ēf-fūl'gēnce, (Lat. effulgeo) BRIGHTNESS, lustre, clarity, splendour. *Milton.*

Ēf-fūl'gēt, *a.* (Lat. effulgens) BRIGHT, shining.

Ēf-fu-ma-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. fumus) the quality of flying off in fumes. *Boyle.*

Ēf-fūse', *v. a.* (Lat. effusus) to pour out, to spill, to scatter, to shed. *Milton.*

†Ēf-fūse', *s.* (*not used*) waste, effusion. *Shak.*

Ēf-fū'sion, *s.* (Lat. effusio) the act of pouring out; the act of spilling or shedding, waste; the act of pouring out words (*Hooker*); bounteous donation, LIBERALITY (*Hammond*); the thing poured out, efflux, effluxion, flow, effluence. *King Charles.*

Ēf-fū'sive, *a.* (effuse) pouring out, dispersing.

EFF, Ēft, *s.* (Sax. efeta) a newt, an evet, an asker, a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water. *Mortimer.*

E-ġēst', *v. a.* (Lat. egero) to throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

E-ġēst'i-on, *s.* the act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

Ēgg, *s.* (Sax. æg) that which is laid by feathered, and some other animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of other creatures: any thing fashioned in shape of an egg. *Boyle.*

Ēgg, *v. a.* (Islandic eggia) to INCITE, instigate, provoke to action; *with on.*

Ēg'lān-tine, *s.* (Fr. eglantier) a species of rose, sweetbriar. *Shakespeare.*

Ēgo-tism, *s.* (Lat. ego) the fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation; iotacism. *Asb.*

Ēgo-tist, *s.* (Lat. ego) one who is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

Ēgo-tize, *v. n.* (Lat. ego) to talk much, or too often, of one's self.

E-grē'gī-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. egregius) eminent, remarkable, extraordinary (*Morre*); eminently bad, remarkably vitious. *This is the usual sense.* *Shakespeare. Pope.*

E-grē'gī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* eminently, shamefully.

Ēgrēs, *s.* (Lat. egressus) the power or act of going out of any place, departure, egression, issue.

E-grēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. egressio) the act of going out, egress. *Pope.*

E-ġyp'tian, *a.* (Egypt) belonging to Egypt.

E-ġyp'tian, *s.* a native of Egypt; a giply.

E-jāc'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. ejaculo) to throw, to shoot, to lanch, to emit, to dart out.

E-jāc-u-lā'tion, *s.* the act of darting or throwing out; discharge, ejection; a short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

E-jāc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* (ejaculate) suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences: sudden, hasty. *L'Esrange.*

Ēj'dér, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a large kind of goose, whose fine down (bearing the bird's name) is very valuable.

E-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. ejicio, ejection) to throw out, to emit, to cast forth, to discharge, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession; to expel, to drive away, to dismiss with hatred; to cast away, to reject. *Hooker.*

E-jēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. ejection) the act of casting out,

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EMISSION, expulsion: *in physic*, the discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory.

E-ject'mēt, *s.* (eject) a legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

Eigh, *intj.* an expression or exclamation of sudden joy or delight.

Eighb, *s.* (Sax. eih) an island in a river; a plantation of osiers upon a little island in a river. *Asb.*

Eighb, *a.* (Sax. eahta) twice four.

Eighb'fold, *a.* eight times the number or quantity, multiplied by eight.

Eighbth, *a.* next in order to the seventh.

Eighb'tēn, *a.* twice nine.

Eighb'tēnth, *a.* next in order to the seventeenth, twice ninth.

Eighbthly, *ad.* in the eighth place.

Eighb'ti-ēth, *a.* next in order to the seventy ninth, eight tenth.

Eighb'scōre, *s.* eight times twenty.

Eighbty, *a.* eight times ten, fourscore.

E'ither, *pro.* (Sax. ægther) whichever of the two, whether one or the other: each, both (*Hale*); † any one of a certain number; † any of an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*

E'ither, *conj.* or; as, either this or that.

Ejula'tion, *s.* (Lat. ejulatio, *pron.* ēd-ju-lā'tion) outcry, wailing, moan, LAMENTATION.

Eke, *ad.* (Sax. eac) also, likewise.

Eke, *v. a.* (Sax. eacan) to INCREASE (*Shak.*); to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

E-lāb'o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. elaboro) to produce with labour (*Young*); to heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations. *Arbutb.*

E-lāb'o-rate, *a.* (Lat. elaboratus) finished with great diligence, performed with great labour, operose.

E-lāb'o-rate-ly, *ad.* laboriously, diligently, with great study or labour.

E-lāb-o-rā'tion, *s.* (elaborate) improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*

E-lāb'o-ra-to-ry, *s.* (elaborate) a laboratory, a chymist's work shop.

E-lānce', *v. a.* (Fr. elancer) to throw out, to dart, to cast as a dart.

E-lāps', *v. n.* (Lat. elabor, elapsus) to glide away, to run out without notice.

E-lāst'ic, **E-lāst'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. ελασ to *repel*) having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld, springy, having the power of a spring.

E-lās-ti'ci-ty, *s.* (elastic) springiness, force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force.

E-lāte', *a.* (Lat. elatus) flushed with success, elevated with prosperity, PROUD, lofty, haughty.

E-lāte', *v. a.* to elevate with success, to flush, to elevate, to puff up with prosperity: † to exult, to heighten. *An unusual sense. Thomf.*

E-lā'tion, *s.* haughtiness proceeding from success, pride of prosperity; PRIDE. *Atterb.*

El'bow, *s.* (Sax. elboga) the next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure, angle, or curvature.

To be at the elbow, to be near, to be at hand.

El'bow, *v. a.* to push with the elbow; to push, to drive at a distance, to encroach upon. *Dry.*

El'bow, *v. n.* to jut out in angles.

† **Eld**, *s.* (obsolete, Sax. eald) old age, decrepitude (*Shak.*); old people. *Chapman.*

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El'dér, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree.

El'dér, *a.* (*compar. of* eld, *corrupted to* old) older, surpassing another in years, survivor, having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to younger. *Hooker.*

El'dér-ly, *a.* no longer young, matronly, oldish, bordering on old age.

El'dérs, *s.* (elder) persons whose age gives them claim to credit and reverence (*1 Tim.*); ancestors (*L'Estrange*); those who are older than others (*Hooker*); among the Jews, rulers of the people: in the New Testament, ecclesiastics: among the presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

El'dér-ship, *s.* (elder) seniority, primogeniture: presbytery, ecclesiastical senate, kirk-session.

Eld'ēst, *a.* (*superl. of* eld, *now changed to* old) that has lived most years, oldest; firstborn, that has the right of primogeniture.

El-e-cām-pān', *s.* (*in botany*) starwort, a plant.

E-lēct', *v. a.* (Lat. elego, electus) to choose for any office or use, to take in preference to others: in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

E-lēct', *a.* chosen; selected, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; in theology, chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

E-lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. electio) the act of choosing, the act of selecting from others for any office or use; choice; the power of choice; voluntary preference; discernment, distinction, discrimination (*Bacon*); the ceremony of a public choice (*King Charles*): in theology, the predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

E-lēc'tion-ēer'ing, *a.* relating to, or concerning parliamentary elections.

E-lēc'tive, *a.* (elect) regulated or bestowed by election or choice; exerting the power of choice.

E-lēc'tive-ly, *ad.* by choice, with preference of one to another.

E-lēc'tór, *s.* (elect) he who has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

E-lēc'tór-āl, *a.* having the dignity of an elector.

E-lēc'tór-ate, *s.* the territory of an elector.

Electre, *s.* (Lat. electrum, *pron.* e-lēc'tér) amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*;—a mixed metal. *Bacon.*

E-lēc'tric, **E-lēc'tri-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. electrum) attractive without magnetism, attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber; produced by an electric body. *Newton's Optics.*

E-lēc'tri'ci-ty, *s.* (*see* Electre) a property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them; the process by which a kind of elementary fire is collected and dispersed at pleasure.

E-lēc'tu-a-ry, *s.* (*in pharmacy*) a form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

El-ee-mōs'i-na-ry, *a.* (Gr. ελεημοσύνη) given in charity.

El'e-gānce, **El'e-gān-cy**, *s.* (Lat. elegantia) beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty with-

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out grandeur, the beauty of propriety not of greatness, fineness of speech, politeness of language, neatness in apparel; any thing that pleases by its nicety. *In this sense it has a plural.* *Spectator.*

Ēl'e-gānt, *a.* (Lat. elegans) pleasing by minuter beauties; nice, fine, neat, handsome, not coarse, not gross.

Ēl'e-gānt-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to please; neatly, nicely, with minute beauty, with pleasing propriety.

E-lē-gi-āc, Ēl'e-gi'ac, *a.* (Fr. elegiaque, Lat. elegiacus) used in elegies, pertaining to elegies, mournful, sorrowful.

Ēl'e-gist, *s.* (elogy) a writer of elegies.

Ēl'e-gy, *s.* (Lat. elogus) a mournful song, a funeral song; a short poem without points or affected elegancies.

Ēl'e-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. elementum) the first or constituent principle of any thing; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; as *water of life*;—an ingredient, a constituent part;—the letters of any language;—the lowest or first rudiments of literature.
The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, element commonly means the air. *Shakespeare.*

Ēl'e-mēnt, *v. a.* to compound of elements; to constitute, to make as a first principle.

Ēl'e-mēn'tāl, *a.* produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles, constituent, constitutive, institutionary, chief.

Ēl'e-mēn-tār'i-ty, *s.* (elementary) the simplicity of nature or absence of composition, state of being uncompound.

Ēl'e-mēn'ta-ry, *a.* (element) simple, uncompound, having only one principle or constituent part; INITIAL, rude.

E-lēnch', *s.* (Lat. elenchus) a SOPHISM. *Brown.*

Ēl'e-phānt, *s.* (in zoology, Lat. elephas) the largest of all quadrupeds; ivory, the teeth of elephants. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ēl'e-phān-ti'a-sis, *s.* (Lat.) a species of leprosy.

Ēl'e-phān'tine, *a.* (Lat. elephantinus) pertaining to the elephant.

Ēl'e-vate, *v. a.* (Lat. elevo) to raise up aloft; to dignify, to EXALT; to raise with great conceptions (*Milton*); to flush, to elate; to elate with vicious pride (*Milton*); † to lessen by detraction. *Hooker.*

Ēl'e-vate, *a.* exalted, raised aloft. *Milton.*

Ēl'e-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. elevatio) the act of raising aloft (*Woodward*); dignity, EXALTATION; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; exaltation of style; attention to objects above us (*Hooker*); the height of any heavenly object with respect to the horizon.

Ēl'e-va-tōr, *s.* an instrument in surgery.

E-lēv'en, *a.* (Sax. endlefen) ten and one.

E-lēv'enth, *a.* next in order to the tenth.

Ēlf, *s.* (Welsh, *plu. ēlvcs*) a wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places, an APPARITION, a fairy; a DEVIL. *Dryden.*

Ēlf, *v. a.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner as not to be unravelled: the supposed work of fairies in the night.

Ēlf-in, Ēlf-ish, Ēlv-ish, *a.* belonging to elves, relating to fairies. *Spenser. Shak. sp.*

Ēlf-lock, Ēlv'lock, *s.* knots of hair, supposed to have been twisted by elves. *Shakespeare.*

E-līc'ite, *v. a.* (Lat. elicio) to strike out, to fetch out by labour or art; to educe.

ELS

E-līc'it, *a.* (Lat. elicitus) brought into act, brought from possibility to real existence.

E-līc'i-tā'tion, *s.* the power of the will deduced into act; eduction.

E-lide', *v. a.* (Lat. elido) to break in pieces, to crush. *Hooker.*

Ēl'e-gi-bil'i-ty, *s.* (eligible) worthiness to be chosen, fitness to be chosen, eligibleness.

Ēl'e-gi-ble, *a.* (Lat. eligibilis) worthy of choice, fit to be chosen, preferable.

Ēl'e-gi-ble-nēss, *s.* ELEGIBILITY, preferableness.

† E-līm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. elimino) the act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors, rejection. *Johnson.*

E-lī'sion, *s.* (Lat. elisio) the act of cutting off: as, *can't* for *cannot*; *mov'd* for *moved*;—division, separation of parts. *Bacon.*

E-līx-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. elixus) the act of boiling or stewing any thing; the method of extracting the virtues of any ingredient by boiling.

E-līx'ir, *s.* (Arabic) a medicine made by strong infusion; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating substance; the liquor or menstruum with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold. *Donne.*

Ēlk, *s.* (Sax. *alc*) a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

Ēll, *s.* (Sax. *eln*) a measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter; *proverbially*, a long measure.

Ēl-lip'sis, *s.* (Gr. *ἐλλειψις*) a deficiency, a figure in rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer: as, *the thing I love, for the thing which I love: in geometry*, an oval figure.

Ēl-lip'tic, Ēl-lip'ti-cāl, *a.* having the form of an ellipsis, oval.

Ēlm, *s.* (Sax.) a tree: it was used to support vines, to which the poets allude. *Shak.*

Ēl-o-cū'tion, *s.* (Lat. elocutio) ELOQUENCE, oratory, the power of fluent speech, the power of expression or diction, beauty of words; power of speaking, speech. *Milton.*

Ēl'o-gy, *s.* (Fr. eloge) PRAISE, panegyric.

E-lōn'gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *e* from, and *longus* long) to lengthen, to extend, to draw out, to protract, to stretch; to put farther off. *Brown.*

E-lōn'gate, *v. n.* to go off to a distance from any thing; *with* from.

E-lōn gā'tion, *s.* the act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched, stretch, extension; distance, space at which one thing is distant from another: departure, removal.

E-lōpe', *v. a.* (Dutch *loopen* to run) to run away, to get or break loose, to escape from law or restraint. *Addison.*

E-lōp'mēnt, *s.* flight, escape, departure from just restraint, rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife. *Ayliffe.*

Ēlōps, *s.* (Gr. *ἑλωψ*) a fish; a serpent. *Milton.*

EL'OQUENCE, Ēl'o-quēnce, *s.* (Lat. eloquentia) the power of speaking with fluency and elegance, elocution, oratory, rhetoric, declamation, elegant language uttered with fluency.

EL'OQUENT, Ēl'o-quēnt, *a.* (Lat. eloquens) having the power of oratory, having the power of fluent and elegant speech, rhetorical, oratorical, declamatory.

Ēlse, *pro.* (Sax. *elles*) other, one beside: *it is applied both to persons and things.*

Ēlse, *ad.* otherwise; beside, except that mentioned; *with, sometimes superfluously before it, or.* *Shakespeare.*

EMB

Elsewhere, *ad.* in any other place; in other places; in some other place.
 E-lū'ci-date, *v. a.* (Lat. elucido) to EXPLAIN, to expound, to clear, to make plain.
 E-lu-ci-dā'tion, *s.* EXPLANATION, exposition.
 E-lū'ci-da-tōr, *s.* explainer, COMMENTATOR.
 ELUDE, E-lūde', *v. a.* (Lat. eludo) to escape by stratagem, to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice, to evade, to shift off, to beguile, to mock by an unexpected escape.
 E-lū'di-ble, *a.* possible to be defeated.
 Elv's, *s.* (*plu.* of elf) fairies; see *Elf*. *Milton.*
 Elvelock, Elflöck, *s.* knots of hair superstitiously supposed to have been tangled by fairies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 E-lū'sion, *s.* (Lat. elusio) an escape from inquiry or examination; a FRAUD, an artifice, a subterfuge, a SHIFT.
 E-lū'sive, *a.* (elude) practising elusion, evasive, DECEITFUL; using arts to escape.
 E-lū'so-ry, *a.* (elude) tending to elude, tending to deceive, deceitful, FALLACIOUS.
 E-lūte', *v. a.* (Lat. eluo) to wash off. *Arbutnot.*
 E-lū'tri-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. elutrio) to decant, or strain out. *Arbutnot on Air.*
 E-lu-tri-ā'tion, *s.* the act of straining off, decantation; the act of cleansing ore by a large quantity of water. *Asb.*
 Elysian, *a.* (Lat. elysius, *pron.* * e-lizh'i-ān) pertaining to elysium; PLEASANT, deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.
 *Elys'ium, *s.* (Lat.) the place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant. *Shakespeare.*
 EMA'CIATE, *v. a.* (Lat. emacio, *pron.* * e-māsh-shi-ate) to waste, to tabify, to meager, to extenuate, to make lean, to deprive of flesh.
 *Ema'ciate, *v. n.* to tabify, to lose flesh, to pine, to waste away.
 EMA'CIATION, *s.* (*pron.* e-māsh-shi-ā'tion) the act of making lean; the state of growing lean, maceration, extenuation, tabefaction, consumption.
 † E-māc-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. emaculo) the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.
 Ėm'a-nānt, *a.* (Lat. emanans) issuing, or flowing from something else. *Hale.*
 Ėm'a-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. emanare) to issue, flow, or run from something else.
 Ėm-a-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. emanatio) the act of issuing or proceeding from some other substance; that which proceeds from another substance, an efflux, an EFFLUVIUM.
 † Ėm-ān'a-tive, *a.* issuing from another *Johnson.*
 E-mān'ci-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. emancipo) to set free from servitude, to restore to liberty.
 E-mān-ci-pā'tion, *s.* the act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.
 † E-mār'gi-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. margo) to take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Johnson.*
 E-mās'cu-late, *v. a.* (Lat. emasculo) to GELD, to castrate, to deprive of virility: to EFFEMINATE, to vitiate by unmanly softness; to WEAKEN, to enervate, to deprive of force.
 EMASCU'LATI'ON, E-māf-cu-lā'tion, *s.* the act of gelding, castration, eviration, deprivation of manhood: EFFEMINACY, womanish qualities, unmanly softness; enervation.
 Ėm-bāle', *v. a.* (Fr. emballer) to make up into a bale; to bind up, to enclose.
 Ėm-bā'm', *v. a.* (Fr. embaumer) to impregnate a dead body with aromatics in order to preserve it from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*

EMB

Ėm-bā'm'ér, *s.* one who practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.
 Ėm-bār', *v. a.* (bar) to shut, to enclose; to stop, to block up, to hinder by prohibition.
 Ėm-bār-cā'tion, *s.* (embark) the art of putting, or going on shipboard.
 Ėm-bār'k', *v. a.* (Fr. embarquer) to put on shipboard, to ship; to engage another in any affair.
 Ėm-bār'k', *v. n.* to go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.
 Ėm-bār'rāfs, *v. a.* (Fr. embarasser) to PERPLEX, to distress, to embroil, to ENTANGLE.
 Ėm-bār'rāfs-mēnt, *s.* PERPLEXITY, entanglement.
 Ėm-bāse', *v. a.* (base) to vitiate, depauperate, lower, deprave, impair; to degrade, to villify.
 Ėm-bās'sa-dōr, *s.* (See AMBASSADOR) one sent on a public message. *Dryden.*
 Ėm'bās-sage, Ėm'bāf-sy, *s.* (Fr. ambassade) a public message, a legation, a message concerning business between princes or states, the business of an ambassador; any solemn message (*Taylor*); an errand, ironically. *Sidney.*
 Ėm-bār'tle, *v. a.* to range in order or array of battle. *Shakespeare.*
 Ėm-bār'tle, *v. n.* to be ranged in battle array.
 Ėm-bāy', *v. a.* to landlock, to enclose in a bay.
 Ėm-bē'llish, *v. a.* (Fr. embellir) to ADORN, to decorate, to grace with ornaments.
 Ėm-bē'llish-ēd, *p.* adorned, set off; with with.
 Ėm-bē'llish-mēnt, *s.* ornament, DECORATION.
 Ėm'bērs, *s. plu.* (Dan. emmer a spark) hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.
 Ėm-bē'zle, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to appropriate by breach of trust, to turn what is intrusted in his own hands to his own use: to waste, to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*
 Ėm-bē'zle-mēnt, *s.* the act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; the thing appropriated.
 Ėm-blāze', Ėm-blā'zon, *v. a.* (Fr. blasonner) to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial; to ADORN with glittering embellishments, to set out pompously to show.
 Ėm-blā'zon-ry, *s.* pictures upon shields. *Milton.*
 Ėm-blēm, *s.* (Gr. ἑμβλημα) an occult representation, an allusive picture, a typical designation, a figure, type, symbol, symbolization, allegory: inlay, ENAMEL, any thing inserted into the body of another.
 Ėm-ble-māt'ic, Ėm-ble-māt'i-cāl, *a.* comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative, hieroglyphic, FIGURATIVE; dealing in emblems, using emblems. *Prior.*
 Ėm-ble-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in the manner of emblems, allusively, figuratively.
 Ėm-blēm'a-tist, *a.* (emblem) a writer or inventor of emblems.
 Ėm-bo-lism, *s.* (Gr. ἑμβολισμός) intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalary time.
 Ėm-bo-lūs, *s.* (Gr. ἑμβολός) any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbutnot.*
 Ėm-bōfs', *v. a.* (Fr. bosse a protuberance) to form with protuberances, to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches; to engrave with relief, or rising work.
 Ėm-bōfs', *v. a.* (Fr. emboiter) to enclose, to include, to cover. *Fairy Queen.*
 Ėm-bōls', *v. a.* (Ital. emboscare) to enclose in a

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thicket (*Milton*); to hunt hard. *Shakespeare.*
 Ėm-boss'ment, *s.* any thing standing out from the main substance, jut, eminence; relief, rising or raised work. *Addison.*
 † Ėm-bottle, *v. a.* (Fr. bouteille) to bottle, to include in bottles. *Philips.*
 EMBOW'EL, Ėm-bow'el, *v. a.* to eviscerate, to exenterate, to eviscerate, to gut, to draw poultry, to take out the entrails, to search within the entrails.
 Ėm-bow'el-ing, *s.* exenteration, the act of taking out the bowels.
 EMBRACE', Ėm-brace', *v. a.* (Fr. embrasser) to clasp, clip, beclip, hug, caress, compress, to squeeze in kindness, to inclose, or hold fondly in the arms; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold, to accept willingly any thing offered (*Tillotson*); to comprehend, to take in; as, *natural philosophy embraces many sciences*;—to COMPRISE, enclose, contain, encircle, encompass (*Denham*);—to admit, to receive (*Shak.*);—to find, to take (*Shak's Macbeth*);—to squeeze in a hostile manner. *Johnson.*
 Ėm-brace', *v. n.* to join in an embrace.
 EMBRACE', Ėm-brace', *s.* a clasp, hug, lock, caress, embracement, fond pressure in the arms; conjugal endearment, BLANDISHMENT: a hug, lock, grapple, crush, embracement, hostile squeeze. *Johnson.*
 Ėm brace'ment, *s.* EMBRACE; grapple, hostile hug; conjugal endearment, BLANDISHMENT;—comprehension (*Davies*);—state of being contained, enclosure. *Bacon.*
 Ėm bracer, *s.* the person embracing.
 Ėm'bra-sure', *s.* (French) an aperture in the wall through which the cannon is pointed, battlement.
 Ėm'bro-cate, *v. a.* (Gr. ἐμβρῶ) to rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.
 Ėm-bro-cation, *s.* the act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.
 Ėm-brō'dér, *v. a.* (Fr. broder) to border with ornament, to decorate with figured work, to diversify with needlework, to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.
 Ėm-brō'dér-ér, *s.* one who adorns clothes with variegated needlework.
 Ėm-brō'dér-y, *s.* variegated needlework, figures raised upon the ground; variegation, diversity of colours. *Spectator.*
 Ėm-brōil', *v. a.* (Fr. brouiller) to disturb, to confuse, to distract, to throw into commotion, to involve in troubles by dissention and discord; to PERPLEX, to entangle. *Addison.*
 Ėm-brōth'el, *v. a.* to enclose in a brothel.
 Ėm'brý-o, *s.* (ἐμβρυον) the offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, or yet unfinished.
 Ėm-burse', *v. a.* (Fr. embourser) to stock with money, to imburse.
 E-mend'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. emendo) capable of emendation, corrigible.
 E-mēn-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. emendo) CORRECTION, alteration of any thing from worse to better, amendment; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.
 E-mēn-dā'tór, *s.* (Lat. emendo) a corrector, an improver, an alterer for the better.
 E-mēn-da-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. emendo) PUNITORY.
 Ėm'e-ráld, *s.* (Fr. emeraude) a precious stone of a green colour.

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E-mérge', *v. n.* (Lat. emergo) to rise out of any thing or fluid in which it is covered; to issue, to proceed (*Newton*); to rise, to mount from a state of depression or obscurity, to rise into view.
 E-mér'gēce, E-mér'gēn-cy, *s.* the act of rising out of any fluid in which it is covered; the act of rising or starting into view; any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty: † pressing necessity, exigence. Not proper.
 E-mér'it-ēd, *a.* (merit) allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Mason.*
 E-mér'gēnt, *a.* (emerge) rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view, or notice, or honour; proceeding or issuing from any thing; SUDDEN, unexpected, casual.
 † Ėm'e-rōds, Ėm'e-rōids, *s.* (a corruption of hemorrhoids) the piles. *1 Samuel.*
 E-mér'sion, *s.* (emerge) the time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
 Ėm'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. emeri) a kind of iron ore.
 E-mét'ic, E-mét'ic-al, *a.* (Gr. ἐμῆν to vomit) having the quality to excite vomiting.
 E-mét'ic, *s.* a medicine to provoke vomiting.
 E-mét'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to provoke vomiting.
 Ėm-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. emicatio) sparkling, a flying off in small particles, as cider, and other sprightly liquors.
 E-mic'tion, *s.* (Lat. emictum) URINE.
 Ėm'i-grānt, *a.* (Lat. emigro) departing from a place, roving, WANDERING.
 Ėm'i-grānt, *s.* one who leaves his country to reside in another.
 Ėm'i-grate, *v. n.* (Lat. emigro) to remove from one place to another.
 Ėm-i-grā'tion, *s.* change of habitation, removal from one place to another.
 EM'INENCE, Ėm'i-nēnce, *s.* (Lat. eminentia) loftiness, height, summit, highest part, a part rising above the rest; a place where one is exposed to general notice; exaltation, conspicuousness, conspicuity, state of being exposed to view; reputation, fame, celebrity; preferment, greatness, excellence, honourableness, illustriousness, nobleness, grandeur; supreme degree, extraordinariness (*Milton*); notice, distinction (*Shak.*); a title given to cardinals.
 Ėm'i-nēn-cy, *s.* (eminence) EMINENCE.
 EM'INENT', Ėm'i-nēnt, *a.* (Lat. eminens) high, lofty; dignified, exalted, great, grand, noble, patrician, excellent, honourable, illustrious; conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable, FAMOUS.
 Ėm'i-nēnt-ly, *ad.* conspicuously, in a manner attracting observation, in a high degree.
 Ėm'is-sa-ry, *s.* (Lat. emissarius) one sent out in private messages, a spy, a secret agent: one that emits or sends out. A technical sense. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
 Ėm-mēn'a-gōgues, *s.* (Gr. ἐμμηνα and ἄγω) medicines that promote the courses.
 EMIS'sION, E-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. emissio) the act of sending out; vent, discharge, ejection, evacuation, evaporation, expiration, exudation, extillation, exhalation.
 E-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. emitto) to send forth, to let go, to give vent to, to eject, ejaculate, dart, throw out, let fly; to issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*
 Ėm-mēsh', *v. a.* to net, to ENTRAP. *Shak.*

EMP

Ėm'mēt, *s.* (Sax. æmette) an ANT.
 † Ėm-mēw', *v. a.* to mew or coop up. *Shakes.*
 Ė-mōll'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. emolliens) SOFTENING, suppling, lenient, lenitive.
 Ė-mōll'i-ēnt, *s.* a medicine to soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*
 Ė-mōl-l'it-ion, *s.* (a medical term, Lat. emollitio) the act of softening. *Bacon.*
 Ė-mōl'u-mēt, *s.* (Lat. emolumentum) PROFIT, gain, pecuniary advantage.
 Ė-mō'tion, *s.* (French) disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion—whether pleasing or painful. *Dryden.*
 Ėm-pāl'e', *v. a.* (Fr. empaler) to fence with a pale; to FORTIFY (*Raleigh*); to SURROUND, enclose, shut in (*Shak.*); to put to death by spitting upon a stake fixed upright. *Addison.*
 Ėm-pān'nēl, *s.* (Fr. panneau) the list of jurors summoned by the sheriff to appear in a court of judicature.
 Ėm-pān'nēl, *v. a.* to swear in a jury; to summon to serve on a jury.
 Ėm-pār'lānce, *s.* (a law term, Fr. parler to speak) a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do.
 Ėm-pās'sion, *v. a.* to move with passion, to affect strongly, to throw off from equanimity. *Milton.*
 Ėm-pē'ple, *v. a.* to form into a people or community. *Spenser.*
 Ėm'pe-rōr, Ėm'pe-rōr, *s.* (Fr. empereur) a monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Ėm'pha-sis, *s.* (Greek) a remarkable stress of voice laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.
 Ėm-phāt'ic, Ėm-phāt'i-cāl, *a.* forcible, strong, pithy, sinewy, significative, energetic, striking, nervous, giving an emphasis: striking the sight. *Boyle.*
 Ėm-phāt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* strongly, forcibly, strikingly: according to appearance. *Brown.*
 Ėm-phŷ-sē'ma, *s.* (Greek) a bloated kind of tumour or swelling. *Wifeman.*
 Ėm-phŷ-sēm'a-toŷs, *a.* bloated, puffed up, swollen. *Sharp.*
 Ėm-pīrce', *v. a.* to transfix, to pierce into, to enter into by violent appulse. *Shakespeare.*
 ĖM'PIRE, Ėm'pire, *s.* (French) imperial power, sway, rule, government, supreme dominion, sovereign command; the region over which dominion is extended. *Shakespeare.*
 Ėm'pīr-ic, Ėm'pīr-ic, *s.* (Gr. ἑμπειρικὸς) a trier, an experimenter in physic, one who has no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but ventures on hearsay and observation only, a QUACK.
 Ėm'pīr-ic, Ėm'pīr-i-cāl, *a.* practised only by rote, without rational grounds, known only by experience; versed in experiments. *Milton.*
 Ėm'pīr-i-cāl-ly, *ad.* without rational ground, charlatanically, in the manner of quacks; experimentally, according to experience.
 Ėm'pīr-i-cism, *s.* (empiric) QUACKERY.
 † Ėm-plās'tēr, *s.* (Gr. ἑμπλαστῆρ) a PLASTER.
 † Ėm-plās'tēr, *v. a.* to PLASTER, cover with a plaster.
 Ėm-plās'tic, *a.* (Gr. ἑμπλαστικὸς) viscid, glutinous, fit to be applied as a plaster. *Wifeman.*
 Ėm-plēad', *v. a.* to indict, to accuse, to IMPEACH, to prefer a charge against.

EMP

Ėm-plōy', *v. a.* (Fr. employer) to busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to use as a mean; to use as materials; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; to pass or spend in business; *with, in some passages, in, about, and upon.*
 Ėm-plōy', *s.* business, object of industry, EMPLOYMENT: public office. *Addison.*
 Ėm-plōy'a-ble, *a.* capable to be employed, proper for use. *Boyle.*
 Ėm-plōy'ér, *s.* one who uses or causes to be used; one who sets others to work.
 Ėm-plōy'mēt, *s.* (employ) business, object of industry, object of labour; business, state of being employed, office, function, post of business; business intrusted. *Shakespeare.*
 Ėm-pōi'son, *v. a.* (Fr. empoisonner) to POISON, to destroy by poison; to envenom, to taint with poison: *its more usual sense.*
 Ėm-pōi'son-ér, *s.* one who destroys another by poison, a poisoner.
 Ėm-pōi'son-mēt, *s.* (Fr. empoisonnement) the practice of destroying by poison.
 Ėm-po-rēt'ic, *a.* (Gr. ἐμπορητικός) that is used at markets, or in merchandize.
 Ėm-pōr'i-ūm, *s.* (Gr. ἐμποριον) a place of merchandize, a mart, a town of trade, a commercial city. *Dryden.*
 EMPOVERISH, Ėm-pōv'ér-ish, *v. a.* (Fr. pauvre poor) to beggar, to depauperate, to make poor, to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility: as, tillage *empoverishes* land.
 Ėm-pōv'ér-ish-ér, *s.* one who makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.
 Ėm-pōv'ér-ish-mēt, *s.* (empoverish) depauperation, cause of poverty, drain of wealth.
 Ėm-pōw'ér, *v. a.* to authorize, to commission, to give power or authority to any purpose; to give natural force, to enable. *Baker.*
 Ėm'prēss, *s.* (contracted from emperess) the wife of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, an imperial sovereign.
 Ėm-prisē', *s.* (nearly obsolete) attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise. *Milton.*
 Ėmp'ti-ér, *s.* (empty) one who empties.
 Ėmp'ti-nēss, *s.* (empty) the state of being empty; absence of plenitude, inanity; a void space, vacuity, vacuum; want of substance or solidity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires (*Atterbury*); vacuity of head, want of knowledge. *Pope.*
 Ėmp'tion, *s.* (Lat. emptio) the act of purchasing, a purchase, a bargain.
 Ėmp'ty, *a.* (Sax. æmtig) void, having nothing in it; unfilled, not full, evacuated, no longer full; devoid, unfurnished; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; unburdened, unfreighted, without any thing to carry; hungry (*Shak.*); vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful, unfurnished with materials for thought; unfruitful, BARREN; wanting substance, wanting solidity, vain. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 Ėmp'ty, *v. a.* to evacuate, to exhaust, to drain, to deprive of what was contained in it.
 Ėm-pūr'ple, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour, to discolour with purple. *Milton.*
 Ėm-pūz'zle, *v. a.* to PERPLEX, to puzzle, to non-plus, to put to a stand. *Brown.*
 Ėm-pŷ-ē'ma, *s.* (Gr. ἐμπύημα) a collection of purulent matter in any part. *Quincy.*
 Ėm-pŷr'e-āl, Ėm-pŷr'e-ān, *a.* (Gr. ἑμπύρεος) formed of the element of fire, reined beyond

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aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

Ēm-pŷr'e-ān, * Ēm-pŷ-rē'ān, *s.* the highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to exist. *Milton.*

Ēm-pŷ-reū'ma, *s.* (Gr. ἐμπύρευμα) the burning of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell.

Ēm-pŷ-reu māt'ic, *a.* having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*

Ēm-pŷ-rō'sis, *s.* (Greek) a conflagration, a general fire. *Hale.*

EMULATE, Ēm'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. æmulator) to rival, to propose as one to be equaled or excelled; to imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence, to vie with, to oppose as a competitor; to be equal to, to rise to equality with (*Shak.*); to imitate, to copy, to resemble. *Arbutnot.*

Ēm-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. æmulatio) rivalry, desire of superiority, COMPETITION; envy, desire of depressing another; contest, contention, discord. *Shakespeare.*

Ēm'u-la-tīve, *a.* (emulate) inclined to emulation, rivaling, disposed to competition.

Ēm'u-la-tōr, *s.* a rival, a COMPETITOR.

Ē-mŭlge', *v. a.* (Lat. emulgeo) to milk out.

Ē-mŭl'gent, *a.* (Lat. emulgens) milking or draining out; the *emulgent* arteries. *Harris.*

Ēm'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. æmulus) rivaling, engaged in competition, desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another; *with of*: † factious, contentious. *Shakespeare.*

Ēm'u-lōus-ly, *ad.* with desire of excelling or out-doing another.

E-mŭl'sion, *s.* (Lat. emulsio) a medicine prepared from the milky juice of oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*

E-mŭnc'to-rī-s, *s.* (Lat. emunctorium) those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection. *Quincy.*

En, an inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

Ēn-ā'ble, *v. a.* to make able, to empower, to supply with strength or ability.

Ēn-āct', *v. a.* to † act, perform, effect (*Shak.*); to establish by law, to decree: † to represent by action: "I did *enact* Hector." *Shakespeare.*

† Ēn-āct', *s.* purpose, determination. *Johnson.*

Ēn-āct'ōr, *s.* one who forms decrees, or establishes laws; † one who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-āl'lage, *s.* (Gr. ἐναλλαγή) a figure in grammar by which one pronoun, or one mode or tense of a verb is put for another.

Ēn-āmbūsh, *v. a.* to hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ēn-ām'el, *v. a.* (amel) to inlay, to variegate with colours fixed by fire; to lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

ENAMEL, Ēn-ām'el, *s.* any thing enameled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire; the substance inlaid in other things, amel, inlay, emblem, encaustum, glazing.

Ēn-ām'el-ér, *s.* one who practises the art of enameling.

Ēn-ām'ōur, *v. a.* (Fr. amour) to inflame with love, to make fond; *with of*.

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† Ēn-nār-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. enarro) explanation, exposition. *Johnson.*

Ēn-cāge', *v. a.* to shut up in a cage, to coop up, to CONFINÉ. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-cāmp', *v. n.* to pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march, to settle a temporary habitation. *Exodus.*

Ēn-cāmp', *v. a.* to form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp. *Kings.*

Ēn cāmp'mēt, *s.* the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order. *Gay.*

Ēn-cāve', *v. a.* to hide in a cave. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-chāfē', *v. a.* (Fr. échauffer) to enrage, to irritate, to PROVOKE. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Ēn-chāin', *v. a.* (Fr. enchainer) to fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to FETTER, to bind, to hold in bondage (*Dryden*): to link together, to concatenate. *Howel.*

ENCHANT', Ēn-chānt', *v. a.* (Fr. enchanter) to give efficacy to any thing by songs or sorcery (*Shak.*); to affect by enchantment, to spell, to charm, to conjure, to bewitch, to fascinate, to influence by magic, to subdue by spells or charms: to delight in a high degree, to subdue the mind by pleasure. *Pope.*

ENCHANT'ER, Ēn-chānt'ér, *s.* a magician, forcerer, conjurer, wizard, exorcist, exorciser, incantator, necromancer, cunning man, one who has spirits or demons at his command, one who has the power of charms and spells.

Ēn-chānt'ing-ly, *ad.* with the force or power of enchantment.

ENCHANT'MENT, Ēn-chānt'mēt, *s.* (enchant) magical charms, spells, incantation, sorcery, witchery, bewitchery, bewitchment, necromancy, witchcraft, fascination, conjuration, the practice of witches; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANT'RESS, Ēn-chānt'rēs, *s.* (enchanter) a forcerefs, a hag, a witch, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauties or excellencies give irresistible influence.

Ēn-chāse', *v. a.* to infix, to enclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed; to set a diamond or precious stone; to adorn by being fixed upon it, to adorn by raised or embossed work.

Ēn-čhī-rīd'ī-ōn, *s.* (Gr. ἐν χείρῃ) a manual, a vademecum, a small volume for the pocket. *Ash.*

Ēn-cīr'cle, *v. a.* to SURROUND, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*

Ēn-cīr'clēt, *s.* (circle) a CIRCLE, a ring. *Sidney.*

Ēn-clit'ics, *s.* (Gr. ἐγκλίτικα) particles which, united to words, throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLOSE', Ēn-clōsē', *v. a.* (Fr. enclos) to part from things or common grounds by a fence, to fence, pale, shut in, hem in, compass about, secure by a hedge; to environ, to encircle, to include, to SURROUND; to hold by an exclusive claim.

Ēn-clō'sér, *s.* one who encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

Enclo'sure, *s.* (enclose, *pron.* Ēn-clō'zhurē) the act of enclosing or environing any thing; FENCE, the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common (*Taylor*); state of being shut up in any place, encompassed, or environed; the

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space enclosed; ground enclosed, ground separated from the common.

Ēn-cōmī-āst, *s.* (Gr. ἐγκώμιον) a panegyrist, a proclaimer of praise, a praiser, a commender, an applauder.

Ēn-co-mī-ās'tic, Ēn-co-mī-ās'ti-cāl, *a.* (Gr. ἐγκώμιastic) panegyric, laudatory, containing praise, bestowing praise.

Ēn-cōmī-ūm, *s.* (Gr. ἐγκώμιον) panegyric, eulogy, PRAISE. *Pope.*

Ēn-cōm'pāis, *v. a.* to enclose, to encircle; as, a ring encompasses a finger;—to shut in, to environ, to surround; to go round any place: as, *Drake encompassed the world.*

Ēn-cōm'pāis-mēnt, *s.* CIRCUMLOCUTION, remote tendency of talk. *Shakespeare.*

Encore', *ad.* (French, *pron.* ōn-cōre') again, once more. *Dunciad.*

Encore', *v. a.* to desire a person to repeat, to cry encore, *Asb.*

Ēn-cōūn'tēr, *s.* (Fr. à l'encontre) duel, single fight, conflict, CONTEST (*Shak.*); battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other (*Milton*); eager and warm conversation either of love or anger (*Shak.*); accidental congress, sudden meeting (*Pope's Odyssey*); accosting, transient, or unexpected address (*Shak.*); † casual incident, occasion: a sense scarcely English. *Pope.*

Ēn-cōūn'tēr, *v. a.* to meet face to face, to front (*Shak.*); to meet hostilely, to rush against in conflict; to ATTACK, to meet in the front; to OPPOSE, to oppugn (*Hale*); to meet with reciprocal kindness; to meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-cōūn'tēr, *v. n.* to rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict, to engage, to FIGHT; with with before the thing;—to meet face to face, to come together by chance.

Ēn-cōūn'tēr-ēr, *s.* ADVERSARY, opponent, antagonist, enemy; † one who loves to accost others: an old word. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-cōūr'age, *v. a.* (Fr. encourager) to animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to inspirit, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.

Ēn-cōūr'age-mēnt, *s.* incentive, INCITEMENT to any action or practice; increase of confidence (*Philips*); favour, countenance, support, PATRONAGE. *Otway.*

Ēn-cōūr'a-gēr, *s.* (encourage) one who supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer, a countenancer, a PATRON.

ENCROACH', Ēn-crōach', *v. a.* (Fr. accrocher, from *croc* a hook) to make invasions upon the right of another, to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away; to intrench, to elbow, to invade, to intrude, to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right; with on.

Ēn-crōach', *v. n.* to creep on gradually without right, to pass bounds. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Ēn-crōach'ēr, *s.* one who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means, an INVADER, one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his right. *Clarissa.*

ENCROACH'MENT, Ēn-crōach'mēnt, *s.* (encroach) an unlawful gathering in on another man's property; advance into the territories or rights of another, invasion, intrenchment, an intrusion, an impertinence.

Ēn-cūm'bér, *v. a.* (French encombrer) to clog, to load, to impede, to obstruct; to embarrass,

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to ENTANGLE; to load with debts: as, *this estate is encumbered with mortgages.*

Ēn-cūm'brānce, *s.* clog, load, impediment, obstruction; excrescence, useless addition (*Thomson*); burden on an estate. *Ayliffe.*

Ēn-cŷc'li-cāl, *a.* (Gr. ἐγκυκλικός) circular, sent round through a large region, *Stillingfleet.*

Ēn-cŷ-clo-pæ'di-a, Ēn-cŷ-clo-pē'dy, *s.* (Gr. ἐν in, κύκλος a circle, and παιδεία education) the whole circle of sciences, the round of learning.

Ēn-cŷt'ed, *a.* (Gr. κύστις a cyst) enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ēnd, *s.* (Sax.) the extremity of the length of any thing materially extended (Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*; the extremity of breadth is *side*.); extremity or last part in general; the last particle of any assignable duration; the conclusion or cessation of any action (When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*.); the conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse;—ultimate state, final doom (*Psalms*); the point beyond which no progression can be made (*Psalms*); final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; fate, decease, DEATH (*Wotton*); cessation, period (*Matthew*); limit, termination (*Nabum*); abolition, total loss (*Locke*); cause of death, destroyer (*Shak.*); CONSEQUENCE, conclusive event, conclusion (*Romans*); fragment, broken piece (*Shak.*); purpose, INTENTION (*Clarendon*); thing intended, final design, the termination of intellectual prospect. *Hooker.*

An *end*, (corrupted from *on end*) upright, erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.

Ēnd, *v. a.* to terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death. *Shakespeare.*

Ēnd, *v. n.* to come to an end, to be finished; to DIE (*Fairfax*); to terminate, to conclude; to cease, to fail (*Locke*); to conclude action or discourse. *Milton.*

Ēn-dām'mage, *v. a.* to mischief, to prejudice, to harm, to INJURE. *Shakespeare.*

† Ēn-dām'mage-mēnt, *s.* damage, loss. *Shak.*

Ēn-dān'gér, *v. a.* to put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to HAZARD. *Bacon.*

Ēn-dēar', *v. a.* to make dear, to make beloved; to caress, FONDLE, treat with kindness.

Ēn-dēar'mēnt, *s.* the cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved; caress, embrace, BLANDISHMENT.

Ēn-dēav'ōūr, *s.* (Fr. devoir) labour directed to some certain end, effort to obtain or avoid. *Shakespeare.*

Ēn-dēav'ōūr, *v. n.* to labour to a certain purpose, to work for a certain end; with after.

Ēn-dēav'ōūr, *v. a.* to attempt, essay, TRY.

Ēn-dēav'ōūr-ēr, *s.* one who labours to a certain end.

Ēn-dēc'a-gōn, *s.* (in geometry, Gr.) a plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

Ēn-dēn'ize, *v. a.* (denizen) to ENFRANCHISE; to naturalize, to endenizen, to invest a foreigner with the privileges of a native subject.

Ēn-dēn'i-zēn, *v. a.* (denizen) to naturalize a foreigner, to endenize (*Mason*); to ENFRANCHISE.

Ēn-dict', *v. a.* (Lat. dico, dictum) to INDICT.

Ēn-dī't'mēnt, *s.* (endict) INDICTMENT.

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Ēn-dīte', Īn-dīte', *v. a.* (Lat. dico, dictum) to draw up a writing, to write, dictate, compose.
 Ēn'dīve, *s.* (in botany) succory, a plant.
 Ēndlēfs, *a.* having no end, being without conclusion or termination; infinite in longitudinal extent; infinite in duration, perpetual, ETERNAL; incessant, CONTINUAL. *Pope.*
 Ēndlēfs-ly, *ad.* perpetually, incessantly; without termination of length.
 Ēndlēfs-nēfs, *s.* (endless) extension without limit; ETERNITY, perpetuity, endless duration: the quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*
 Ēndlōng, *ad.* in a straight line.
 † Ēnd'mōst, *a.* remotest, farthest, at the farther end. *Johnson.*
 Ēn-dōrse', Īn-dōrse', *v. a.* (Fr. endosser) to register upon the back of a writing, to superscribe, to write one's name upon the back of a bill of exchange.
 Ēn-dōrse'mēnt, Īn-dōrse'mēnt, *s.* superscription, writing one's name upon the back; ratification. *Herbert.*
 Ēn-dōw', Īn-dōw', *v. a.* (Lat. in, and do to give) to enrich with a portion; to supply with any external goods (*Spectator*); to enrich with any excellence (*Milton*); to be the fortune of any one. *Shakespeare.*
 Ēn-dōw'ed, *p.* enriched with a portion; with with.
 Ēn-dōw'mēnt, *s.* wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring of a dowry; the dowry; appropriation of revenue: gifts of nature. *In this sense it is commonly plural.*
 Ēn-dūe', *v. a.* (Lat. induo) to supply with mental excellencies, to invest with intellectual powers. *Common Prayer.*
 Ēn-dū'ed, *p.* enriched with mental excellencies, &c. with with.
 Ēn-dū'rānce, *s.* (endure) CONTINUANCE, lastingness; patience, sufferance; state of suffering: † delay, procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
 Ēn-dūre', *v. a.* (Fr. endurer) to bear, to sustain, to support unbroken; to bear with patience; to undergo, to sustain, to SUFFER. *Dryden.*
 Ēn-dūre', *v. n.* to last, to remain, to CONTINUE; to brook, to bear, to admit, to SUFFER.
 Ēn-dū'rér, *s.* one who can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.
 Ēnd'wīse, *ad.* erectly, uprightly, on end.
 Ēn'e-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. eneco) to KILL, to destroy. *Harvey on the Plague.*
 Ēn'e-my, *s.* (Fr. ennemi) a public foe; a private opponent, an antagonist, an ADVERSARY; any one who regards another with malevolence, not a friend; one who dislikes: in theology, the fiend, the DEVIL. *Common Prayer.*
 E-nér-gét'ic, *a.* (G. ενεργητικός) FORCIBLE, active, vigorous, powerful in effect; efficacious, EFFECTIVE; operative, active, working, not at rest.
 Ēn'ér-gize, *v. n.* (energy) to act with energy. *Mason.*
 Ēn'ér-gy, *s.* (Gr. ενεργία) power not exerted in action (*Bacon*); FORCE, vigour, efficacy, influence; faculty, operation (*Bentley*); strength of expression, force of signification, spirit, life. *Holder.*
 E-nér'vate, *v. a.* (Lat. enervo) to WEAKEN, to emasculate, to deprive of force. *Bacon.*
 E-nér-vā'tion, *s.* the act of weakening, emasculation; the state of being weakened, unmanly softness, effeminacy.

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E-nérve', *v. a.* (Lat. enervo) to WEAKEN; to break the force of, to crush, to overwhelm, to bear down, to subdue. *Milton.*
 Ēn-fām'ish, *v. a.* to starve, to famish, to kill with hunger. *Johnson.*
 Ēn-fē'ble, *v. a.* to WEAKEN, to enervate.
 Ēn-fēoff', *v. a.* (a law term, low Lat. feoffamentum) to invest with any dignities or possessions.
 Ēn-fēoff'mēnt, *s.* the act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which a person is invested with possessions.
 † Ēn-fēt'tér, *v. a.* to chain, bind in fetters. *Sh.*
 Ēn-fī-lāde', *s.* (a military term, Fr.) a strait or narrow passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn.
 Ēn-fī-lāde', *v. a.* to pierce in a right line.
 Ēn-fōrce', *v. a.* (Fr. enforcir to strengthen) to give strength to, to invigorate, to STRENGTHEN; to put in act by violence; to INCITE, to infligate, animate, provoke, urge on (*Fairy Queen*); to urge with energy (*Shak.*); to FORCE, to compel, to constrain.
 Ēn-fōrce', *v. n.* to prove, to evince, to shew beyond contradiction. *Hooker.*
 † Ēn-fōrce', *s.* power, strength. *Milton.*
 Ēn-fōr'ced-ly, *ad.* by violence; not voluntarily.
 Ēn-fōrce'mēnt, *s.* (enforce) an act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law (*Locke*); motive of conviction, urgent evidence (*Hammond*); pressing exigence. *Shak.'s Richard III.*
 Ēn-fōr'cér, *s.* (enforce) one who effects by violence, a compeller.
 ENFRAN'CHISE, Ēn-frān'chīse, *v. a.* (franchise) to franchise, to enfranchise, to denizen, to endenize, to endenizen, to make free, to admit to the privileges of a freeman: to naturalize, to invest a foreigner with the privileges of a native subject; to set free from slavery (*Temple*); to free or release from custody. *Shak.*
 Ēn-frān'chīse-mēnt, *s.* denization, investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison or from slavery. *Shakespeare.*
 Ēn-gāg'e', *v. a.* (Fr. engager) to make liable for a debt to a creditor (*Shak.*); to impawn, to stake (*Hudibras*); to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in any affair; to unite, to attach, to make adherent (*Addison*); to induce, to gain over, to win by pleasing means (*Waller*); to bind by any appointment or contract; to EMPLOY, to hold in business; to seize by the attention; as, he was deeply engaged in conversation;—to encounter, to fight, to ATTACK. *Pope.*
 Ēn-gāg'e', *v. n.* to conflict, to FIGHT; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party.
 Ēn-gāg'e'mēnt, *s.* (French) the act of engaging, impawning, or making liable for a debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; battle, conflict, FIGHT: obligation, motive. *Hammond.*
 Ēn-gāl', *v. a.* to IMPRISON, to confine. *Shak.*
 Ēn-gār'rī-sen, *v. a.* to protect by a garrison. *Howell.*
 Ēn-gén'dér, *v. a.* (Fr. engendrer) to GENERATE, to beget between different sexes; to produce, to form (*Shak.*); to excite, to cause, to produce (*Addison*); to bring forth. *Prior.*
 Ēn-gén'dér, *v. n.* to be caused, to be produced.
 En'gīne, *s.* (Fr. engin) any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine

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(*Fairfax*); any instrument (*Pope*); any instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass, or to any effect: *usually in an ill sense*;—an agent for another: *in contempt*.

En-gin-ēer', *s.* (Fr. *ingenieur*) one who manages engines; one who directs the artillery in an army.

En-gine-ry, *s.* (engine) the act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

En-gird', *v. a.* to encircle, to environ, to encompass, to surround. *Shakespeare.*

En-glish, *a.* (Sax. *engles*) belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

En-glish, *v. a.* to translate into English.

† En-glūt', *v. a.* to swallow up (*Shak.*); to fill; to glut, to pamper. *Asebam.*

En-gorge', *v. a.* to gorge, to devour. *Spenser.*

En-gorge', *v. n.* to devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity, to riot. *Milton.*

En-grāil', *v. a.* (in *heraldry*, Fr. *grêle bail*) to variegate, to spot as with hail.

En-grāin', *v. a.* to die deep, to die in grain. *Sp.*

En-grāp'ple, *v. a.* to SEIZE, grapple, close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*

En-grāsp', *v. a.* to SEIZE, to gripe, to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*

ENGRAVE', En-grāve', *v. a.* (Fr. *graver*) to picture by incisions in any matter; to grave, to insculp, to carve a figure or inscription, to mark wood or stone, to copy upon wood or metal in order to be impressed upon paper; to impress deeply, to imprint.

† En-grāve', *v. a.* (grave) to bury, to inter. *Spencer.*

En-grieve', *v. a.* to pain, vex, grieve, afflict, disconsolate. *Fairy Queen. Bacon.*

En-grōfs', *v. a.* (Fr. *grossir*) to † thicken, to make thick (*Fairy Queen*); † to increase in bulk (*Walton*); † to fatten, to plump up (*Shak.*); to FORESTALL, to seize in the gross, to seize the whole of any thing, to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy in a large law hand. *Pope.*

En-grōfs'ēr, *s.* a FORESTALLER, he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*

En-grōfs'mēnt, *s.* (engross) appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

† En-guard', *v. a.* to protect, defend. *Shakel.*

En-hānce', *v. a.* (Fr. *hausser*) to raise, to advance, to heighten in price; to raise in esteem; to AGGRAVATE, to increase from bad to worse.

En-hānce'mēnt, *s.* increase, augmentation of value; aggravation, increase of ill.

E-nig'ma, *s.* (Gr. *ἄνιγμα*) a riddle, an obscure question, a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

E-nig-māt'i-cāl, *a.* OBSCURE, ambiguously or darkly expressed; cloudy, obscurely conceived or apprehended,

E-nig-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a sense differently from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

E-nig-ma-tist, *s.* a maker of riddles.

En-jōin', *v. a.* to direct, to order, to prescribe, to enforce by authority. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.

† En-jōin'ēr, *s.* who gives injunctions. *Johnson.*

En-jōin'mēnt, *s.* direction, COMMAND. *Brown.*

En-jōy', *v. a.* (Fr. *jouir*) to feel or perceive with pleasure, to have a pleasing sense of, to

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be delighted with; to obtain possession or fruition of:—to please, to gladden, to exhilarate, to delight; *with, in this sense*, the reciprocal pronoun. *South.*

En-jōy', *v. n.* to live in happiness. *Milton.*

En-jōy'ēr, *s.* one who has fruition or possession. *Johnson.*

En-jōy'mēnt, *s.* (enjoy) PLEASURE, happiness, fruition, delightful possession.

En-kīn'dle, *v. a.* TO FIRE, to set on fire, to inflame, to put in a flame; to rouse passions, to set the soul into a flame (*Shak.*); to incite to any act or hope. *Shakespeare.*

En-lārgē', *v. a.* (Fr. *enlargir*) to make greater in quantity or appearance; to increase any thing in magnitude, to extend; to increase by representation, to magnify, to exaggerate, to aggrandize, to AMPLIFY, to diffuse in eloquence; to dilate, to expand; to increase to more purposes or uses (*Hooker*); to disincarcerate, to release from confinement. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

En-lārgē', *v. n.* to AMPLIFY, expatiate, speak in many words; to be farther extended.

En-lārgē'mēnt, *s.* INCREASE, augmentation, majoration, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation (*Pope*); expatiating speech, copious discourse, AMPLIFICATION.

En-lārg'ēr, *s.* (enlarge) AMPLIFIER; one who increases or dilates any thing.

En-light', *v. a.* TO ILLUMINATE, enlighten. *Pope.*

En-light'en, *v. a.* TO ILLUMINATE, to supply with light; to quicken in the faculty of vision (*Dryden*); to INSTRUCT, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to CHEER, to exhilarate, to gladden; to illuminate with divine knowledge. *Hebrews.*

En-light'en-ēr, *s.* illuminator, one who gives light; a teacher, an INSTRUCTOR.

En-link', *v. a.* to chain to, to connect. *Shak.*

En-līven, *v. a.* (life, live) to ANIMATE, to make quick, to make alive; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly or vivacious; to CHEER, to make gay or cheerful in appearance.

En-līven-ēr, *s.* that which animates; that which puts in motion, or invigorates.

En'mī-ty, *s.* (enemy) unfriendly disposition, aversion, ill will, malevolence, contrariety of interests or inclinations; state of opposition (*James*); mutual malignity; MALICE, mischievous attempts. *Atterbury.*

En-nōble, *v. a.* (Fr. *ennoblir*) to raise from commonalty to nobility; to raise, to dignify, to aggrandize, to EXALT; to elevate, to magnify (*Waller*); to make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

En-nōble-mēnt, *s.* the act of raising to the rank of nobility, dignity, EXALTATION.

† E-no-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *enodatio*) the act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty. *Johnson.*

E-nōr'mī-ty, *s.* (enormous) deviation from rule, IRREGULARITY; deviation from right, depravity, CORRUPTION; atrocious crime, flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. *In this sense it has a plural. Swift.*

E-nōr'mōūs, *a.* (Lat. *enormis*) IRREGULAR, out of rule, not regulated by any stated measure; excursive, beyond the limits of a regular figure; disordered, confused (*Shak.'s King Lear*); ABANDONED, wicked beyond the common measure; HUGE, exceeding in bulk the com-

ENS

mon measure: *always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.* *Pope.*
 E-nör'möüs-ly, *ad.* beyond measure.
 E-nör'möüs-nëss, *s.* (enormous) immeasurable excess, HUGENESS. *Decay of Piety.*
 E-nöugh', *a.* (Sax. genoh) that is sufficient measure, that may satisfy, or suffice.
 E-nöugh', *s.* something sufficient in greatness or excellence (*Pope*); something equal to a man's power or faculties. *Bacon.*
 E-nöugh', *ad.* in a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction: it notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable;—sometimes it denotes diminution; as, the song is well enough; that is, not quit well, though not much amiss;—an exclamation noting fullness or satiety. *Shakespeare.*
 E-nöw', *a.* (the plu. of enough) sufficient in number. "Men had foes *enow* besides." *Milton.*
 En passant, *ad.* (French, *pron.* ön-päs'sön) by the way.
 Ĕn-rägg', *v. a.* to irritate, to make furious, to exasperate, to PROVOKE.
 Ĕn-ränge', *v. a.* to place regularly, to put in order. *Fairy Queen.*
 Ĕn-räñk', *v. a.* to place in orderly ranks. *Sh.*
 Ĕn-räpt', *v. a.* to enravish, throw into an ecstasy, to transport with enthusiasm. *Shak.*
 Ĕn-räp'ture, *v. a.* to enravish, to transport with pleasure, to delight highly.
 Ĕn-räv'ish, *v. a.* to enrapt, to throw into ecstasy; to enrapture, to transport with pleasure, to delight highly. *Spenser.*
 Ĕn-räv'ish-mënt, *s.* ecstasy of delight.
 Ĕn-rhëum', *v. a.* (in medicine, Fr. enrhumér) to have rheum through cold. *Harvey.*
 Ĕn-rích', *v. n.* (Fr. enrichir) to make wealthy, or opulent; to FECUNDATÉ, to fertilize, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*
 Ĕn-rích'mënt, *s.* augmentation of wealth; amplification, improvement by addition.
 Ĕn-ridge', *v. a.* to form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Ĕn-ríng', *v. a.* to bind round, to ENCIRCLE. *Sh.*
 Ĕn-rípen, *v. a.* to MATURE, to ripen, to bring to perfection. *Donne.*
 Ĕn-röbè', *v. a.* to DRESS, to habit, to invest. *Sh.*
 Ĕn-röl', *v. a.* (Fr. enroller) to insert in a roll, list, or register, to RECORD, to leave in writing: to involve, to inwrap. *Fairy Queen.*
 Ĕn-röl'lér, *s.* he who enrolls, or registers.
 Ĕn-röl'mënt, *s.* register, record, writing in which any thing is recorded.
 Ĕn-rööt', *v. a.* to fix by the root, to implant deep. *Shakespeare.*
 † Ĕn-röünd', *v. a.* to SURROUND, to environ, to encircle, to enclose. *Shak.'s Henry V.*
 Ĕns, *s.* (Lat.) any being or existence: in chymistry, essence, things which are pretended to contain, in a small compass, all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which they are drawn.
 † Ĕn-säm'ple, *s.* (nearly obsolete, Ital. essemplio) example, pattern, subject of imitation. *Philips.*
 † Ĕn-säm'ple, *v. a.* to exemplify, to shew by example, to give as a copy. *Spenser.*
 Ĕn-sän'guine, *v. a.* (Lat. sanguis blood) to smear with gore, to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*
 Ĕn-sché'd'ule, Ĕn-sché'd'ule, *v. a.* to insert in a schedule, catalogue, or writing. *Shakespeare.*

ENT

Ĕn-scöñcé', *v. a.* to cover as with a fort, to secure. *Shakespeare.*
 Ĕn-sëam', *v. a.* to sew up, to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework. *Camden.*
 Ĕn-sëar', *v. a.* to CAUTERIZE, to stanch or stop with a hot iron. *Shakespeare.*
 Ĕn-shíld', *v. a.* to shield, to cover, to protect, to SHELTER. *Shakespeare.*
 Ĕn-shrínè', *v. a.* to enclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve and secure as sacred. *Milton.*
 Ĕn'sí-förm, *a.* (Lat. ensiformis) having the shape of a sword, as the *ensiform* cartilage.
 Ĕn'sígn, * Ĕn'sígn, *s.* (Fr. enseigne) the flag or standard of a regiment; † a streamer, a banner; any sign to assemble (*Isaiab*); badge, mark of distinction, rank, or office (*Waller*); the officer of foot who carries the flag (formerly written *ancient*).
 * Ĕn'sígn-bëar-ër, *s.* he who carries the flag, the ensign. *Sidney.*
 ENSLAVE', Ĕn-släve', *v. a.* to subject, to captivate, mancipate, chain, tie, bind, to deprive of liberty, to reduce to servitude; to make over to another as his slave or bondman.
 Ĕn-släve'mënt, *s.* the state of servitude, abject condition, slavery, BONDAGE.
 Ĕn-slä'vér, *s.* he who reduces others to a state of servitude.
 Ĕn-süè', *v. a.* (Fr. ensuivre) to follow, PURSUE.
 Ĕn-süè', *v. n.* to follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in train of events, or in course of time. *Milton.*
 Ensü'rance, *s.* (ensure, *pron.* * in-shü'räñce) INSURANCE, exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.
 * Ĕn-sü'räñ-cér, *s.* (ensure) an INSURER.
 * Ĕn-sü're', *v. a.* to ascertain, to make certain, to secure (*Swift*); to INSURE, to exempt from hazard by paying a certain sum.
 * Ĕn-sü'rér, *s.* one who makes contracts of insurance; an INSURER.
 Ĕn-täb'la-ture, *s.* (in architecture) the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
 Ĕn-täil', *s.* (Fr. entaillé cut) the estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.
 Ĕn-täil', *v. a.* to settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure; to fix unalienably upon any person or thing.
 Ĕn-täme', *v. a.* to TAME, to subjugate, to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
 ENTAN'GLE, Ĕn-tän'gle, *v. a.* to inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net,—or with something adhesive, as briars, or birdlime; to lime, hamper, tangle, emmesh, entoil, illaqueate; to bewilder, to maze, to lose in multiplied involutions, as in a labyrinth; to knot, complicate, entwist, twist, enfold, wrap up, cover, involve, knit together, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made, to make an *entangled* knot; to involve in difficulties, to embroil, embarrass, cumber, encumber, perplex, puzzle, confound, bewilder; to insnare by captious questions or artful talk; to distract with variety of cares; to multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.
 Ĕn-tän'gle-mënt, *s.* involution of any thing intricate or adhesive, implication, intricacy, complication, embarrassment, puzzle, PERPLEXITY.

ENT

Ėn-tān'glér, *s.* one who entangles.
Ėn'tér, *v. a.* (Fr. *entrer*) to go or come into any place; to initiate in any business; to matriculate in any society; to introduce or admit into any counsel; to set down in writing.
Ėn'tér, *v. n.* to come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.
Ėn'tér-ing, *s.* entrance, avenue, passage into a place. *Isaiah.*
Ėn-tér-lācē, *v. a.* (Fr. *entrelasser*) to **INTERLACE**. *Sidney.*
Ėn-tér-pār'lāncē, *s.* (Fr. *entre and parler*) parley, mutual talk, **CONFERENCE**. *Hayward.*
Ėn-tér-plēād'ér, *s.* (in law, Fr. *entre and plead*) the discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end.
Ėn'tér-prīzē, *s.* (Fr. *entreprise*) an undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt, a march or voyage with martial intentions.
Ėn'tér-prīzē, *v. a.* to undertake, to attempt, to essay, to try. *Milton.*
Ėn'tér-pri-sér, *s.* a man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous deliguns.
Ėn-tér-tāin', *v. a.* (Fr. *entretenir*) to converse with, to talk with (*Locke*); to treat at table, to **FEAST**; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service (*Shak.'s King Lear*); to reserve in the mind (*Decay of Piety*); to admit with satisfaction (*Locke*); to please, amuse, **DIVERT**.
Ėn-tér-tāin'ér, *s.* he who keeps others in his service; he who treats others at his table; he who pleases, amuses, or diverts.
Ėn-tér-tāin'mēnt, *s.* (entertain) **CONVERSATION**; treatment at the table, **FEAST**, convivial provision; hospitable reception; admission, reception (*Tillotson*); amusement, **DIVERSION**; dramatic performance, the lower comedy. *Gay.*
Ėntertis'fued, *a.* (Fr. *entre and tisse*, *pron.* Ėn-tér-tīsh-u-éd) interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakespeare.*
Ėn-thrōnē, *v. a.* to place upon a regal seat, to invest with sovereign authority.
Ėn-thū'si-āsm, *s.* (Gr. *εὐθεσιασμός*) fanaticism, a vain belief of private revelation, religious frenzy, a vain confidence of divine favour or communication: heat of imagination, violence of passion, confidence of opinion; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.
Ėn-thū'si-āst, *s.* (Gr. *εὐθεσιαστής*) one who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God, a fanatic; one of a hot imagination, or violent passions; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.
Ėn-thu-si-ā'stic, **Ėn-thu-si-ā's'ti-cāl**, *a.* (enthusiast) fanatic, persuaded of some communication with the deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.
ENTICE', **Ėn-tīcē**, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to lure, to allure, to draw in, invite, plead, induce, seduce, persuade, decoy, to inveigle, to attract, to draw by blandishments or lopes to something sinful or destructive.
ENTICE'MENT, **Ėn-tīcē'mēnt**, *s.* the act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, decoy, lure, allurement, blandishment, attractive temptation to unlawful pleasures.
Ėn-tīcér, *s.* one who allures to ill.
Ėn-tīcīng-ly, *ad.* (entice) charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENV

Ėn-tīrē, *a.* (Fr. *entier*) whole, undivided, unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete, comprising all requisites in itself; sincere, hearty (*Shak.*); firm, sure, solid, fixed (*Prior*); unmingled, unallayed (*Milton*); honest, firmly adherent, faithful (*Clarendon*); in full strength, with vigour unabated, with power unbroken. *Spenser.*
Ėn-tīrēly, *ad.* in the whole, without division; completely, fully; with firm adherence, faithfully. *Fairy Queen.*
Ėn-tīrēnēss, *s.* (entire) totality; completeness, fulness; honesty, integrity.
† Ėn-tīrēty, *s.* (entire) completeness. *Milton.*
Ėn-tītlē, *v. a.* (Fr. *entituler*) to grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to **entitle** a book;—to superscribe, or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing (*Addison*); to grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*
Ėn-tī-tu-lā'tion, *s.* the act of giving a title or discriminative appellation.
Ėn-tī-ty, *s.* (*low Lat.* *entitas*) something which really is, a real being (*Bentley*); a particular species of being. *Bacon.*
Ėn-tōil', *v. a.* to insnare, to **ENTANGLE**, to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*
Ėn-tōmb', *v. a.* to put into a tomb, to **BURY**.
Ėn'trāilz, *s. plu.* (Fr. *entrailles*) the intestines, the guts, the inward parts; the internal parts. *Sb.*
ENTRANCE, **Ėn'trāncē**, *s.* (enter) the power of entering into a place, ingress, intromission; the act of entering, ingression; the passage by which a place is entered, door, entry, inlet, avenue; initiation, matriculation; initiation, commencement, beginning of any thing; intellectual ingress, knowledge; the act of taking possession of any office or dignity.
Ėn'trāncē, *v. a.* to put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead sleep; to enrapt, to put into an ecstasy, to make insensible of present objects. *Milton.*
ENTRAP', **Ėn-trāp'**, *v. a.* to catch in a trap or snare, to insnare, to entangle, to hook, emmesh, entoil, shackle, hamper; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to take advantage of.
Ėn-trāvēs', *s. plu.* (in the manage) two locks for a horse's pasteron joined by a chain.
ENTREAT', **Ėn-trēat'**, **Ėn-trēat'**, *v. a.* to petition, to solicit, to importune, request, supplicate, implore, beseech, invoke, crave, desire, ask for, sue for, beg earnestly, to prevail on by solicitation (*Shak. Genesis*); to treat or use well or ill: † to entertain, to amuse. *Shak.*
Ėn-trēat', *v. n.* to make a petition. *Shak.*
Ėn-trēat'y, *s.* (entreat) See **INTREATY**.
Ėn'try, *s.* (Fr. *entrée*) the passage by which any one enters a house, entrance, door, inlet, avenue; the act of entering, ingress, ingression; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.
Ėn-vēl'ōp, *v. a.* (Fr. *envelopper*) to inwrap, to cover, to invest with a covering; to cover, to hide, to **SURROUND**: † to line, to cover upon the inside. *Fairy Queen.*
Ėn've-lope, *s.* (French) a wrapper, an outward case, an integument, a cover. *Swift.*
Ėn-vēn'ōm, *v. a.* to taint with poison, to impreg-

nate with poison, to POISON. (*It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.*); to make odious (*Sbak.*); to PROVOKE, enrage, exasperate. *Dryden.*

Ēn'vī-a-ble, *a.* (envy) deserving envy, such as may excite envy.

Ēn'vī-ēr, *s.* (envy) one who envies another, a maligner; one who desires the downfall of another.

Ēn'vī-ōūs, *a.* (envy) infected with envy, pained by the excellence or happiness of another; *with, sometimes, against; sometimes with at; commonly with of.*

Ēn'vī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with envy, with malignity, with ill-will excited by another's good.

Ēn-vī-rōn, *v. a.* (Fr. environner) to SURROUND, encompass, encircle; to involve, to envelop (*Sbak.*); to surround in a hostile manner, to hem in, to BESIEGE (*Sbak.*); to enclose, to invest. *Cleveland.*

ENVIRONS, Ēn-vī-rōns, *s. plu.* (French) the neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country, the suburbs, the outparts, the confines of a place.

E-nū-me-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. numero) to reckon up singly, to number, to COUNT, to count over distinctly.

E-nu-me-rā-tion, *s.* (Lat. enumeratio) the act of numbering or counting over; the number told out.

Enun'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. enuncio, *pron.* * e-nūn/shi-ate) to PROCLAIM, to declare, to announce; to relate, to express.

* E-nūn-ci-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. enunciatio) declaration public attestation, open proclamation; intelligence, information, notification; expression.

* E-nūn-ci-a-tive, *a.* declarative, expressive.

* E-nūn-ci-a-tive-ly, *ad.* declaratively.

Ēn'vōy, *s.* (Fr. envoi) a public minister sent from one power to another; a public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a MESSENGER.

Ēn'vy, *v. a.* (Fr. envier) to hate another for excellence, happiness, or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge, to impart unwillingly, to withhold maliciously. *Dryden.*

Ēn'vy, *v. n.* to feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity; *with at.*

Ēn'vy, *s.* pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; *with, sometimes of, and sometimes to;*—rivalry, COMPETITION (*Dryden*);—malignity, MALICE, (*Sbak.*);—public odium, ill-repute, invidiousness. *Bacon.*

† Ēn-whē-l', *v. a.* to encompass, to encircle. *Sb.*

Ēn-wōmb', to make pregnant (*Spenser*); to bury, to hide as in a womb. *Donne.*

Ēp'act, *s.* (Gr. επακτη *a supplement*) a number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon.

Ēp-āu-lēt', *s.* (Fr. epaulette) a military shoulder ornament, a shoulderknot.

E-phēm'e-ra, *s.* (Gr. εφήμερη) a fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

E-phēm'e-rāl, *a.* (Gr. εφήμεριος) diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

E-phēm'e-ris, *s.* (Gr. εφήμερις) a JOURNAL, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

E-phēm'e-rist, *s.* one who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

Ēph'ōd, *s.* (Heb.) a sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

Ēp'ic, *a.* (Lat. epicus) narrative, comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. *It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.* *Dryden.*

Ēp-i-cē-di-ūm, *s.* (Gr. επιχθιδιος) an elegy, a poem on a funeral. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

Ēp'i-cure, *s.* (Lat. epicureus) a follower of Epicurus, a man given wholly to luxury.

Ēp-i-cu-re'an, *a.* luxurious, delighting in luxury, contributing to luxury.

Ēp'i-cu-rism, *s.* (epicure) luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

Ēp'i-cu-rize, *v. n.* to live like an epicure, to gourmandize, to GLUTTONISE.

Ēp-i-cy'cle, *s.* (Gr. επι upon, and κύκλος *a circle*) a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or, a small orb dependant on that of a greater, as the orb of the moon on that of the earth.

Ēp-i-dēm'i-a, *s.* (Gr. επι upon, and δημος *the people*) a contagious disease.

Ēp-i-dēm'i-āl, *a.* topical, peculiar to some place or country. *Scott.*

Ēp-i-dēm'ic, Ēp-i-dēm'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. επι upon, and δημος *the people*) that falls at once upon great numbers of people, generally prevailing, affecting great numbers.

Ēp-i-dēr'mis, *s.* (Gr. επιδερμις) the scarf skin of a man's body.

Ēp'i-grām, *s.* (Lat. epigramma) a short poem terminating in a point of wit.

Ēp-i-grām-māt'ic, Ēp-i-grām-māt'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. epigrammaticus) dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams, suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*

Ēp-i-grām'ma-tist, *s.* (epigram) one who writes or deals in epigrams.

Ēp'i-grāph, *s.* (Gr. επιγραφη) an inscription upon a statue. *Johnson.*

Ēp'i-lēp-sy, *s.* (Gr. επιληψις) a convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense, the falling sickness.

Ēp-i-lēp'tic, *a.* convulsed, diseased or affected with an epilepsy.

Ēp'i-lōgue, *s.* (Lat. epilogus) the poem or speech at the end of a play.

E-piph'a-ny, *s.* (Gr. επιφάνεια) a church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas.

E-pip'lo-ce, *s.* (Gr. επιλογη) a figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

E-pis'co-pa-cy, *s.* (Lat. episcopatus) the government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

E-pis'co-pāl, *a.* (Lat. episcopus) belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop, cathedral.

E-pis'co-pate, *s.* (Lat. episcopatus) a bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.

Ēp'i-sode, *s.* (Gr. ἐπισωδην) an incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally out of it.

Ēp-i-sōd'ic, Ēp-i-sōd'i-cāl, *a.* contained in an episode, belonging to an episode.

E-pis-pās'tic, *a.* (Gr. επι upon, and σπᾶω *to draw*) drawing, blistering. *Arbutnot.*

E-pis'tle, *s.* (Gr. επιστολη) a letter, a written message under cover: chiefly used in poetry.

EQU

E-pist'ler, *s.* a scribbler of letters.
 E-pis'to-la-ry, *a.* (epistle) relating to letters; suitable to letters; transacted by letters.
 Ēp'i-tāph, *s.* (Gr. ἐπιτάφιος) an inscription upon a tomb.
 Ēp-i-tha-lā-mī-ūm, *s.* (Gr. ἐπιτάλαμῳ) a nuptial song, a compliment on marriage.
 Ēp'i-thēm, *s.* (Gr. ἐπιθήμα) a liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*
 Ēp'i-thēt, *s.* (Gr. ἐπιθετον) an adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *It is used by some writers improperly, for title, name; as, "the epithet of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment." (Decay of Piety): —it is likewise used improperly for phrase, expression; as, "Suffer love! a good epithet: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will." Shakespeare.*
 E-pit'o-mise, *v. a.* (epitome) to abstract, to ABRIDGE, to contract into a narrow space; less properly, to diminish by amputation, to curtail. *Addison's Spectator.*
 E-pit'o-mi-sēr, E-pit'o-mist, *s.* an abridger, abstracter, a writer of epitomes.
 Ēp'och, Ēp'o-cha, *s.* (Gr. ἐποχή) the time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which some dates are numbered.
 Ēp'ode, Ēp'ode, *s.* (Gr. ἐπὶ ὁδῷ) the stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.
 Ēp-o-pēē, *s.* (Gr. ἐπὶ ποίῃ) an epic or heroic poem; the subject of an epic poem.
 Ēp'u-la-ry, *a.* (Lat. epulum a feast) pertaining to a banquet, FESTIVE, festival. *Scott.*
 Ēp-u-lā-tion, *s.* (Lat. epulatio) a banquet, a splendid entertainment, a FEAST.
 Ēp-u-lō'ic, *a.* (Gr. ἐπουλώτικῳ) cicatrizing, tending to produce a cicatrix.
 Ēp-u-lō'ic, *s.* a cicatrizing medicament.
 E-quā-bil'i-ty, *s.* (equable) equality to itself, evenness, UNIFORMITY.
 E-quā-ble, *a.* (Lat. æquabilis) equal to itself, even, UNIFORM, uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.
 E-quā-bly, *ad.* uniformly, in the same tenour, evenly, equally to itself.
 E-quā-l, *a.* (Lat. æqualis) having equality, co-equal; like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison, neither greater nor less, neither worse nor better; even, equable, UNIFORM; adequate to any purpose (*Clarendon*); proportionate, in just proportion (*Dryden's Fables*); impartial, neutral (*Dryden's Æneid*); indifferent (*Gibeyne*); equitable, fair, alike advantageous to both parties; having the same share; being upon the same terms.
 E-quā-l, *s.* one not inferior nor superior to another; a colleague, a compeer, a COMPANION; one of the same age.
 E-quā-l, *v. a.* to make one thing or person equal to another; to match, to SUIT, to paragon, to parallel, to rise to the same state with another person, to be equal to; to recompense fully, to answer in full proportion. *Dryden.*
 E-quā-l-ise, *v. a.* to make equal. *Brown.*
 E-quā-l'i-ty, *s.* (equal) likeness with regard to any quantities compared; fellowship, equality, the same degree of dignity; evenness, constant tenour, equability, UNIFORMITY.
 E-quā-l-ly, *ad.* in the same degree with another person or thing, alike; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.
 E-quā-l-nēs, *s.* (equal) EQUALITY. *Shak.*

EQU

E-quān'gu-lār, *a.* (Lat. equus and angulus) equiangular, consisting of equal angles.
 E-quā-nim'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. equanimitas) evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
 E-quān'i-mōis, *a.* (Lat. æquanimis) even, not dejected, not elated.
 E-quā-tion, *s.* (Lat. æquo, æquare) the investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. *Newton's Optics.*
 E-quā-tōr, *s.* (Lat. æquator) a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world which divides the earth into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres; the line, the equinoctial circle in the heavens.
 E-quā-tō'r-i-āl, *a.* pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.
 Ēq'üer-ry, *s.* (Fr. écurie) master of the horse: a groom, grand stables for horses, the lodge or apartments for the groom. *Asb.*
 E-quēs'tri-ān, *a.* (Lat. equestris) being on horseback; skilled in horsemanship (*Johnson*); belonging to the second rank in Rome. *Johnson.*
 E-quī-crū'rāl, *a.* (Lat. æquus and crus) having legs of an equal length; having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base, isosceles.
 E-quī-dis'tānt, *a.* (Lat. æquus and distans) being at the same distance.
 E-quī-dis'tānt-ly, *ad.* at the same distance.
 E-quī-fōr'mi-ty, *s.* (Lat. æquus and forma) uniform equality, UNIFORMITY.
 E-quī-lāt'ér-āl, *a.* (Lat. æquus and latus) having all sides equal.
 E-quī-lī-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. equilibrium) to BALANCE equally, to keep even with equal weight on each side.
 E-quī-li-brā-tion, *s.* EQUIPOISE, the act of keeping the balance even. *Brown.*
 E-quī-lib'rī-ty, *s.* (Lat. æquus and libra a balance) equilibration, EQUIPOISE. *Scott.*
 E-quī-lib'rī-ūm, *s.* (Lat.) EQUIPOISE, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*
 † E-quī-nēc'ēs-sa-ry, *a.* (æquus and necessarius) needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*
 E-quī-nōc'tial, *s.* (Lat. æquus and nox night) an imaginary circle in the heavens, under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion: when the sun crosses this line, it makes equal days and nights all over the world.
 E-quī-nōx-ēs, *s.* (Lat. æquus and nox) the precise times when the sun enters the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal: † equality, even measure (*Shak.*); —equinoctial wind: a poetical use. *Dryden.*
 E-quī-nū'me-rānt, *a.* (Lat. equus and numerus) having the same number, consisting of the same number. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 E-quīp', *v. a.* (F. équiper) to furnish for a horseman or cavalier; to appoint, to fit out, to furnish in a warlike manner; to dress out, to accoutre.
 E-quī-page, *s.* (French) furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, RETINUE; furniture, equipments, ACCOUTREMENTS.
 E-quī-pa-gēd, *a.* accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.
 E-quī-pēn'dēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. equus and pendeo) the act of hanging in equipoise, not determined either way; EQUIPOISE. *Scott.*

ERA

E-qûip'mënt, *s.* (equip) the act of equipping or accoutring; **ACCOUTREMENT**; **EQUIPAGE**.
EQUIPOISE, **E-qûi-pôise**, *s.* (Lat. æquus equal, and Fr. poids weight) equality of weight, equiponderance, equilibration, equilibrium, equibrity, libration, equipendency, counterpoise, balance, counterbalance; equality of force, equality of power, equipollence.
E-qûi-pôll'ënce, *s.* (Lat. æquus and pollentia) equality of force, equality of power, equivalence; counterpoise, **EQUIPOISE**.
E-qûi-pôll'ënt, *a.* (Lat. æquipollens) having equal power or force, equivalent.
E-qûi-pôn'dér-ânce, *s.* (Lat. æquus and pondus a weight) equality of weight, **EQUIPOISE**.
E-qûi-pôn'dér-ânt, *a.* (Lat. æquus and ponderans) being of the same weight.
E-qûi-pôn'dér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. æquus and pondero) to weigh equal to another thing; to equivalence, to be equal to. *Brown.*
E-qûi-ta-ble, *a.* (French) just, due to justice, fair, honest, loving justice, candid, **IMPARTIAL**: as, an equitable judge.
E-qûi-ta-ble-nëss, *s.* justice; impartiality. *Scott.*
E-qûi-ta-bly, *ad.* justly; impartially.
EQUITY, **E-qûi-ty**, *s.* (Fr. équité) justice, right, honesty, rectitude, uprightness; justness, reasonableness, **IMPARTIALITY**: in law, the rules of decision observed by the court of chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of the law.
E-qûiv'a-lënce, **E-qûiv'a-lën-cy**, *s.* (Lat. æquus and valeo to avail) equality of power, equipollence, equality of worth.
E-qûiv'a-lënce, *v. a.* to equiponderate, to be equal to. *Brown.*
E-qûiv'a-lënt, *a.* (Lat. æquus and valens) equal in value; equal in any excellence; equal in force or power, equipollent; of the same cogency or weight; of the same import or meaning.
E-qûiv'a-lënt, *s.* a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Dryden.*
E-qûiv'o-cûl, *a.* (Lat. æquivocus) of doubtful signification, meaning different things, standing for different notions, **AMBIGUOUS** (*Swift*); happening different ways, uncertain, **DOUBTFUL**. *Pope.*
E-qûiv'o-cûl, *s.* **AMBIGUITY**, a word of doubtful meaning. *Dennis.*
E-qûiv'o-cûl-ly, *ad.* ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by equivocal generation, by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*
E-qûiv'o-cûl-nëss, *s.* (equivocal) **AMBIGUITY**, ambiguity, double meaning.
E-qûiv'o-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. æquivocatio) to use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another. *Dryden.*
E-qûiv'o-câ-tion, *s.* (Lat. æquivocatio) **AMBIGUITY** of speech, double meaning. *Hooker.*
E-qûiv'o-ca-tôr, *s.* (equivocate) one who uses ambiguous language, one who uses mental reservation.
Era, *s.* (Lat. æra) the account of time from any particular date or epoch.
E-râ-di-â-tion, *s.* (Lat. e from, and radius a ray) emission of radiance, irradiance, irradiation, beams of light emitted.
ERADICATE, **E-râd'i-cate**, *v. a.* (Lat. eradico) to stub up, to stock up, to grub up, to extirpate, to exterminate, uproot, outroot, pull

ERR

up by the root, to cut off, to end, to completely destroy.
ERADICATION, **E-râd-i-câ-tion**, *s.* the act of tearing up by the root, total destruction, extirpation, extermination, excision; the state of being torn up by the roots.
E-râd'i-ca-tive, *a.* (eradicate) that cures radically, that drives quite away.
E-râse, *v. a.* (Fr. raser) to DESTROY, to excise, to EFFACE, rub out, expunge, obliterate.
E-râse'mënt, *s.* **DESTRUCTION**, devastation, expunction, abolition, **OBLITERATION**.
Êre, *ad.* (Sax. ære) before, sooner than.
† Êre, *prep.* before. *Dryden.*
E-rêct, *v. a.* (Lat. erectus upright) to raise in a straight line, to place perpendicular to the horizon; to raise, to BUILD; to settle, to ESTABLISH anew; to elevate, to exalt (*Dryden's Fables*); to raise consequences from premises (*Locke*); to animate, not to depress, to encourage. *Denham.*
E-rêct, *v. n.* to raise upright. *Bacon.*
E-rêct, *a.* upright, not leaning, not prone; directed upward (*Philips*); bold, confident, unshaken (*Glanville*); vigorous, not depressed.
E-rêction, *s.* the act of raising upward; the state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices; settlement, **ESTABLISHMENT**; elevation, exaltation of sentiments (*Sidney*); act of rousing, excitement to attention. *Bacon.*
E-rêct'nëss, *s.* (erect) uprightness of posture or of form. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Êre-lông, *ad.* before a long time elapses.
Êre-nite, *s.* (Lat. eremita) a HERMIT. *Milton.*
Êre-mit'i-cûl, *a.* religiously solitary, leading the life of a hermit, recluse.
Êre-nôw, *ad.* before this time.
Êre-while, *ad.* some time ago, before now.
Êr'go, *conj.* (Lat.) therefore, for that, for this, for which reason.
Êr'mine, *s.* (Lat. armenius) a small animal covered with a beautiful white pile or fur, except the tip of the tail which is black; the fur of the beast.
Êr'min-éd, *a.* clothed with ermine.
E-rôde, *v. a.* (Lat. erodo) to canker, to eat away, to CORRODE. *Bacon.*
† E-ro-gâ-tion, *s.* (Lat. erogatio) the act of giving or bestowing, distribution. *Johnson.*
E-rô-sion, *s.* (Lat. erosio) the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away, canker, **CORROSION**. *Arbutnot.*
Êrr, *v. n.* (Lat. erro) to WANDER, to ramble (*Dryden's Virgil*); to miss the right way, to stray (*Common Prayer*); to deviate from any purpose (*Pope*); to commit errors, to MISTAKE. *Shakespeare.*
Êrra-ble, *a.* liable to error, liable to mistake, fallible.
Êrra-ble-nëss, *s.* liability to error, liability to mistake, fallibility. *Decay of Piety.*
Êr'rând, *s.* (Sax. ærend) a message, something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate, a commission. *It is now only used in familiar language.*
Êr'rânt, *a.* (Lat. errans) wandering, roving, rambling (particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romance); vile, arrant, **ABANDONED**; deviating from a certain course. *Shakespeare.*
Êr'rânt-ry, *s.* an errant state; the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ESC

- Ēr-rāta, *s. plu.* (Lat.) the faults of a printer inserted at the beginning or, more commonly, end of the book. *Boyle.*
- Ēr-rāt'ic, *a.* (Lat. erraticus) WANDERING, uncertain, keeping no certain order, holding no established course; irregular, changeable. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
- Ēr-rāt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* without rule, without any established method or order.
- Ēr-rōine, *a.* (Gr. ἑρπύνα) snuffed up the nose, occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*
- Ēr-rōne-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. erro) wandering, unsettled (*Pope. Newton*); irregular, wandering from the right road (*Arbutnot*); mistaking, wrong, faulty, misled by error (*South*); mistaken, not conformable to truth, physically false. *Hooker.*
- Ēr-rōne-ōūf-ly, *ad.* by mistake, not rightly.
- Ēr-rōne-ōūf-nēss, *s.* (erroneous) physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.
- ĒR'ROR, Ēr'rōr, Ēr'rōūr, *s.* (L. error, F. erreur) mistake, involuntary deviation from truth, blunder, hallucination, oversight, escape, slip, mis; fault, defect; aberrance, false opinion, an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed; roving excursion, irregular course (*Dryden's Æneid*): in theology, sin.
- Ērst, *ad.* (German) first (*Spenser*); at first, in the beginning (*Milton*); once, when time was (*Milton, Gay*); formerly, long ago (*Prior*); before, till then, till now. *Milton.*
- Ēr-u-bēs'cēnce, Ēr-u-bēs'cēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. erubescētia) the act of growing red, redness. *Johns.*
- Ēr-u-bēs'cēt, *a.* (Lat. erubescens) reddish, somewhat red, inclining to redness.
- E-rūct', E-rūc'tate, *v. n.* (Lat. erueto) to belch, to break wind from the stomach.
- E-rūc-tā'tion, *s.* the act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.
- Ēr'u-dīte, *a.* (Lat. eruditus) LEARNED.
- Ēr'u-dīte-ly, *ad.* learnedly, with knowledge.
- Ēr-u-dī'tion, *s.* (Lat. eruditio) LEARNING, literature, knowledge obtained by study and instruction. *Shakespeare.*
- E-rūg'in-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. æruginosus) partaking of the substance or nature of copper.
- E-rūp'tion, *s.* (Lat. eruptio) the act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement; burst, emission, something forcing itself out suddenly; sudden excursion of a hostile kind (*Milton*); † violent exclamation (*Wotton*); efflorescence, PUSTULES. *Arbutnot.*
- E-rūp'tive, *a.* (Lat. eruptus) bursting forth; efflorescent, pustulous, exanthematous, pimples.
- Ēr-ŷ-sīp'e-lās, *s.* (Gr. ἑρυσίπτελος) an eruption of a hot acrid humour, affecting the superficies of the skin.
- Ēr-ŷ-sī-pēl'a-tōūs, *a.* pertaining to erysipelas, attended with erysipelas.
- Ēf-ca-lād', *s.* (French) the act of scaling the walls of a fortification.
- Ēf-cāl'op, *s.* (in ichthyology) a shellfish whose shell is regularly indented; an inequality of margin, indenture. *Ray.*
- Ēf-cāpē', *v. a.* (Fr. échapper) to obtain exemption from, to obtain security from, to flee from, to shun, to AVOID; to pass unobserved by one. *Hooker.*
- Ēf-cāpē', *v. n.* to flee, to get out of danger, to avoid punishment or harm.
- Ēf-cāpē', *s.* the act of getting out of danger, flight,

ESS

- ELOPEMENT; excursion, fally (*Denham*); excuse, subterfuge, evasion, SHIFT (*Raleigh*); fall, flight of imagination, irregularity (*Shak.*); oversight, MISTAKE. *Brerewood.*
- Ēf-cār'ga-tōire, *s.* (Fr.) a nursery of snails. *Addis.*
- Eschalot', *s.* (French, *pron.* shāl-lōt') a species of onion.
- Ēs'chār, *s.* (Gr. ἑσχάρα) a hard crust or scar made by hot applications.
- Ēf-cha-rōt'ic, *a.* CAUSTIC, having the power to scar or burn the flesh.
- Ēf-cha-rōt'ic, *s.* a caustic application, a pyrotic, a CAUSTIC.
- Ēf-chēat', *s.* (Fr. échecoir) any lands or other profits which fall to the lord of a manor by forfeiture, or by the death of his tenant dying without heir general or especial.
- Ēf-chēat', *v. n.* to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or want of heirs.
- Ēf-chēw', *v. a.* (nearly obsolete, Fr. échecoir) to flee, to shun, to decline, to AVOID.
- Ēs'cōrt, *s.* (Fr. escorte) CONVOY, guard from place to place.
- Ēf-cōrt', *v. a.* (Fr. escorter) to CONVOY, to guard from place to place.
- Ēf-cōt', *s.* (French) a tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.
- Ēf-cōt', *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; † to support, to maintain. *Shakespeare.*
- Ēs'cu-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. esculentus) good for food; edible, EATABLE.
- Ēs'cu-lēnt, *s.* something fit for food.
- Ēf-cūth'ēon, *s.* (Fr. écusson) the shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial; a coat of arms.
- Ēf-pāl'ier, *s.* (French) trees planted and cut so as to join. *Pope.*
- Espe'cial, *a.* (Lat. specialis, *pron.* * e-spēsh'āl) principal, CHIEF.
- * Espe'cially, *ad.* principally, chiefly, in an uncommon degree above any other.
- † E-spī'āl, *s.* (Fr. épier to spy) a spy, a scout, one sent to bring intelligence. *Shakespeare.*
- Ēf-pla-nādē', *s.* (in fortification, French) the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.
- E-spōū'sāl, *s.* (Fr. épouse) used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*
- E-spōū'sāls, *s. plu.* (Fr. épousailles) the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.
- ESPOUSE', E-spōūse', *v. a.* (Fr. épouser) to affiancing, to desponsate, to promise in marriage, to contract or betroth to another; with to, or with (1 Samuel);—to wed, marry, consort, couple, mate, match, join in marriage;—to adopt, to take to himself (*Bacon*);—to defend, maintain, JUSTIFY. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
- E-spī'y', *v. a.* (Fr. épier) to see things at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly, to discover as a spy.
- E-sqūire', *s.* (Fr. écuyer) the armour bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, next in degree below a knight, an armiger. See SQUIRE.
- Ēf-sā'y', *v. a.* (Fr. essayer) to TRY, to attempt, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.
- Ēs'lay, *s.* a TRIAL, an attempt, an experiment; first taste of any thing, first experiment (*Dryden*); a loose fally of the mind, an irregular

- indigested piece, not a regular and orderly composition. *Bacon.*
- Ēs'say-ist, *s.* one who makes essays, an EXPERIMENTER, an experienter. *Asb.*
- Ēs'se, *s.* (in school divinity, Lat. *sum, esse to be*) the essence, the real existence of any thing.
- Ēs'senc, *s.* (Lat. *essentia*) formal existence, that which makes any thing to be what it is (*Hook.*); existence, the quality of being (*Sid.*); being, existent person (*Milt.'s P. L.*); species of existent being (*Bacon*); constituent substance (*Milton*); † *improperly*, the cause of existence (*Shak.*); odour, scent, PERFUME (*Pope*): in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected into a narrow compass. *Essence* is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not; a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has *existence* and *essence*. *Watts.*
- Ēs'sence, *v. a.* to PERFUME, to scent.
- Ēf-sen'tial, *a.* (Lat. *essentialis*) necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing, formal, constituent; IMPORTANT in the highest degree, principal, CHIEF; pure, highly rectified, subtilely elaborated, extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass. *Arbutnot.*
- Ēf-sen'tial, *s.* existence, BEING (*Milton's P. L.*); nature, first or constituent principles (*South*); the chief point, that which is in any respect of great importance.
- Ēf-sen'tial-ly, *ad.* (Lat. *essentialiter*) by the constitution of nature, really, according to the true state of things.
- Ēf-sōm', Ēf-sōmē', *s.* (a law term) he who is excused from appearance by reason of sickness, or any other just cause; allegement of excuse for one summoned who does not appear; excuse, exemption. *Fairy Queen.*
- ESTABLISH, E-stāb'līsh, *v. a.* (Fr. *établir*) to settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to place, to appoint, to confirm, to settle in any privilege or possession; to ratify, confirm, make firm, corroborate, strengthen, to fix, ground, found, or settle in an opinion; to form or model the government of a family: † to make a settlement of an inheritance. *Shakespeare's Mac.*
- E-stāb'līsh-er, *s.* one who establishes, a founder, an instituter.
- ESTABLISHMENT, E-stāb'līsh-mēnt, *s.* (establish) settlement, institution, fixed state; confirmation of something already done, ratification; settled regulation, form, constitution, model of a government or family; foundation, fundamental principle, appointment, established law; settled or final rest (*Wake*); allowance, income, SALARY.
- ESTATE', E-stāte', *s.* (Fr. *état*) the general interest, the business of the government, the public (in this sense it is now commonly written *state*); condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity; condition, circumstances in general; fortune, possessions (generally meant of possessions in land, or realities); domain, farm, heritage, inheritance, hereditament, manor, lordship, seignory, means, property, revenue, having, fortune, RICHES: rank, quality (*Sidney*); † a person of high rank: obsolete. *Latimer. Mark.*
- † E-stāte', *v. a.* to settle as a fortune. *Shak.*
- E-stēem', *v. a.* (Fr. *estimer*) to look on, to respect, to regard, to set a value whether high or low on any thing; to compare, to estimate by proportion; to prize, to appreciate, to rate high, to regard with reverence; to think, to imagine, to hold in opinion.
- E-stēem', *v. n.* to consider as to value; *with of.*
- E-stēem', *s.* (Fr. *estime*) high value, consideration, reverential REGARD.
- E-stēem'er, *s.* one who highly values, one who sets a high rate on any thing.
- Ēs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* (French) valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of some degree of honour and respect.
- Ēs'ti-ma-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of deserving esteem or regard.
- Ēs'ti-mate, *v. a.* (L. *æstimo*) to APPRAISE, to rate, to appreciate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to COMPUTE.
- Ēs'ti-mate, *s.* COMPUTATION, calculation; value (*Shak.*); APPRAISEMENT, valuation, assignment of proportional value, comparative judgment. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Ēs'ti-ma-tēd, *p.* valued, appraised; *with at.*
- Ēs'ti-mā'tion, *s.* (estimate) the act of adjusting proportional value, estimate, APPRAISEMENT; calculation, COMPUTATION; esteem, honour, REGARD.
- Ēs'ti-ma-tive, *a.* (estimate) having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Boyle.*
- Ēs'ti-ma-tōr, *s.* (estimate) a settler of rates, appraiser, AUCTIONEER; a COMPUTIST.
- Ēs'ti-vāl, *a.* (Lat. *æstivus*) pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.
- Ēs'ti-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *æstivatio*) the act of passing the summer. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Ēf-trādē', *s.* (a military term, French) an even or level space; an alcove, a recess in a chamber for a bed, a bed room.
- E-strānge', *v. a.* (Fr. *étranger*) to keep at a distance, to withdraw (*Hooker*); to alienate, to divert from its original use or possessor (*Jeremiah*); to alienate from affection, to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference; to withdraw, to keep back, to withhold. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
- E-strān'gēd, *p.* alienated in affection; *with from.*
- E-strāngē'mēnt, *s.* alienation, distance, removal, voluntary abstraction.
- Ēs'tu-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *æstuarium*) an arm of the sea, a frith, fret, strait, bosphorus; the mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
- Ēs'tu-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. *æstuo*) to swell and fall reciprocally; to ebb and flow, to boil, to be in a state of violent commotion. *Johnson.*
- Ēf-tu-ā'tion, *s.* reciprocation of rise and fall, ebb and flow; the state of boiling, agitation, commotion. *Brown.*
- Ēs'ture, *s.* (Lat. *æstus*) violence, turbulence, commotion,—as of the sea. *Chapman.*
- † E-ſū'ri-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *esuriens*) hungry, voracious. *Johnson.*
- † Ēs'u-rīne, *a.* (Lat. *esurio*) corroding, eating. *Wifeman.*
- Etc, a contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies, and so on, and the rest, and others of the like kind.
- Ētch, *v. a.* (Germ. *etzen*) to make a print by a mode called *etching*; to SKETCH, to draw, to delineate.
- Ētch, *s.* (in husbandry, a local word) land after one crop has been taken off. *Mortimer.*
- Ētch'ing, *s.* (from to etch) an impression of a copper-plate done according to that art.
- ETER'NAL, E-tér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. *æternus*) without

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beginning or end, without beginning, without end, sempiternal, everduring, everlasting, everliving, never-ending, endless, ceaseless, perpetual, eterne, deathless, immortal; perpetual, incessant, constant, unceasing, uninterrupted, unintermitting; unalterable, immutable, unchangeable.

E-tér'nál, *s.* one of the appellations of the God-head: *Hooker.*

E-tér'nál-íst, *s.* (Lat. æternus) one who holds the eternity of the universe.

E-tér'nál-ize, *v. a.* to make eternal. *Jobnson.*

E-tér'nál-ly, *ad.* without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably; perpetually, without intermission.

† E-tér'nál-néss, *s.* (eternal) the state of being eternal, ETERNITY. *Scott.*

E-térnē, *a.* (Lat. æternus) ETERNAL. *Shaksp.*

ETER'NITY, E-tér'ní-ty, *s.* (Lat. æternitas) duration without beginning or end, duration without end, everlasting, perpetuity, immortality, sempiternity, endlessness, everlasting, everlastingness.

ETER'NIZE, E-tér'nize, *v. a.* (Lat. æterno) to make endless, to perpetuate; to immortalize, † to eternalize, to make for ever famous.

Éthér, *s.* (Lat. æther) an element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above: *in chymistry*, a preparation of re-distilled dulcified spirit of vitriol.

E-thère-ál, E-thère-óus, *a.* formed of ether; CELESTIAL, heavenly.

Éth'ic, Éth'i-cál, *a.* (Gr. ἠθικῶς) moral, ethological, treating on morality.

Éth'i-cál-ly, *ad.* according to the doctrines of morality.

Éth'ics, *s. pl.* (Gr. ἠθικῶν) the doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

Éth'nic, *a.* (Gr. ἐθνικῶς) INFIDEL, heathen, pagan, not jewish, not christian.

Éth'nics, *s.* INFIDELS, heathens, pagans, not jews, not christians.

Éth-o-lóg'i-cál, *a.* (Gr. ἠθικῶν and λόγος) moral, ethic, treating of morality.

E-ti-ól'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. αἰτιολογία) an account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbutnot.*

Ét-i-quétte, *s.* (French) the ceremonial of politeness or good manners, the polite form or manner of doing any thing.

Ét-úil, *s.* (French) a case for tweezers, and other small instruments. *Mason.*

E-tý-mo-lóg'i-cál, *a.* (etymology) relating to etymology, or the derivation of words.

E-tý-mól'o-gíst, *s.* (etymology) one who searches out the original of words; one who shews the derivation of words from their original.

E-ty-mól'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. ἐτυμολογία) a true original, and λόγος a word) the descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives; that part of grammar which shews the parts of speech with the inflections of nouns and verbs.

Étý-món, *s.* (Gr. ἐτυμον an original) original, a primitive word. *Peacham.*

E-vá'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. vaco) to empty out, evacuate, throw out. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E-vác'u-ánt, *s.* (Lat. evacuans) medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

E-vác'u-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. vacuo) to make empty,

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to clear; to throw out as noxious, or offensive, to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place; to evacuate, to empty out, to make void; to nullify, to ANNUL. *South.*

E-vác-u-átion, *s.* (evacuate) such EMISSIONS as leave a vacancy, discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physic; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial; abolition, NULLIFICATION (*Hooker*); the act of retiring or withdrawing troops from a place.

E-váde, *v. a.* (Lat. evado) to ELUDE, to escape by artifice or stratagem; to avoid, to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry; to escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

E-váde, *v. n.* to escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*

E-va-gátion, *s.* (Lat. evagor) the act of wandering, excursion, ramble, DEVIATION.

E-va-néscént, *a.* (Lat. evanesceus) vanishing, evanid, faint, weak, imperceptible, lessening beyond the perception of the senses. *Arbutb.*

E-ván-gél'i-cál, *a.* (Lat. evangelicus) agreeable to gospel, consonant to the christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.

E-ván'ge-liém, *s.* (evangely) the promulgation of the blessed gospel.

E-ván'ge-líst, *s.* (Gr. εὐαγγελιστῆς) a writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the christian laws.

E-ván'ge-lize, *v. a.* (Lat. evangelizo) to instruct in the gospel, or the law of Jesus, to christianize, to make christian.

E-ván'ge-ly, *s.* (Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good tidings) good tidings, the message of pardon and salvation, the holy gospel, the gospel of Jesus.

E-ván'id, *a.* (Lat. evanidus) EVANESCENT.

E-ván'ish, *v. n.* (Lat. evanesco) to VANISH, to escape from notice or perception.

E-váp'o-ra-ble, *a.* (evaporate) easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

E-váp'o-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. evaporo) to drive away in fumes, to exhale, to disperse in vapours; to give vent to, to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton.*

E-váp'o-rate, *v. n.* to fly away in fumes or vapours, to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

E-váp'o-rátion, *s.* the act of flying away in fumes or vapours, exhalation, expiration, emission, vent, discharge; the act of attenuating matter so as to make it fume away: *in pharmacy*, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

E-vá'sion, *s.* (Lat. evasum) shift, subterfuge, excuse, sophistry, artifice, go-by, artful means of eluding or escaping.

E-vá'sive, *a.* (evade) practising evasion, elusive; containing evasion, sophistical; dishonestly artful.

E-vá'sive-ly, *ad.* by evasion, sophistically.

Eū'cha-ríst, *s.* (Gr. εὐχαριστία) the act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Eū'cha-ríst-i-cál, *a.* containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EVE

Eū-chōlō-gy, *s.* (Gr. *εὐχολογία*) a formulary of prayers.

Eū-chra-sy, *s.* (Gr. *εὐχρασία*) a good temperature or state of body. *Quincy.*

Eve, **Even**, *s.* (Sax. *æfen*) the close of the day, the latter part of the day, evening, the interval between bright light and darkness; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holy-day. *In this sense only eve is used, not even.*

Even, *a.* (Dutch) level, flat, plain, regular, not rugged, not unequal, smooth—as opposed to rough; **UNIFORM**, equal to itself; level with, parallel to; not having inclination any way, nor leaning to any side; not having any part higher or lower than another; equal on both sides, fair, not favouring either; without any thing owed either good or ill; out of debt; calm, not subject to elevation or depression, not uncertain; capable to be divided into equal parts, not odd.

Even, *v. a.* to make even; to make out of debt, to put in a state in which either *good* or *ill* is fully repaid; to **LEVEL**, to make level.

Even, *ad.* a word of strong assertion, verily, truly; notwithstanding, though it was so that; likewise, not only so, but also; so much as;—a word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied; as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean*;—a term of concession; as, I shall *even* let it pass.

Even-hānd'ed, *a.* **IMPARTIAL**, equitable.

Even-ing, *s.* (Sax. *æfen*) the close of the day, the beginning of night, eve, even.

Even-ly, *ad.* (even) equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; levelly, smoothly, without asperities; without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon, horizontally; impartially, without favour or enmity.

Even-nēss, *s.* (even) state of being even; **UNIFORMITY**, regularity; flatness, levelness, equality of surface; freedom from inclination to either side, horizontal position; **IMPARTIALITY**, equal respect; **CALMNESS**, freedom from perturbation, equanimity.

Even-song, *s.* the form of worship used in the evening; the evening, the beginning of night, the close of the day. *Dryden.*

Even-tide, *s.* the time of evening. *Genesis.*

E-vent', *s.* (Lat. *eventus*) an incident, any thing that happens good or bad; the consequence of an action, the **CONCLUSION**, the upshot. *Dryden.*

E-ven'te-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *eventero*) to rip up, to open by ripping the belly.

E-vent'ful, *a.* (event) full of incidents, full of changes of fortune.

E-ven'ti-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *eventilo*) to **WINNOW**, to sift; to examine, to discuss. *Johnson.*

E-ven'tu-āl, *a.* (event) happening in consequence of any thing, **CONSEQUENT**.

E-ven'tu-āl-ly, *ad.* in the event, in the last result, in the consequence.

Ēv'ér, *ad.* (often contracted into *e'er*, Sax. *æfre*) at any time, at all times, always, without end; at one time; as, *ever* and *anon*; that is, at one time and another, now and then;—in any degree. *Pope's Essays.*

For ever, eternally, to perpetuity. It is sometimes reduplicated; as, *for ever* and *ever*, (*Lord's Prayer*); *for ever* and *for ever* farewell *Caesar*. *Shakespeare.*

Ēv'ér-būb-bling, *a.* boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Grassar.*

EVI

Ēv'ér-būrn-ing, *a.* unextinguished, burning at all ways, **UNQUENCHABLE**. *Milton.*

Ēv'ér-dūr-ing, *a.* **ETERNAL**, ceaseless.

Ēv'ér-grēen, *a.* verdant throughout the year.

Ēv'ér-grēen, *s.* a plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Ēv'ér-bōn-ōūr-ēd, *a.* always held in honour or esteem. *Pope.*

Ēv'ér-lāst-ing, *a.* lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal, **ETERNAL**. *It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.*

Ēv'ér-lāst-ing, *s.* **ETERNITY**, eternal duration whether past or future. *Psalms.*

Ēv'ér-lāst-ing-ly, *ad.* eternally, without beginning or end, without end.

Ēv'ér-lāst-ing-nēss, *s.* (everlasting) **ETERNITY**.

Ēv'ér-liv-ing, *a.* living without end, incessant, immortal, **ETERNAL**.

Ēv'ér-mōrē, *ad.* always, eternally.

Ēv'ér-ō-pen, *a.* never closed, not at any time shut. *Taylor.*

Ēv'ér-plēas-ing, *a.* delighting at all times, never ceasing to give pleasure.

Ēv'ér-y, *a.* (Sax. *æfer ealc ever each*) each one of all. *It has no plural.*

Ēv'ér-y whēre, *ad.* in all places, in each place.

Ēv'ér-yōung, *a.* not subject to old age, or to decay, undecaying. *Pope.*

Ēves'drōp-pēr, *s.* a mean fellow who skulks about a house in the night to listen. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Eūgb, *s.* (in botany) the yew. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

E-vict', *v. a.* (Lat. *evinco*) to dispossess of by a judicial course, to take away by a sentence of law: † to prove, evince. *Cheyne.*

E-vic'tion, *s.* dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of law; proof, evidence, certain **TESTIMONY**.

Ēv'i-dēnce, *s.* (French) the state of being evident, clearness, notoriety, indubitable **CERTAINTY**; proof, **TESTIMONY**; witness, one who gives evidence. *In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, the evidence were sworn; but sometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.*

Ēv'i-dēnce, *v. a.* to **PROVE**, to evince; to shew, to make discovery of. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Ēv'i-dēnt, *a.* (French) plain, apparent, notorious, **CERTAIN**. *Brown.*

Ēv'i-dēnt-ly, *ad.* apparently; certainly.

Ēv'il, *a.* (Sax. *yfil*) having bad qualities of any kind, not good; **WICKED**, bad, corrupt; unhappy, miserable, **CALAMITOUS**; mischievous, ravenous, **DESTRUCTIVE**. *Genesis.*

Ēvil, *s.* **WICKEDNESS**, vice, a **CRIME**; mischief, **INJURY**; corruption, malignity (*Eccles.*); misfortune, **CALAMITY** (*Job*); malady, **DISEASE**: as, the king's evil. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ēvil, *ad.* (commonly contracted to *ill*) not well in whatever respect, evilly, illy; not well, not virtuously, not innocently; not well, not happily, not fortunately; injuriously, not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*

Ēvil-āf-fēct'ed, *a.* not kind, not disposed to kindness. *AEs.*

Ēvil-dō'er, *s.* malefactor, one who commits crimes, a **CRIMINAL**. *Peter.*

Ēvil-fā'vōūr-ēd, *a.* ill-countenanced, having no good aspect. *Bacon.*

Ēvil-fā'vōūr-ēd-nēss, *s.* **DEFORMITY**. *Deuteronomy.*

Ēvil-ly, *ad.* (evil) not well, illy.

Ēvil-mīnd'ed, *a.* **MALICIOUS**; wicked, insidious.

Ēvil-nēss, *s.* (evil) contrariety to goodness, **BADNESS** of whatever kind.

Evil-spēak'ing, *s.* CALUMNY, slander, defamation, censoriousness. *Peter.*
Evil-will'ing, *a.* wishing evil to, having no good will. *Sidney.*
Evil-wōrk'ér, *s.* one who does wickedness, or commits a crime. *Philip.*
E-vince', *v. a.* (Lat. evinco) to PROVE, to shew, to manifest, to make evident. *Milton.*
E-vin'ci-ble, *a.* demonstrable, capable of proof, that may be indubitably proved.
E-vin'ci-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to force conviction, demonstrably.
E-vi'rate, *v. a.* (Lat. eviratus) to GELD, to emasculate, to deprive of manhood.
E-vi-rā'tion, *s.* castration, EMASCULATION.
E-vis'ce-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. eviscero) to EMBOWEL, to search within the entrails.
E-vi-ta-ble, (Lat. evitabilis) avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.
E-vi-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. evito) to AVOID, to shun, to escape. *Shakespeare.*
E-v-i-tā'tion, *s.* the act of avoiding. *Bacon.*
E-vi-tér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. æviternus) eternal in a limited sense, of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long. *Johnson.*
E-vi-tér'nī-ty, *s.* (low Lat. æviternitas) duration not infinitely but indefinitely long. *Johnson.*
Eū-lo-gy, *s.* (Gr. *eu* good, and *logos* a word) PRAISE, panegyric, encomium.
Eū-nūch, *s.* (Gr. *ευνουχος*) one who is castrated or emasculated.
Eū-nu-chate, *v. a.* to make an eunuch, to emasculate, to GELD.
E-v-o-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. evocatio) the act of calling out, invocation. *Brown.*
E-v-o-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. evolo to fly from) the act of flying away. *Johnson.*
E-volv', *v. a.* (Lat. evolvo) to unfold, to unravel, to DISENTANGLE. *Hale.*
E-volve', *v. n.* to open itself, to unfold itself, to disclose itself. *Prior.*
E-v-o-lū'tion, *s.* (Lat. evolutus) the act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded: *in tactics*, the motion of a body of troops in changing their posture, disposition, or form of drawing up: *in algebra*, the extraction of the roots of any power, as opposed to *involution*.
Eū-phōn'i-cāl, *a.* (euphony) sounding agreeably, not harshly. *Johnson.*
Eū-pho-ny, *s.* (Gr. *εὐφωμία*) an agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.
Eū-phra-sy, *s.* (Lat. euphrasia) a plant. *Milton.*
Eū-rōc'ly-dōn, *s.* (Greek) a kind of whirlwind, dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*
Eū-ro-pe, *s.* (in geography, Lat. Europa) one of the four quarters of the world.
Eū-ro-pē'an, **Eū-rō-pe'an**, *a.* (Europe) belonging to Europe.
Eū-ro-pē'an, **Eū-rō-pe'an**, *s.* a native of Europe, inhabitant of Europe.
E-vul'sion, *s.* (Lat. evulsio) the act of plucking or drawing out, extraction. *Brown.*
E-vul-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. evulgo) the act of divulging, publication. *Johnson.*
Ewe, *s.* (Sax. eowe, *pron. in several counties* yo) a she, or female sheep.
Ew'er, *s.* (from Fr. *eau* water) a vessel to hold water for washing the hands.
Ew'ry, *s.* an office in the king's household where water is served up in silver ewers after dinner.
Ex, a Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words, sometimes meaning out, as

exhaust, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration.
Ex-āc'ér-bate, *v. a.* (Lat. exacerbo) to imbitter, to exasperate, to increase, to aggravate, to heighten any malignant quality.
Ex-āc'ér-bā'tion, *s.* increase of malignity, augmented force or severity; height of a disease; fit, paroxysm.
Ex-āc'ér-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. acervus) the act of heaping up. *Johnson.*
Ex-āc't, *a.* (Lat. exactus) ACCURATE, correct, true, nice, not failing, not deviating from rule, methodical, not negligently performed; careful, not negligent (*of persons*); honest, strict, punctual.
Ex-āc't, *v. a.* (Lat. exigo, exactus) to require authoritatively; to demand of right; to summon, to enjoin; to enforce, to EXTORT. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Ex-āc't, *v. n.* to practise extortion.
Ex-āc't'ér, *s.* extortioner, extorter, one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity; he who demands by authority; one who is severe in his injunctions or demands.
Ex-āc't-ion, *s.* the act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force (*Shaks.*); EXTORTION, unjust demand (*Shaks. Henry VI I.*); a tribute severely levied. *Add son.*
Ex-āc't'ly, *ad.* accurately, nicely, thoroughly.
Ex-āc't'nē's, *s.* (exact) ACCURACY, nicety, strict conformity to rule or symmetry; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners, care not to deviate. *King Charles.*
Ex-āg'gér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. exaggero) to heighten by representation, to AMPLIFY, to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions; to heap upon, to ACCUMULATE. *Hale.*
Ex-āg'gér-ā'tion, *s.* hyperbolical AMPLIFICATION; the act of heaping together, a heap, an ACCUMULATION. *Hale.*
Ex-āg'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. exagito) to AGITATE, to shake, to put into motion.
Ex-āg'i-tā'tion, *s.* the act of shaking or agitating.
EXALT, **Ex-ālt'**, *v. a.* (Fr. exalter) to lift up, to raise on high, to dignify, to ennoble, to honour, to adorn, to crown, to elevate to power, wealth or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence (*Dryden*); to praise, extol, magnify, GLORIFY (*Psalms*); to intend, to enforce (*Prior*); to heighten, to improve, to refine by fire, as in *chymistry*; to elevate in diction or sentiment. *Rescommon.*
EXALTATION, **Ex-āl-tā'tion**, *s.* the act of raising on high; elevation to power, dignity or excellence, dignification, ennoblement; elevated state, dignity, eminence, state of greatness: *in pharmacy*, raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body: *in astrology*, dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden.*
Ex-ām'en, *s.* (Lat.) EXAMINATION, disquisition, research, inquiry. *Brown.*
Ex-ām'i-nate, *s.* (Lat. examinatus) the person examined. *Bacon.*
EXAMINATION, **Ex-ām'i-nā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. examinatio) the act of examining by question or experiment; discussion, indagation, inquisition, perquisition, exploration, examen, research, scrutiny, strict inquiry, accurate disquisition; experiment, TRIAL.

Ēx-ām'i-na-t'ŕ. Ēx-ām-i-nā-tōr, s. (Lat.) an EXAMINER, an inquirer.
 EXAM'INE, Ēx-ām'ine, v. a. (Lat. examino) to try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to catechise, to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, or observation, to sift narrowly, to scan, to make inquiry into, to scrutinize, to search into, to discuss, to indagate, to clear by disquisition.
 EXAM'INER, Ēx-ām'in-ér, s. one who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who scrutinizes, an examiner, explorer, a scrutator, searcher, an inquirer, one who searches or tries any thing.
 Ēx-ām'pla-ry, a. (example) serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*
 EXAM'PLE, Ēx-ām'ple, s. (Lat. exemplum) copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated, an ensample, ensampler, exemplar, model, paragon; precedent, former instance of the like, footstep, precedent of good (*Milton*); a person fit to be proposed as pattern (*1 Tim.*); one punished for the admonition of others (*Jude*); influence which disposes to imitation (*Rogers*); instance, illustration of a general position by some particular specification (*Dryd.*); instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryd.*
 †Ēx-ām'ple, v. a. to exemplify, give an instance of (*Spenser*); to set an example. *Shaksp.*
 Ēx-ān'gūi-ōis, a. (Lat. exanguis) having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous. *Brown.*
 Ēx-ān'i-mate, a. (Lat. exanimatus) lifeless, DEAD; spiritless, depressed. *Thomson's Spring.*
 †Ēx-ān-i-mā'tion, s. deprivation of life.
 Ēx-ān'i-mōis, a. (Lat. exanimis) DEAD, killed.
 Ēx-ān-thēm'a-ta, s. (Gr. ἐξανθήματα) efflorescences, pimples, eruptions, PUSTULES.
 Ēx-ān-thēm'a-toūs, a. pustulous, eruptive, efflorescent.
 Ēx-ānt'late, v. a. (Lat. exantlo) to draw out, to empty, to exhaust, to waste away. *Boyle.*
 Ēx-ās'pe-rate, v. a. (Lat. exaspero) to PROVOKE, to enrage, irritate, anger, make furious; to heighten a difference, to embitter, to aggravate; to exacerbate, to heighten malignity.
 Ēx-ās'pe-ra-tōr, s. he who exasperates or provokes, a provoker.
 Ēx-ās-pe-rā'tion, s. (exasperate) aggravation, malignant representation; PROVOCATION, incitement to rage, irritation.
 Ēx-āuc'to-rate, v. a. (Lat. exauctoro) to deprive of a benefice, to degrade, disnisi.
 Ēx-āuc-to-rā'tion, s. dismissal from service, deprivation, degradation. *Ayliffe.*
 Ēx-cān-dēs'cēce, s. (Lat. excandescio) HEAT, the state of growing hot; ANGER, the state of growing angry.
 Ēx-cān-tā'tion, s. (Lat. excanto) disenchantment by a countercharm, countercharm, deliverance from enchantment.
 Ēx-cār'nate, v. a. (Lat. ex from, and caro, carnis flesh) to clear from flesh.
 Ēx-cār-nīf-i-cā'tion, s. (Lat. excarnifico) the act of taking away the flesh.
 Ēx-cā'vate, v. a. (Lat. excavo) to hollow, to cut or dig into hollows.
 Ēx-ca-vā'tion, s. the act of cutting into hollows; the HOLLOW formed, the cavity.
 Ēx-cēd', v. a. (Lat. excedo) to go beyond, to outgo; to surpass, to outdo, to EXCEL.

Ēx-cēd', v. n. to go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*
 Ex-cēd'ing, p. a. great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*
 Ēx-cēd'ing-ly, ad. to a great degree, very much, greatly; eminently.
 EXCEL', Ēx-cēl', v. a. (Lat. excello) to outgo, to outdo, outvie, outpass, exceed, overgo, go beyond, transcend, surpass in good qualities.
 Ēx-cēl', v. n. to have good qualities in a great degree, to be eminent, to be great.
 EX'CELLENCE, Ēx'cēl-lēnce, Ēx'cēl-lēn-cy, s. (Fr. excellence, Lat. excellentia) dignity, eminence, supereminence, augustness, greatness, high rank in existence; the state of abounding in any good quality, divineness, exquisiteness; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; purity, goodness (*Shak.*); a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors, governors, and generals of an army.
 EX'CELL'ENT, Ēx'cēl-lēnt, a. (Lat. excellens) of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity, eminent in any good quality, prime, transcendent, select, choice, exquisite, consummate, divine.
 Ēx'cēl-lēnt-ly, ad. well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.
 Ēx'cēl-lēnt-nēss, s. (excellent,) EXCELLENCE. *Scott.*
 Ēx-cēpt', v. a. (Lat. excipio) to leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position, to exclude.
 Ēx-cēpt', v. n. to object, to make objections.
 Ēx-cēpt', prep. exclusively of, without inclusion of (*Shak. Milton*); unless, if it be not so that. *Tillotson.*
 Ēx-cēp'tion, s. (Lat. exceptio) exclusion of the thing comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law; with from, in preference to to;—things excepted, or specified in exception;—objection, cavil, cavillation; with against or to;—peevish dislike, offence taken; sometimes with to, sometimes with against, in which last sense it is commonly used with the verb take. *Bacon.*
 Ēx-cēp'tion-a-ble, a. liable to objection, objectionable. *Addison.*
 Ēx-cēp'tious, a. (except) PEEVISH, froward; full of objections, quarrelsome, choleric, petulant, CONTENTIOUS.
 Ēx-cēp'tive, a. including an exception.
 †Ēx-cēpt'lēss, a. (obsolete) omitting or neglecting all exception. *Shakspere.*
 Ēx-cēp'tōr, s. (except) objector, one who makes exceptions.
 Ēx-cērn', v. a. (Lat. excerno) to strain out, to discern, to secrete, to separate or emit by strainers, to send out by excretion. *Bacon.*
 Ēx-cērp'tion, s. (Lat. excerptio) the act of glean-ing, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected, COMPILATION.
 Ēx-cēs's', s. (Lat. excessus) more than enough, faulty superfluity, EXUBERANCE, state of exceeding, comparative exuberance; INTemperance, unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink; violence of passion; transgression of due limits.
 Ēx-cēs'sive, a. (Fr. excessif) beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; VEHEMENT, beyond measure in kindness or dislike.
 Ēx-cēs'sive-ly, ad. exceedingly, eminently, in a great degree.
 EXCHANGE', Ēx-chānge', v. a. (Fr. échanger)

to give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another, to barter, to truck, chop, swap, change, interchange, counterchange, permute, commute, to give and take reciprocally; *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and for before the thing taken in exchange.

EXCHANGE, *Ēx-chānge*, *s.* the act of giving and receiving reciprocally, barter, bartery, truck, interchange, counterchange, interchangement, commutation, alternation, reciprocation, mutual transfer, traffic by permutation; the form or act of bestowing property by bills and notes; the balance of the money of different nations; the thing given in return for something received; the thing received in return for something given; the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs, place of sale. *Locke.*

Ēx-chān'ger, *s.* one who practises exchange.

Ēx-chēqu'ér, *s.* (Fr. échiquier) the court which receives all the revenues belonging to the crown, the court which decides all causes respecting the revenue, the **TREASURY**.

Ēx-cise, *s.* (Lat. excisum) a **TAX** on commodities by act of parliament.

Ēx-cise, *v. a.* to **TAX**, to rate and levy excise on a person or thing.

Ēx-cis'a-ble, *a.* liable to pay excise.

Ēx-cise'mān, *s.* an officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise.

Ēx-ci'sion, *s.* (Lat. excisio) extirpation, **ERADICATION**, destruction, ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Ēx-ci-tā'tion, *s.* (excite) the act of exciting or putting into motion, incitation, instigation, stimulus, incentive, **INCITEMENT**; the act of rousing or awakening. *Watts' Logic.*

EXCITE, *Ēx-cite*, *v. a.* (Lat. excito) to rouse, animate, stir up, abet, encourage, inspirit, actuate, instigate, to awaken, incite, to raise, to put into motion.

Ēx-cit'ed, *p.* roused into motion, &c. *with* to.

Ēx-cite'mēt, *s.* (excite) the motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put into motion, stimulation, excitation, **INCITEMENT**.

Ēx-ci'ter, *s.* (excite) one who excites others to action; the cause by which any thing is raised or put into motion.

Ēx-clā'm', *v. n.* (Lat. exclamo) to cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry, to cry out querulously and outrageously, to declare with loud vociferation.

† *Ēx-clā'm'*, *s.* clamour, outcry. *Shakef.*

Ēx-clā'm'ér, *s.* one who makes vehement outcries; one who speaks with great heat and passion. *Atterbury.*

Ēx-clā-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. exclamatio) vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance, a pathological sentence (*Sidney*); a note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

Ēx-clām'a-to-ry, *a.* (exclaim) practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

Ēx-clū'd', *v. a.* (Lat. excludo) to shut out, to bar, to hinder from entrance or admission; to bar, debar, prohibit, hinder from participation; to except in any position; not to comprehend in any grant or privilege; to dismiss from the womb or egg. *Brown.*

Ēx-clū'sion, *s.* the act of shutting out or denying admission; rejection, not reception in any manner; the act of debarring from any pri-

vilage or participation, exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb; ejection, emission, thing emitted. *Brown.*

Ēx-clū'sive, *a.* (exclude) having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into an account or number (opposed to *inclusive*); excepting.

Ēx-clū'sive-ly, *ad.* without admission of another to participation; *with* of;—without comprehension in an account or number, not inclusively.

Ēx-cōct', *v. a.* (Lat. excoquo, excoctus) to boil up, to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

Ēx-cōg'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. excogito) to **INVENT**, devise, **CONTRIVE**, strike out by thinking.

Ēx-cōm-mū'nī-ca-ble, *a.* liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

Ēx-cōm-mū'nī-cate, (*low* Lat. excommunico) to eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure, to anathematize, to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Ēx-cōm-mu-nī-cā'tion, *s.* an ecclesiastical interdict, ban, curse, anathema, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

Ēx-cō'r'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. ex from, and corium the skin) to flay, to strip off the skin; to gall, to chafe, to hurt by fretting the skin.

Ēx-co-r'i-ā'tion, *s.* loss of skin, privation of skin; gall, slight hurt by fretting off the skin; the act of flaying: † plunder, spoil, the act of stripping of possessions. *Howel.*

Ēx-cōr-ti-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ex and cortex) pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

Ēx'cre-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. excreo) to spit or eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

Ēx'cre-mēt, *s.* (Lat. excrementum) dejecture, that which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

Ēx-cre-mēt'āl, *a.* voided as excrement.

Ēx-cre-mēt-ti'tious, *a.* (excrement) containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body, offensive, noxious, or useless to the body.

EXCRESCENCE, *Ēx-crēs'cēnce*, *s.* (Lat. exresco) somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production, carnosity, caruncle, wen, tuberosity, preternatural production.

Ēx-crēs'cēn-cy, *s.* (*little used*) **EXCRESCENCE**.

Ēx-crēs'cēt, *a.* that grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Ēx-crē'tion, *s.* (Lat. excretio) separation of animal substance, the ejection of something excrementitious out of the body; the thing excerned.

Ēx'cre-tive, *a.* (Lat. excretus) having power to separate and eject excrements.

Ēx'cre-to-ry, *a.* (excretion) having the quality to separate and eject superfluous parts.

Ēx'cre-to-ry, *s.* the instrument of excretion.

† *Ēxcru'ciable*, *a.* (excruciate, *pron.* Ēx-crū'shi-a-ble) liable to torment. *Johnson.*

Excru'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. excrucio, *pron.* Ēx-crū'shi-ate) to **TORTURE**, to torment, to put to exquisite pain. *Bentley.*

† *Ēx-cu-bā'tion*, *s.* (Lat. excubatio) the act of watching all night. *Johnson.*

Ēx-cū'pate, *v. a.* (Lat. ex from, and culpo a fault) to clear from the accusation of a crime, or the imputation of a fault.

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Ēx-cūl-pā'tion, *s.* clearance from the imputation of a fault or crime.
Ēx-cūr', *v. n.* (Lat. *ex* and *curro*) to pass beyond limits. Not used. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Ēx-cūr'sion, *s.* (French) the act of deviating from the stated or settled path, a **RAMBLE**; an expedition into some distant part (*Locke*); progression beyond fixed limits (*Arbutnot on Air*); digression, ramble from a subject. *Atterbury.*
Ēx-cūr'sive, *a.* (Lat. *excurro*) **RAMBLING**, wandering, errant, deviating. *Thomson.*
Ēx-cū'sa-ble, *a.* (excuse) **PARDONABLE**; admitting of excuse or apology.
Ēx-cū'sa-ble-nē's, *s.* **PARDONABLENESS**, capability to be excused.
Ēx-cu-ſā'tion, *s.* (excuse) **EXCUSE**, plea, **APOLOGY**. *Brown.*
Ēx-cū'sa-to-ry, *a.* (excuse) pleading excuse, apologetical, making apology.
Ēx-cū'se', *v. a.* (Lat. *excuso*) to extenuate by apology, to pardon by allowing an apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance; to remit, not to exact; as, to excuse a *forfeiture*;—to weaken or mollify obligation to any thing, to obtain remission;—to throw off imputation by a feigned apology; †to justify, to vindicate: this sense is rare. *2 Corinthians.*
Ēx-cū'se', *s.* plea offered in extenuation, excusation, allegation, defence, **APOLOGY**; the act of excusing or apologizing; the cause for which one is accused.
Ēx-cū'se'lē's, *a.* that for which no excuse or apology can be given, **INEXCUSABLE**.
Ēx-cū'sér, *s.* one who pleads for another.
Ēx-cū'se', *v. a.* (*a law term*, Lat. *exquatio*, *excusus*) to seize and detain by law.
Ēx-cū's'ion, *s.* (Lat. *excussio*) seizure and detention by law. *Ayliffe.*
Ēx'e-cra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *execrabilis*) hateful, detestable, accursed, **ABOMINABLE**.
Ēx'e-cra-ble-nē's, **ABOMINABLENESS**. *Scott.*
Ēx'e-cra-bly, *ad.* cursedly, abominably.
Ēx'e-crate, *v. a.* (Lat. *execro*) to **CURSE**, to imprecate ill on; to **ABOMINATE**.
Ēx'e-crā'tion, *s.* **CURSE**, imprecation of evil.
†Ēx-ēct', *v. a.* (Lat. *execo*) to cut out, to cut away. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
†Ēx-ēct'ion, *s.* the act of cutting out.
Ēx'e-cute, *v. a.* (Lat. *exequor*, *executus*) to perform, achieve, accomplish; to practise, to put in act, to do what is planned or determined; to put to death according to form of justice, to punish capitally; to kill, to put to death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Ēx'e-cute, *v. n.* to perform the proper office.
Ēx'e-cu-tér, *s.* he who performs or executes any thing: †an executioner. *Shakespeare.*
Ēx-e-cū'tion, *s.* (execute) **PERFORMANCE**, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods, **SEIZURE**; capital punishment, death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter, —*used with the verb do.*
Ēx-e-cū'tion-ér, *s.* he who inflicts capital punishment, he who puts to death according to the sentence of the law, jack-ketch, the hangman, headsmen, beheader; he who kills, he who murders: the instrument by which any thing is performed. *Grassh.*
Ēx-ēc'u-tive, *a.* (execute) having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative.

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Ēx-ēc'u-tór, *s.* (execute) one intrusted to perform the last will of a testator.
Ēx-ēc'u-to-ry, *a.* (executor) performing official duties. *Mason.*
Ēx-ēc'u-tór-ship, *s.* (executor) the office of him who is appointed to perform the will of the deceased person.
Ēx-ēc'u-trix, *s.* (execute) a woman intrusted to perform the will of a testator.
Ēx-e-ſe'sis, *s.* (Gr. *ἐξήγησις*) an **EXPLANATION**.
Ēx-e-ſe't'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*) **EXPLANATORY**.
Ēx-ēm'plār, *s.* (Lat.) a pattern, an **EXAMPLE** to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
Ēx-ēm'pla-rī-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.
Ēx-ēm'pla-rī-nē's, *ad.* (exemplary) state of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*
Ēx-ēm'pla-ry, *a.* (exemplar) such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things; such as may give warning to others; such as may attract notice and imitation.
Ēx-ēm-plif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (exemplify) a **COPY**, a transcript; illustration by example.
Ēx-ēm'pli-fi-ér, *s.* one who exemplifies.
Ēx-ēm'pli-fy, *v. a.* (exemplar) to illustrate by example (*Spectator*); to transcribe, to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.
Ēx-ēmp't', *v. a.* (Lat. *exemptus*) to privilege, to grant immunity from.
Ēx-ēmp't', *a.* free by privilege; not subject, not liable to; clear, not included.
Ēx-ēmp'tion, *s.* immunity, indulgence, dispensation from obligation, **PRIVILEGE** from evil, freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.
Ēx-ēmp-t'itious, *a.* (Lat. *exemptus*) separable, that may be taken from another. *Moss.*
Ēx-ēn'te-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *exentero*) to **EMBOWEL**, to deprive of the entrails.
Ēx-en-te-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *exenteratio*) the act of taking out the bowels, emboweling.
Ēx-ē-quī-āl, *a.* (Lat. *exequiae*) **FUNERAL**, relating to funeral rites. *Johnson.*
Ēx'e-quī-es, *s. pl.* funeral rites, the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. "*Obsequies* is often used for this word, but not so properly." *Johnson.*
Ēx-ēr-cēnt, *a.* (Lat. *exercens*) practising, following any calling or vocation. *Ayliffe.*
Ēx-ēr-ciſe, *v. a.* (Lat. *exerceo*) to employ, to engage in employment, to busy, to keep busy; to train to use by any act, to habituate, to make skilful or dextrous by practice; to do, to practise, to perform, to exert, to put in use; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction (*Milton*); to practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Addison.*
Ēx-ēr-ciſe, *s.* (Lat. *exercitium*) **LABOUR** of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases; something done for amusement; habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness (*Sidney*); preparatory practice in order to skill,—as, the *exercise* of soldiers; use, exercitation, actual application of any thing; practice, outward performance (*Addi.*); employment frequently repeated (*Locke*); task, that which one is appointed to perform (*Milton*); act of divine worship, whether public or private. *Shakespeare.*
Ēx-ēr-ciſ-ér, *s.* one who directs, or who uses exercise. *Johnson.*

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Ēx-ēr-ci-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *exercitatio*) **EXERCISE**; practice. *use.* *Felton.*
Ēx-ēr'gue, **Ēx-ēr'gūm**, *s.* (Gr. *ἐξ* *from*, and *εργον* *the work*) the plain circular space between the work and the edge of a medal, upon which the inscription or motto is usually placed.
Ēx-ért', *v. a.* (Lat. *exero*, *exertum*) to use with an effort, to use with ardour and vehemence; to put forth, to perform (*South*); to enforce, to push with an effort; *with the reciprocal pronoun*;—to bring out (*Dryden*);—to emit, to push out, to put forth. *Philips.*
Ēx-ért-ion, *s.* the act of exerting; laborious endeavour, strain, **EFFORT**.
Ēx-ēs-ion, *s.* (Lat. *exesus*) the act of eating through. "Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." *Bro.*
Ēx-ēs-tu-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *exestuo*) the state of boiling, tumultuous heat, effervescence, ebullition, intestine motion. *Boyle.*
Ēx-fō'li-ate, *v. n.* (in *surgery*, Lat. *ex* and *folium*) to shell off, to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.
Ēx-fō-li-ā-tion, *s.* the process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound: the scale, or splinter, or part of the bone thus separated.
Ēx-fō'li-a-tive, *a.* (exfoliate) that has power to cause exfoliations.
Ēx-hāla-ble, *a.* (exhale) that may be evaporated or exhaled.
Ēx-ha-lā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *exhalatio*) the act of exhaling or sending out in vapours, **EMISSION**; the state of flying out in vapours, evaporation, **VAPOUR**; that which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of *meteors*.
Ēx-hāle', *v. a.* (Lat. *exhalo*) to send or draw out in vapours or fumes, to evaporate; to draw out. *Shakespeare.*
Ēx-hāle'ment, *s.* matter exhaled, **VAPOUR**.
Ēx-hāst', *v. a.* to drain, to diminish, to deprive by draining; to draw off totally, to draw till nothing be left.
Ēx-hāst-ti-on, *s.* the act of draining or drawing quite off.
Ēx-hāstlēss, *a.* not to be emptied, not to be all drawn off, **INEXHAUSTIBLE**.
Ēx-hīb'it, *v. a.* (Lat. *exhibio*) to offer to view or use, to offer or propose in a formal or public manner, to offer to consideration; to show, to display. *Pope.*
Ēx-hīb'it-ér, *s.* he who offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a public manner; he who shows or displays any thing in public.
Ēx-hī b'it-ion, *s.* (exhibit) the act of exhibiting; display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension (*it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university*); † payment, recompence. *Sh.*
Ēx-hīb'i-tive, *a.* (exhibit) representative, representing, displaying. *Norris.*
Ēx-hī'a-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *exhilaro*) to **CHEER**, to make cheerful, to fill with mirth, to gladden, to glad, to enliven.
Ēx-hī-a-rā-tion, *s.* the act of giving gaiety; the state of being cheered or enlivened, gaiety, **CHEERFULNESS**.
Ēx-hōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. *exhortor*) to incite by words to any good action.
Ēx-hōr-tā-tion, *s.* the act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakespeare.*
Ēx-hōr-tā-tive, *a.* (exhort) **EXHORTATORY**, tending to or containing exhortation. *Mason.*

Ēx-hōr'ta-to-ry, *a.* (exhort) tending to exhort, exhortative, containing exhortation, hortatory, inciting or encouraging to some good action.
Ēx-hōrt'ér, *s.* (exhort) one who exhorts or encourages to good by words.
Ēx'i-gēnce, **Ēx'i-gēn-cy**, *s.* (exigent) demand, want, need, pressing necessity, sudden occasion, distress. *Pope.*
Ēx'i-gēnt, *s.* (Lat. *exigens*) pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help (*Waller*); end (*Shak.*): in *law*, a writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakespeare* uses it for any extremity.
Ēx-i-gū'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *exiguitas*) **SMALLNESS**, diminutiveness, slenderness.
Ēx'ile, *s.* (Lat. *exilium*) **BANISHMENT**; state of being banished from one's country; the person banished.
† **Ēx-ile'**, *a.* (Lat. *exilis*) **SMALL**, slender, not full, not powerful: not in use except in *philosophical writings*. *Bacon.*
Ēx-ile'ment, *s.* (exile) **BANISHMENT**.
Ēx-i-lit-ion, *s.* (Lat. *exilitio*) the act of springing or rushing out suddenly. *Brown.*
Ēx-il'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *exilis*) **SMALLNESS**, slenderness, diminution. *Bacon.*
† **Ēx-im'i-ous**, *a.* (Lat. *eximius*) **FAMOUS**, conspicuous, eminent, excellent. *Johnson.*
† **Ēx-in-a-nit-ion**, *s.* (Lat. *exinanitio*) privation, loss. *Decay of Piety.*
Ēx-ist', *v. n.* (Lat. *existo*) to be, to have a being, to live.
Ēx-ist'ence, **Ēx-is'tēn-cy**, (*low* Lat. *existentia*) a state of being, the actual possession of being.
Ēx-ist'ent, *a.* (exist) having being, in possession of being or existence.
† **Ēx-ist-ti-mā-tion**, *s.* (Lat. *existimatio*) opinion, esteem. *Johnson.*
Ēx'it, *s.* (Lat.) the term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage; recess, withdrawal, departure, **RETREAT**, act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life; passage out of any place, egress; way by which there is a passage out.
Ēx'o-dūs, *s.* (Gr. *ἐξοδος*) departure, **RETREAT**, journey out of a place; the second book of Moses.
Ēx-ōn'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *exonero*) to **DISBURDEN**, to unload, to free from any heavy charge.
Ēx-ōn-ér-ā-tion, *s.* the act of disburdening or discharging, disencumbrance.
Ēx-ōp'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *exoptabilis*) **DESIRABLE**, to be sought with eagerness or desire.
Ēx'o-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *exorabilis*) capable of being moved by intreaty.
Ēx-ōr'bi-tānce, **Ēx-ōr'bi-tān-cy**, *s.* (exorbitant) the act of going out of the tracks prescribed; enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; unconscionable demand, unconscionableness, boundless depravity.
Ēx-ōr'bi-tānt, *a.* (Lat. *ex* out of, and *orbita* a track) going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established; anomalous, **IRREGULAR**, not comprehended in any settled rule or method; enormous, excessive, unreasonable, unconscionable, beyond due proportion.
Ēx-ōr'bi-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *ex* and *orbito*) to **DEVIATE**, to go out of the track or road prescribed. *Bentley.*
Ēx'ōr-ci-se, *v. a.* (Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*) to adjure by some

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holy name, to drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies. *Dryden.*

Ēx'ōr-ci-sēr, *s.* one who practises to drive away evil spirits, an exorcist.

Ēx'ōr-ci-sm, (Gr. ἐξορκισμός) the form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil or malignant spirits are driven away.

Ēx'ōr-cist, *s.* (ἐξορκιστής) an exorciser, one who by prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits: † an enchanter, a conjurer (improperly). *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-ōr'di-um, *s.* (Lat.) a formal preface; the pre-
emial, or introductory part of a composition.

Ēx-ōr-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. exornatio) DECORATION, embellishment, ornament. *Hooker.*

Exos'seous, *a.* (Lat. ex and ossa bones, *pron.* ēgz-ōsh/she-ōs) boneless, wanting bones, formed without bones, as *snails*.

Ēx-ōt'ic, Ēx-ōt'ic, *a.* (ἐξωτικός) FOREIGN, not produced in our own country, not domestic.

Ēx-ōt'ic, Ēx-ōt'ic, *s.* a foreign plant.

Ēx-pānd', *v. a.* (Lat. expando) to spread, to outspread, to extend, to outstretch, to lay open as a net or sheet, to DILATE, to widen, to spread out every way, to diffuse. *Brown.*

Ēx-pān'se', *s.* a body widely extended without inequalities; the firmament of heaven.

Ēx-pān-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (expansible) capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface, DILATABILITY.

Ēx-pān'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. expansus) capable to be extended, capable to be spread into a wider surface, DILATABLE.

Ēx-pān'sion, *s.* (expand) the state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space; the act of spreading out; EXTENT, space to which any thing is extended; pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter. *Locke.*

Ēx-pān'sive, *a.* (expand) having the power to spread into a wider surface or greater space, expansible, DILATABLE.

Expa'tiate, *v. n.* (Lat. expatior, *pron.* * ēx-pāsh-shi-ate) to range at large, to rove without any prescribed limits, to digress, to AMPLIFY, to enlarge upon in language; *with on or upon:* † to let loose, to allow to range: *an active sense, and very improper.* *Dryden.*

x-pēct', *v. a.* (Lat. expecto) to have a previous apprehension of either good or evil (*Milton*); to hope for; to wait for, to attend the coming.

† Ēx-pēct', *v. n.* to wait, to stay. "Elihu had expected till Job had spoken." *Job.*

Ēx-pēc'ta-ble, *a.* (expect) such as may be expected, to be hoped or feared. *Brown.*

Ēx-pēc'tānce, Ēx-pēc'tān-cy, *s.* (expect) the act or state of expecting; EXPECTATION; something expected; hope, that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure. *Sb.*

Ēx-pēc'tānt, *s.* (French) one who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

Ēx-pēc'tānt, *a.* waiting in expectation.

Ēx-pēc'tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. expectatio) the act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; hope; prospect of any thing good to come, expectance, expectancy; the object of happy expectation, the Messiah expected (*Milton*); a state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Sidney.*

Ēx-pēc't'ér, *s.* one who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.

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Ēx-pēc'to-rate, *v. n.* (Lat. ex from, and pectus the breast) to eject from the breast, to cough, to throw out by coughing and spitting.

Ēx-pēc to-rā-tion, *s.* the act of discharging from the breast; the discharge made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or anything which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath.

Ēx-pēc'to-ra-tive, *a.* (expectorate) having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Ēx-pē'di-ence, Ēx-pē'di-ēn-cy, *s.* (expedient) FIT-NESS, propriety, suitability to an end: † expedition, adventure, attempt (*Shak.*); † expedition, haste, despatch. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-pē'di-ent, *a.* (Lat. expedit) FIT, proper, convenient: † quick, expeditious. *Shakef.*

Ēx-pē'di-ent, *s.* that which helps forward as a mean to an end; a SHIFT, mean to an end which is contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Ēx-pē'di-ent-ly, *ad.* fitly, suitably, conveniently: † hastily, quickly. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx'pe-dite, *v. a.* (Lat. expedito) to facilitate, to free from impediment (*Milton*); to hasten, to quicken, to ACCELERATE (*Swift*); to despatch, to issue from a public office. *Bacon.*

Ēx'pe-dite, *a.* (Lat. expeditus) quick, hasty, soon performed; ACTIVE, agile; nimble, SWIFT: light armed: of forces. *Bacon.*

Ēx'pe-dite-ly, *ad.* hastily, quickly, readily.

Ēx-pe-dit'ion, *s.* (expedite) despatch, haste, speed, quickness, expeditiousness, activity; an enterprise, a march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-pe-dit'ious, *a.* speedy, quick, soon done; as, an expeditious march; quick, nimble, SWIFT, acting with celerity: as, an expeditious runner.

Ēx-pe-dit'ious-ly, *ad.* hastily, swiftly, speedily.

Ēx-pe-dit'ious-nēss, *s.* (expeditious) quickness, despatch, haste, speed, expedition, activity. *Scott.*

Ēx-pēl', *v. a.* (Lat. expello) to expulse, to extrude, to drive out, to force away; to eject, to throw out; to BANISH, to drive from the place of residence; to reject, to refuse (*Hudibras*); to keep off, to keep out, to exclude. *Shakef.*

Ēx-pēl'ér, *s.* who expels or drives away.

Ēx-pēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. expendo) to spend, to lay out, to disburse. *Atterbury.*

Ēx-pēn'di-ture, *s.* (expend) money expended, disbursement, expence.

Ēx-pēn'se', *s.* (Lat. expensum) cost, charges, money expended, expenditure, disbursement.

Ēx-pēn'se'fūl, *a.* COSTLY, expensive.

Ēx-pēn'se'less, *a.* free from cost.

Ēx-pēn'sive, *a.* (expense) COSTLY, requiring expence; as, expensive dress, an expensive journey; liberal, generous, distributive. *Spratt.*

Ēx-pēn'sive-ly, *ad.* with great expence.

Ēx-pēn'sive-nēss, *s.* (expensive) addition to expence, extravagance; COSTLINESS.

Ēx-pēri-ence, *s.* (Lat. experientia) practice, frequent TRIAL; knowledge gained by trial and practice (*Shak.*); that which enters into a man's feelings. *Asb.*

Ēx-pēri-ence, *v. a.* to TRY, to practise; to know by practice (*Milton*); to know by real feelings. *Asb.*

Ēx-pēri-ēn-cēd, *p. a.* made skilful by experience; wise by long practice. *Pope.*

Ēx-pēri-ēn-cér, *s.* (experience) one who makes trials, a practiser of experiments, an experimenter.

Ēx-pēri-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. experimentum) TRIAL

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of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

Ēx-pĕr'i-mĕnt, *v. a.* to TRY, to search out by trial; to know by experience. *Locke.*

Ēx-pĕr-i-mĕn'tāl, *a.* pertaining to experiment; built on experiment, formed by observation; known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

Ēx-pĕr-i-mĕn'tāl-ly, *ad.* by experience, by trial, by experiment, by observation.

Ēx-pĕr'i-mĕnt-ēr, *s.* who makes experiment, a practiser of experiments, experiencer, essayist.

Ēx-pĕrt', *a.* (Lat. expertus) SKILFUL, dextrous, addressful, intelligent; READY, prompt; *with in.*

Ēx-pĕrt'ly, *ad.* skilfully, dextrously.

Ēx-pĕrt'nĕss, *s.* (expert) SKILL, skilfulness, readiness, DEXTERITY. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-pi-a-ble, *a.* (expiate) capable of being expiated, or atoned.

Ēx-pi-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. expio) to annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for, to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

Ēx-pi-ā-tion, *s.* the act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we avert evils, or atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

Ēx-pi-a-to-r'i-nĕss, *s.* (expiatory) the quality that tends to expiation. *Scott.*

Ēx-pi-a-to-ry, *a.* (expiate) having the power of expiation or atonement.

Ēx-pi-rā-tion, *s.* (expire) the act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast; the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, EMIS-SION, act of fuming out; VAPOUR, matter expired; the cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed (*Boyle*); the conclusion of any limited time.

Ēx-pirē', *v. a.* (Lat. expiro) to breathe out; to exhale, to evaporate, to send out in exhalations. *Woodward.*

Ēx-pirē', *v. n.* to make an emission of the breath; to DIE, to breathe the last; to perish, to fall, to be destroyed (*Shak.*); to fly out with a blast (*Dryden*); to conclude, to terminate, to come to an end. *Shakespeare.*

EXPLAIN', Ēx-plā'n', *v. a.* (Lat. explano) to expound, to illustrate, illuminate, elucidate, dilucidate, explicate, gloss, posit, solve, decipher, make out, comment, to clear by notes or commentaries, to give an explanation, to translate, interpret, render intelligible, to construe a sentence, to shew the meaning.

Ēx-plā'n'a-ble, *a.* capable of being explained or interpreted, explicable.

Ēx-plā'n'ēr, *s.* (explain) expositor, interpreter, expounder, annotator, COMMENTATOR.

EXPLANATION, Ēx-pla-nā'tion, *s.* (explain) the act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter, a commentary, gloss, annotation, exposition, explication, exegesis, elucidation, dilucidation, illustration; a translation, construction, interpretation.

EXPLANATORY, Ēx-plā'n'a-to-ry, *a.* expostory, explicative, illuminative, illustrative, exegetical, explaining, containing explanation.

Ēx-plē-tive, *s.* (Lat. expletivum) something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy. *Pope.*

Ēx-pli-ca-ble, *a.* (explicate) explainable, possible to be explained.

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Ēx-pli-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. explico) to EXPLAIN, to clear, to interpret; to unfold, to expand, as the leaves of trees. *Blackmore.*

Ēx-pli-cā'tion, *s.* the act of explaining; interpretation, EXPLANATION; the sense given by an explainer, interpretation; the act of opening, unfolding or expanding.

Ēx-pli-ca-tive, *a.* (explicate) having a tendency to explain, EXPLANATORY.

Ēx-pli-ca-tōr, *s.* COMMENTATOR, interpreter.

Ēx-pli-cit, *a.* (Lat. explicitus) CLEAR, plain, not obscure, not merely implied; unfolded.

Ēx-pli-cit-ly, *ad.* plainly, directly, not merely by inference or implication.

Ēx-pli-cit-nĕss, *s.* (explicit) the state of being explicit; clearness, distinctness, perspicuity.

Ēx-plōdē', *v. a.* (Lat. explodo) to drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt, to hiss, to treat with open contempt, to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn, to reject or drive out with noise and violence.

Ēx-plōd'ēr, *s.* a hisser, one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

Ēx-plōit', *s.* (Lat. expletum, res expleta) a design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt, a great feat.

Ēx-plō-rate, *v. a.* (L. exploro) to EXPLORE. *Brown.*

Ēx-plo-rā'tion, *s.* search, EXAMINATION.

Ēx-plō-ra-tōr, Ēx-plo-rā'tōr, *s.* one who searches, a searcher, an EXAMINER.

Ēx-plōrē', *v. a.* (Lat. exploro) to explore, to search into, to TRY, to examine by trial.

Ēx-plōrēmĕnt, *s.* search, trial. *Brown.*

Ēx-plō'sion, *s.* (explode) the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence; vent, discharge; the report of a bomb or cannon; the noise occasioned by setting fire to a large quantity of gunpowder.

Ēx-plō'sive, *a.* (explode) driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward.*

Ēx-pōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. exporto) to carry out of a country, to send commodities abroad in the way of commerce.

Ēx'port, *s.* commodities sent out of the country in the way of commerce.

Ēx-por-tā'tion, *s.* the act or practice of sending or carrying out commodities into other countries by way of commerce.

Ēx-pōrt'ēr, *s.* he who carries or sends out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who orders or brings them in.

Ēx-pōsē', *v. a.* (Fr. exposer) to lay open, to make liable (*Milton*); to put in the power of any thing (*Dryden*); to lay open, to make bare, to put in a state of being acted upon; to lay open to censure or ridicule, to shew in such a state as brings contempt (*Pope*); to lay open to examination (*Locke*); to put in danger (*Clarendon*); to cast out to chance (*Locke*); † to censure, to treat with dispraise; a colloquial abuse of the word. *Addison.*

Ēx-po-si'tion, *s.* (expose) exposure, the situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun and air.

Ēx-po-si'tion, *s.* (expound, from the Lat. expono) EXPLANATION, explication, interpretation.

Ēx-pōs'i-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) expounder, COMMENTATOR.

Ēx-pōs'tu-late, *v. n.* (Lat. expostulo) to canvas with another, to discuss, to altercation, to debate without open rupture.

Ēx-pōs-tu-lā'tion, *s.* debate, altercation, discuss-

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tion of an affair in private without coming to open rupture.

Ēx-pō'stu-la-tōr, *s.* (expostulate) one who debates with another without open rupture.

Ēx-pō'stu-la-to-ry, *a.* (expostulate) containing expostulation.

Ēxpo'sure, *s.* (expose, *pron.* Ēx-pō'zhure) the act of exposing or setting out to observation; the state of being open to observation; the state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing; the state of being in danger; exposition, the situation in which the sun or air is received.

Ēx-pōund', *v. a.* (Lat. expono) to EXPLAIN, to interpret to shew the meaning of: † to examine, to lay open: *a latinism.* *Mudibras.*

Ēx-pōund'ēr, *s.* COMMENTATOR, interpreter.

Ēx-prēs', *v. a.* (Lat. exprimo, expressus) to copy, to resemble, to represent (*Dryden*); to represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting (*Dryden*); to represent in words, to exhibit by language, to declare, to utter, to TELL; to shew or make known in any manner (*Prior*); to denote, to DESIGNATE; to utter, to declare; *with the reciprocal pronoun*;—to squeeze out, to force by compression (*Bacon*); † to extort by violence, or elicit by art: *a latinism.* *Ben Jonson.*

Ēx-prēs', *a.* copied, resembling, exactly alike (*Milton*); CLEAR, plain, evident, apparent, declared in direct terms (*Hooker*); † clear, not dubious (*More*); on purpose, for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

Ēx-prēs', *s.* a MESSENGER sent on purpose; a despatch; a message sent.

Ēx-prēs'si-ble, *a.* that may be uttered or declared, UTTERABLE; that may be drawn by squeezing or impression.

Ēx-prēs'sion, *s.* (express) the act or power of representing any thing; enunciation; the form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered, a saying, a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. *Bacon.*

Ēx-prēs'sive, *a.* having the power of utterance or representation; *with of.*

Ēx-prēs'sive-ly, *ad.* in a clear and representative manner.

Ēx-prēs'sive-ness, *s.* the power of expression or representation by words.

Ēx-prēs'sly, *ad.* in direct terms, plainly, not by implication, not generally.

† Ēx-prēs'sure, *s.* (*obsolete*, express) expression, utterance (*Shak.*); the form, the likeness represented (*Shak.*); the mark, the impression. *Sh.*

Ēx-pro-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. exprobro) to charge upon with reproach, to impute only with blame, to upbraid, to REPROVE. *Brown.*

Ēx-pro-brā'tion, *s.* scornful charge, reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding, REPROOF. *Hooker.*

Ēx-prō-brā-tive, *a.* (exprobrate) upbraiding, chiding, blaming, REPROVING. *Mason.*

Ēx-pūn', *v. a.* (Lat. expugno) to CONQUER, to overcome, to take by assault.

Ēx-pūg-nā'tion, *s.* CONQUEST, the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

Ēx-pūlse', *v. a.* (Lat. expulso) to expel, to drive out, to extrude, to force away.

Ēx-pūl'sion, *s.* the act of expelling or driving out; ejection, extrusion; the state of being driven out.

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Ēx-pūl'sive, *a.* (expulse) having the power of expulsion.

Ēx-pūn'ction, *s.* (expunge) the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing, abolition, erasure, OBLITERATION.

Ēx-pūnge', *v. a.* (Lat. expungo) to blot out, to rub out, to EFFACE, to annihilate.

Ēx-pūr-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. expurgatio) the act of purging or cleansing (*Wise-man's Surgery*); purification from bad mixture, as from error or falsehood. *Brown.*

Ēx-pūr-gā'tōr, *s.* one who corrects by expunging. *Lord Digby.*

Ēx-pūr'ga-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. expurgatorius) employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ēx'qūi-sīte, *a.* (Lat. exquisitus) EXCELLENT, far-fought, MATCHLESS; consummate, COMPLETE; consummately bad (*K. Charles*); very sensibly felt. *Cheyne.*

Ēx'qūi-sīte-ly, *ad.* perfectly, completely: in either a good or ill sense.

Ēx'qūi-sīte-ness, *s.* nicety, accuracy, PERFECTION (*Boyle*); MATCHLESSNESS.

Ēx'script, *s.* (Lat. exscriptum) a COPY, a writing copied from another.

Ēx-sic'cant, *a.* (exsiccate) drying, exsiccative, having the power to dry up.

Ēx-sic'cate, *v. a.* (L. exsicco) to dry up. *Brown.*

Ēx-sic-cā'tion, *s.* act of drying up. *Brown.*

Ēx-sic-ca-tive, *a.* (exsiccate) drying, exsiccant, having the power to dry up.

Ēx-sūc'tion, *s.* (Lat. exugo) the act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked. *Boyle.*

Ēx-su-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. exudo) a sweating out, an extillation, an EMISSION.

Ēx-sūf-flā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ex and sufflo) a blast working underneath. *Bacon.*

Ēx-sūf'fo-late, *v. a.* (*a word peculiar to Shakespeare, from the Ital. suffolar*) to whisper, to buzz in the ear.

Ēx'tān-cy, *s.* (extant) the state of rising above the rest: parts rising above the rest: in opposition to those depressed. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ēx'tānt, *a.* (Lat. extans) standing out to view, standing out above the rest; public, not suppressed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Ēx-tāt'ic, Ēx-tāt'i-cāl, *a.* See Ecstasie.

Ēx-tēm'po-rāl, *a.* (Lat. extemporalis) EXTEMPORARY, uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, SUDDEN; speaking without premeditation.

Ēx-tēm'po-rāl-ly, *ad.* without premeditation.

Ēx-tēm-po-rā'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. extemporaneus) unpremeditated, EXTEMPORARY.

Ēx-tēm'po-ra-ry, *a.* (Lat. extemporareus) uttered or performed without premeditation, extemporal, extemporaneous, unpremeditated; quick, ready, SUDDEN; speaking without premeditation or previous study.

Ēx-tēm'po-re, *ad.* (Lat.) without premeditation, suddenly, readily, without any previous care or preparation.

Ēx-tēm'po-ri-ness, *s.* the faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

Ēx-tēm'po-rize, *v. n.* to speak extempore or without premeditation. *South.*

Ēx-tēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. extendo) to stretch out in any direction; to AMPLIFY: opposed to contract;—to spread abroad, to diffuse, to

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expand; to widen to a large comprehension (*Locke*); to stretch into assignable dimensions, to make local, to magnify so as to fill some assignable space (*Prior*); to enlarge, to continue (*Pope's Odyssey*); to increase in force or duration (*Shak.'s Macbeth*); to enlarge the comprehension of any position (*Hooker*); to impart, to communicate (*Psalms*); to seize by course of law. *Hudibras.*

Ēx-tēnd', *v. n.* to reach to any distance. *Psalms.*

Ēx-tēnd'ēr, *s.* the person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

Ēx-tēn'si-ble, *a.* (extend) capable of extension, capable to be made wider or larger, extensible, DILATABLE.

Ēx-tēn-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (extensible) the quality of being extensible, DILATABILITY.

Ēx-tēn'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. extensio) capable of being stretched into length or breadth, DILATABLE, extendible, capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

Ēx-tēn'si-ble-nēss, *s.* capacity of being extended, dilatableness, DILATABILITY.

Ēx-tēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. extensio) the act of extending; the state of being extended, DILATION, stretch, elongation.

Ēx-tēn'sion-āl, *a.* long drawn out, having great extent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Ēx-tēn'sive, *a.* (Lat. extensivus) wide, large, extended far each way.

Ēx-tēn'sive-ly, *ad.* widely, largely.

Ēx-tēn'sive-nēss, *s.* (extensive) largeness, diffusiveness, wideness; possibility to be extended. *Ray.*

Ēx-tēn'sor, *s.* (in anatomy, Lat.) the muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT', Ēx-tēnt', *s.* (Lat. extentus) space or degree to which any thing is extended, spread, reach, scope, compass, length, latitude, expansion, extension, amplitude, wideness, largeness, size, bulk; † communication, distribution (*Shak.*); execution, SEIZURE. *Sb.*

Ēx-tēn'u-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. extenuo) to lessen, to make small or slender in bulk (*Grew's Museum*); to lessen, to diminish in any quality (*Shak.*); to lessen, to DEGRADE, to diminish in honour (*Milton*); to lessen in representation, to mitigate, to palliate, to cover with excuse: opposed to aggravate;—to tabify, to EMACIATE, to make lean;—to make rare: opposed to dense. *Bacon.*

Ēx-tēri-ór, Ēx-tēri-óur, *a.* (Lat. exterior, Fr. exterieur) EXTERNAL, outward, not intrinsic.

Ēx-tēri-ór-ly, *ad.* outwardly, externally.

Ēx-tér'mi-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. extermino) to root out, to tear up, to ERADICATE, to drive away, to abolish, to DESTROY.

Ēx-tér'mi-nā'tion, *s.* DESTRUCTION, excision.

Ēx-tér'mi-na-tór, *s.* (Lat.) the person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

Ēx-tér'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* (exterminate) tending to extermination. *Mason.*

† Ēx-tér'mine, *v. a.* (not used, Lat. extermino) to exterminate, to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-térn', *a.* (Lat. externus) EXTERNAL, exterior, outward, visible, not inherent.

EXTERNAL, Ēx-tér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. externus) exterior, outward, visible, extern, extrinsic, extrinsecal, not intrinsic, not inherent; not depending on itself, not proceeding from itself; having the outward appearance, having to the view or outward perception any particular nature. *South.*

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Ēx-tér'nāl-ly, *ad.* outwardly, exteriorly.

Ēx-tíl', *v. n.* (Lat. ex and stillo) to drop or distil from, to fall in drops.

Ēx-tíl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ex and stillo) the act of falling in drops; EMISSION.

Ēx-tím'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. extimulo) to prick, to excite by stimulation. *Bacon.*

Ēx-tím-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. extimulatio) FUNGECY, power of exciting motion or sensation.

Ēx-tínct', *a.* (L. extinctus) extinguished, quenched, put out; abolished, out of force (*Ayliffe*); at a stop, without, or not having, progressive succession. *Job. Dryden.*

Ēx-tínct'ion, *s.* (L. extinctio) the act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched, extinguishment; termination of a family or succession; suppression; excision, DESTRUCTION.

Ēx-tín'gúish', *v. a.* (Lat. extinguo) to put out, to quench, as fire; to suppress, to DESTROY; to cloud, to OBSCURE. *Shakespeare.*

Ēx-tín'gúish-a-ble, *a.* quenchable, that may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

Ēx-tín'gúish-ér, *s.* (extinguish) a hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

Ēx-tín'gúish-mént, *s.* the act of quenching, EXTINCTION; abolition, NULLIFICATION.

† Ēx-tír'p', *v. a.* (Lat. extirpo) to ERADICATE.

Ēx-tír'pate, *v. a.* (Lat. extirpo) to root out, to ERADICATE, to excise, to DESTROY.

Ēx-tír-pā'tion, *s.* the act of rooting out, ERADICATION, excision, DESTRUCTION.

Ēx-tír'pa-tór, Ēx-tír-pā'tór, *s.* (extirpate) one who roots out, a destroyer.

Ēx-tól', *v. a.* (Lat. extollo) to praise, laud, celebrate, magnify, GLORIFY. *Psalms.*

Ēx-tól'ér, *s.* a praiser, a magnifier, one who praises to the skies.

Ēx-tór'sive, *a.* (extort) having the quality of drawing by violent means.

Ēx-tór'sive-ly, *ad.* by violence.

Ēx-tórt', *v. a.* (Lat. extorqueo, extortus) to draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence and oppression.

Ēx-tórt'ér, *s.* extortioner, exacter, one who practises oppression and extortion, a harpy.

EXTORT'ION, Ēx-tórt'ion, *s.* (extort) the act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity; oppression, unjust gain, exaction, unjust demand, rapacity, force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Ēx-tórt'ion-ér, *s.* an EXTORTER, exacter.

Ēx'tra, *a.* (used chiefly in composition, from the Lat.) without, foreign, extraordinary.

Ēx-trāct', *v. a.* (Lat. extraho, extractum) to draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to draw out of any containing body or cavity; to abstract, to take from something of which the thing taken was a part, to desume, to select an abstract from a larger treatise.

Ēx'trāct, *s.* the substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book, an abstract, an epitome.

Ēx-trāct'ion, *s.* (Lat. extractio) the act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chymical operation; derivation from an original, lineage, descent, ANCESTRY.

Ēx-trāct'ór, *s.* (Lat.) the person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

Ēx'tra-dic'tion-a-ry, *a.* (extra and dictio) not consisting in words but realities. *Brown.*

EXT

Ēx'tra-ju-di'cial, *a.* (extra and judicial) out of, or different from the regular course of legal procedure.

Ēx'tra-ju-di'cial-ly, *ad.* in an extrajudicial manner.

Ēx'tra-mis'sion, *s.* (extra and mission) the act of emitting outward: in opposition to *intro-mission*.

Ēx'tra-mūn'dane, *a.* (extra and mundane) existing beyond the verge of the material world.

Ēx-trā'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. extraneus) not belonging to any thing, FOREIGN, of different substance, not intrinsic. *Locke.*

Ēx-traōr'di-na-rī-ly, * Ēx'tra-ōr'di-na-rī-ly, *ad.* in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently, remarkably.

• Ēx-traōr'di-na-rī-nē's, *s.* (extraordinary) UNCOMMONNESS, eminence, remarkableness, singularity.

• Ēx-traōr'di-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. extraordinarius) different from common order and method, not ordinary; different from the common course of law (*Clarendon*); eminent, remarkable, UNCOMMON.

Ēx'tra-pa-rō'chī-āl, *a.* (extra and parochia) not comprehended within any parish.

Ēx'tra-pro-vin'cial, *a.* (extra and provincia) not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same bishop.

Ēx'tra-rēg'u-lār, *a.* (extra and regula) not comprehended within a rule.

Ēx-trāv'a-gānce, Ēx-trāv'a-gān-cy, *s.* (Lat. extravagans) † excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits (*Hammond*); wildness, IRREGULARITY; outrage, violence, outrageous vehemence (*Tillotson*); unnatural tumour, BOMEST; waste, vain and superfluous expence, PRODIGALITY.

Ēx-trāv'a-gānt, *a.* (Lat. extravagans) † wandering out of his bounds: *this is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use (Shak.);*—roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods (*Dryden*);—not comprehended in any thing (*Ayliffe*);—wild, IRREGULAR (*Milton*); vainly expensive, wasteful, PRODIGAL. *Addison.*

Ēx-trāv'a-gānt, *s.* one who is confined in no general rule or definition.

Ēx-trāv'a-gānt-ly, *ad.* in an extravagant manner, wildly; in an unreasonable degree (*Pope*); expensively, luxuriously, profusely.

Ēx-trāv'a-gānt-nē's, *s.* (extravagant) excess, PRODIGALITY; excursion beyond limits.

Ēx-trāv'a-sa-tēd, *a.* (extra and vasa) forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Ēx-trāv-a-sā'tion, *s.* the act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Ēx-trēme', *a.* (Lat. extremus utmost) greatest, of the highest degree; utmost, last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing in the utmost degree (*Hooker*); rigorous, strict, SEVERE. *Psalms.*

Ēx-trēme', *s.* utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

Ēx-trēme'ly, *ad.* in the utmost degree; very much, greatly: *in familiar language.*

Ēx-trēm'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. extremitas) the extreme, the utmost point; the highest degree; the utmost parts, the parts most remote from the middle; the points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other; remotest parts, parts at the greatest dis-

EXU

tance; violence of passion (*Shak.*); the utmost violence, rigour, distress, or calamity; the most aggravated state. *Dryden.*

Ēx'tri-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. extrico) to disembarra'ss, to set free any one in a state of perplexity, to DISENTANGLE.

Ēx-trī-cā'tion, *s.* the act of disentangling, disembarra'ssment, disentanglement.

Ēx-trin'sic, Ēx-trin'si-cāl, *a.* (Lat. extrinsecus) EXTERNAL, outward, not intimately belonging. *Analogy requires extrinsecal.*

Ēx-trin'si-cāl-ly, *ad.* from without.

Ēx-trūct', *v. a.* (L. extruo, extructum) to BUILD, raise, form into a structure.

Ēx-trūct'or, *s.* a builder, a fabricator, a contriver. *Johnson.*

Ēx-trūde', *v. a.* (Lat. extrudo) to thrust off, drive off, push out with violence.

Ēx-trū'sion, *s.* (Lat. extrusus) the act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnet.*

Ēx-tū'be-rance, *s.* (Lat. ex and tuber a toadstool) knobs, or parts protuberant, parts which rise from the rest of the body. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, Ēx-ū'be-rānce, *s.* (Lat. exuberatio) overgrowth, wantonness of growth, superfluous shoots, luxuriance, rankness, rampancy, useless abundance, great plenty, plenteousness, plentifulness, copiousness, glut, plenitude, overflow, excess, redundance, superabundance, superfluousness, superflux, superfluity, nimety.

EXU'BERANT, Ēx-ū'be-rānt, *a.* (L. exuberans) growing with superfluous shoots, luxuriant, overabundant, superabundant, overflowing, superabounding, superfluously plenteous, plentiful, rank, rampant, redundant, superfluous, nimious, having more than enough, abounding in the highest degree.

Ēx-ū'be-rānt-ly, *ad.* abundantly, luxuriously, to a superfluous degree.

EXU'BERATE, Ēx-ū'be-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. exuberare) to abound, to superabound, to luxuriate, to overflow, to be plentiful, to have in plenty, to bear in great abundance, to grow with superfluous shoots.

Ēx-sūc'cus, *a.* (Lat. exsuccus) void of juice, without juice, dry.

Ēx-ū'date, Ēx-ū'de', *v. n.* (Lat. exudo) to sweat out, to issue out by sweat.

Ēx-ū'date, Ēx-ū'de', *v. a.* to force out, to force out, as by sweat.

Ēx-u-dā'tion, *s.* the act of emitting in sweat, the act of emitting moisture through the pores (*Wiseman*); the matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*

Ēx-ūl'ce-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. exulcero) to make sore with an ulcer, to affect with a running or eating sore (*Bacon*); to afflict, to corrode, to enrage. *Milton.*

Ēx-ūl-ce-rā'tion, *s.* the beginning erosion which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer (*Quincy*); exacerbation, corrosion. *Hooker.*

Ēx-ūl'ce-ra-to-ry, *a.* (exulcerate) having a tendency to form an ulcer.

Ēx-ūlt', *v. n.* (Lat. exulto) to rejoice above measure, to gaud, to triumph, to leap for joy, to be in high exaltation of gladness.

Ēx-ūlt'ānce, *s.* joy, gladness, transport, exultation, rapture, ECSTASY.

Ēx-ūl-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. exultatio) joy, triumph, ECSTASY, rapturous delight.

Ēx-ūpe-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. exuperabilis) superable, vincible, CONQUERABLE.

F A B

† *Ex-ū-pe-rānce*, *s.* (Lat. *exuperantia*) overbalance, greater proportion. *Brown.*
Ex-ū-sti-on, *s.* (Lat. *exustio*) the act of burning up, consumption by fire, *BURNING.*
Ex-ū-vi-æ, *s. plu.* (Lat.) cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals. *Woodward.*
Ey'as, *s.* (in *falconry*) a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*
Eye, *s.* (Sax. *eag*) the organ of vision, the medium of the sense of sight (*Shak.*); sight, ocular knowledge (*Gal.*); look, countenance, front, face (*Shak.*); aspect, regard (*Hooker*); notice, observation, vigilance, watch (*Locke*); opinion formed by observation (*Sidney*); sight, view, the place in which any thing may be seen (*Shak.*); any thing formed like an eye (*New.*); any small perforation (*Shak.*); a small catch into which a hook goes (*Boyle*); bud of a plant (*Evelyn's Kalendar*); a small shade of colour (*Boyle*); power of perception. *Ephesians.*
Eye, *v. a.* to watch, to keep in view, to observe, to look on, to gaze on. *Shakespeare.*
† *Eye*, *v. n.* (*obsolete*) to appear, to shew, to bear an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
Eyeb'all, *s.* the apple of the eye, the pupil.
Eyebright, *s.* (Lat. *euphrasia*) a plant, *euphrasy.*
Eyebrow, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye.
Eyed, *a.* having eyes: *used in composition.*
Eyedrop, *s.* a tear. *Shakespeare.*
Eyeglance, *s.* quick notice of the eye, *eyeshot*, glance, transient view.

F A C

Eyeglass, *s.* spectacles, glass to assist the sight; the glass next the eye in telescopes.
Eyelash, *s.* the line of hair which edges the eyelid.
Eyellet, *s.* (Fr. *ailet*) a hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.
Eyelid, *s.* the membrane which shuts over the eye.
Eyservant, *s.* a servant who works only while watched.
Eyservice, *s.* service performed only under inspection.
Eyeshot, *s.* sight, glance, view, transient view, eyeglance.
Eyefight, *s.* sight of the eye, vision.
Eyefore, *s.* something offensive or unpleasant to the sight.
Eyepatched, *a.* marked with spots resembling eyes.
Eyestring, *s.* the string, tendon, or muscle by which the eye is moved.
Eyetooth, *s.* the tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.
Eyewink, *s.* a wink, a nictation, as a hint or token.
Eyewitness, *s.* an ocular evidence, one who gives testimony to what he saw.
Eyre, *s.* (French, Lat. *iter*) the court of justices itinerant; the seat of the justices executing the forest laws.
Eyrie, *Eyry*, *s.* (Sax. *ey an egg*) the nest of a hawk or other bird of prey.

F.

F *s.* the sixth letter of the alphabet: *in music*, it expresses one of the notes, and one of the keys of the gamut;—it is an abbreviation for *forte*, *strong* and *loud*;—in medical prescriptions it stands for *fiat*, *let it be done*;—after a person's name, it means *fellow*, as, *F. R. S.* *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
Fa, *s.* (in *music*) a note in music.
† *Fabaceous*, *a.* (Lat. *fabaceus*) having the nature of a bean. *Johnson.*
FABLE, *Fable*, *s.* (French) a feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept, a moral tale, an apologue, a fignent, a legend, a fiction in general; a vicious or foolish fiction (*1 Timothy*); the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epic or dramatic: a lie, a falsehood. This sense is merely familiar. *Addison.*
Fable, *v. a.* to feign, to write a fiction, to tell falsely. *Milton's P. Lost.*
Fable, *v. n.* to feign, to write not truth but fiction: to tell falsehoods, to lie. This sense is merely familiar. *Shakespeare.*
Fabled, *a.* celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*
Fabler, *s.* (fable) a dealer in fiction, a writer of fables or feigned stories, a fabulist.
Fabric, *s.* (Lat. *fabrica*) a BUILDING, an edifice; a frame, a constructure, any system or compages of matter, any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts; manufacture, any thing made by art.
Fabric, *v. a.* to BUILD, to form, to construct; to fabricate, to manufacture. *Philips.*
Fabricate, *v. a.* (Lat. *fabricor*) to BUILD, to construct; to fabric, to manufacture, to form by

art and labour; † to forge, to devise falsely: a sense only retained in Scotland.
Fabrication, *s.* the act of building, building, construction.
Fabulist, *s.* (Fr. *fabuliste*) a *FABLER.*
Fabulosity, *s.* (Lat. *fabulositas*) fulness of feigned stories; fabulous invention.
Fabulous, *a.* (Lat. *fabulosus*) feigned, legendary, full of fables, or invented tales.
Fabulosity, *ad.* in fiction.
Facade, *s.* (French) the front of a large edifice or building.
Face, *s.* (French) the visage; cast of the features, air of the face, look, *COUNTENANCE* (*Dryden's Virgil*); the surface of any thing (*Genesis*); the front or forepart of any thing (*Ezekiel*); visible state of affairs (*Milton*); appearance, resemblance, look (*Waller*); presence, sight, state of confrontation (*Numbers*); confidence, boldness, freedom from bashfulness or confusion (*Shak.*); distortion of the face. *Shak.*
Face to face, (an adverbial expression) when both parties are present;—nakedly, without the interposition of other bodies. *1 Cr.*
Face, *v. a.* to meet in front, to confront, to oppose with confidence and firmness; to oppose with impudence; *with, commonly*, down;—to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies, to invest with a covering.
Face, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance, to play the hypocrite (*Hub. Tal.*); to turn the face to come in front. *Dryden.*
Faceless, *a.* having no face. *Bail.*
Facepainter, *s.* a drawer of portraits, a painter who draws from life.

FAC

Fac-paint-ing, *s.* the art of drawing portraits, portrait-painting.

Faç'et, *s.* (Fr. *facette*) a small surface, a superficies cut into several angles.

Fa-cē'tious, *a.* (Fr. *facetieux*) MERRY, gay, cheerful, lively, WITTY.

Fa-cē'tious-ly, *ad.* gaily, merrily; wittily.

Fa-cē'tious-ness, *s.* (facetious) MIRTH, gaiety, cheerful wit.

Fāc'ile, *a.* (Fr. *facile*, Lat. *facilis*) easy, not difficult, performable or attainable with little labour; easily surmountable, easily conquerable (*Milton*); easy of access or converse, not haughty, not supercilious, not austere (*Milton*); pliant, flexible, easily persuaded to good or bad, ductile to a fault. *Milton.*

Fāc'ile-ness, *s.* (facile) facility, easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty.

Fa-cil'i-tate, *v. a.* (Fr. *faciliter*) to make easy to be performed, to free from difficulty, to clear from impediments.

Fa-cil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *facilité*) easiness to be performed, facileness, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, DEXTERITY; vitious ductility, easiness to be persuaded to good or bad, ready compliance (*Bacon*); easiness of access, complaisance, condescension, affability. *Sidney.*

† **Fāc-i-nē'ri-ōus**, *a.* (corrupted from) facinorous. *Sb.*

Fā'cing, *s.* (face) an ornamental covering, that which is put upon the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

Fa-cin'or-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *facinus*, *facinoris*) WICKED, atrocious, detestably bad.

Fa-cin'or-ōus-ness, *s.* atrociousness, guilt, wickedness in a high degree.

Fāc't, *s.* (Lat. *factum*) a thing done, an effect produced, PERFORMANCE, something 'not barely supposed or suspected but really done, feat, deed, action; reality, verity, truth, not supposition, not speculation. *Addison.*

Fāc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *factio*) a party in a state; a junto, a cabal (See *Cabal*); discord, dissention, TUMULT. *Clarendon.*

† **Fāc'tion-a-ry**, *s.* one of a faction. *Shakespeare.*

Fāc'tious, *a.* (Fr. *factieux*) given to faction, loud and violent in a party, publicly dissentious, addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances; proceeding from public dissensions; tending to public discord.

Fāc'tious-ness, *s.* inclination to public dissention, violent clamorousness for a party.

Fāc'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) an agent for another, one who transacts mercantile business for another: *in arithmetic*, the multiplier and multiplicand.

Fāc'tōr-age, *s.* the commission or allowance to a factor.

Fāc'tōr-ship, *s.* (factor) the office or employment of a factor.

Fāc'to-ry, *s.* (factor) a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country; the traders embodied in one place.

Fāc-tō'tūm, *s.* (Lat. *fac totum*) a servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

Fāc'ture, *s.* (French) the act or manner of making any thing.

Fāc'ul-ty, *s.* (Fr. *faculté*, Lat. *facultas*) the power of doing any thing; ability—whether corporeal or intellectual; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory (*Locke*, *Milton*); mechanical power (*Wilkins*): *in physics*, a power, function, or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal; natural—that by

FAL

which the body is nourished, or another like it generated,—vital, that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed,—animal—that which conducts the operations of the mind (*Quincy*);—a knack, habitual excellence, DEXTERITY (*Locke*);—quality personal, disposition or habit of good or ill (*Shak.*);—natural virtue, efficacy (*Milton*);—power, authority (*Shak.*);—privilege, right to do any thing. *Hooker.*

Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

† **Fa-cūnd'**, *a.* (Lat. *facundus*) eloquent. *Johnson.*

Fād'dle, *v. n.* (a low word, corrupted from to fiddle, to toy with the fingers) to TRIFLE, to toy, to play, to act with levity.

Fāde, *v. n.* (Fr. *fade* insipid, languid) to tend from greater to less vigour, to grow weak, to languish, to pine away; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable, to decay, waste, dry, die away gradually, to vanish, to be worn out; to be naturally not durable, to be transient, to lose vigour or beauty easily.

Fāde, *v. a.* to wear away, to reduce to languor, to deprive of freshness or vigour, to cause to wither.

† **Fādge**, *v. n.* (a mean word, not now used, Sax. *ge-fegan*) to suit, to fit, to have one part consistent with another (*Shak.*); to agree, not to quarrel, to live in amity (*Hudibras*); to succeed, to hit. *L'Estrange.*

Fā'ces, *s.* (Lat.) excrements, human soil; settlements after distillation and infusion, feces, lees, DREGS. *Quincy.*

Fāg, *v. a.* (Lat. *fatigo*) to WEARY, to tire, to fatigue, to give no rest to.

Fāg, *v. n.* to grow weary, to faint with weariness, to tire, to give out.

Fāg, *s.* (sea term) the fringed end of a rope.

Fāg'end, *s.* the end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

Fāg'ot, *s.* (Welsh *fagot*) a bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a bundle of sticks for any purpose (*Addison*); a soldier numbered upon the muster-roll, but not really existing.

Fāg'ot, *v. a.* to tie up, bundle together.

Fāil, *v. n.* (Fr. *faillir*) to be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short, not to be equal to demand or use; to be extinct, to cease, to be no longer produced; to cease, to perish, to be lost, to lose life, to DIE; to sink, to be borne down, to come to an end (*Milton*); to decay, to decline, to languish (*Milton*); to miss, not to produce its effect (*Bacon*); to miss, not to succeed in a design, to miscarry (*Shak.*); to be deficient in duty.

Fāil, *v. a.* to desert, not to continue to assist or supply, to flinch, to DISAPPOINT; not to assist, to neglect, to omit to help (*Davies*); to omit, not to perform (*Dryden*); to be wanting to. *1 Kings.*

Fāil, *s.* miscarriage, miss, unsuccessfulness; omission, slip, failure; non-performance; deficiency, WANT; death, extinction. *Shak.*

Fāil'ing, *s.* deficiency, imperfection, DEFECT; fault not atrocious, lapse; foible, weak side, blind side.

Fāil'ure, *s.* (fail) deficiency, WANT, cessation, omission, slip, fail, non-performance; lapse, slight fault.

F A I

Fāin, *a.* (Sax. *feagen*) glad, desirous (*Spenser*); † merry, cheerful, fond (*it is still retained in this sense in Scotland*); forced, obliged, compelled.

Fāin, *ad.* gladly, very desirously, according to earnest wishes. *Shakespeare.*

Fāin, *v. n.* to wish, to desire fondly. *Spenser.*

Fāint, *v. n.* (Fr. *se faner*) to decay, to wear or waste away quickly (*Pope*); to swoon, to lose the animal functions, to sink motionless and senseless; to grow feeble, to droop, to languish, to decline in force or courage, to sink into dejection.

† **Fāint**, *v. a.* to deject, depress, enfeeble. *Shak.*

Fāint, *a.* languid, feeble, **WEAK**; feeble of body; not bright, not vivid, not striking; not loud, not piercing; not ardent, not vigorous, timorous, **COWARDLY**; dejected, depressed (*Hebrews*); not vigorous, not active. *Davies.*

Fāint'heart-ēd, *a.* **COWARDLY**, timorous, dejected, easily depressed.

Fāint'heart-ēd-ly, *ad.* timorously, in a cowardly manner.

Fāint'heart-ēd-nēss, *s.* (fainthearted) **COWARDICE**, timorousness, want of courage.

Fāint'ing, *s.* (faint) deliquium, swoon, temporary loss of animal motion.

Fāint'ish-nēss, *s.* (faint) weakness in a slight degree, incipient debility.

Fāint'ling, *a.* (*a burlesque word*) timorous, feeble-minded. *Arbutnot.*

Fāint'ly, *ad.* feebly, languidly; not in bright colours; without force of representation; without strength of body; not vigorously, not actively; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

Fāint'nēss, *s.* (faint) languor, feebleness, **WEAKNESS**, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.

Fāint'y, *a.* (faint) **WEAK**, feeble, languid, debilitated, enfeebled.

Fāir, *a.* (Sax. *fxger*) **BEAUTIFUL**, elegant of feature, handsome (*Fair*, when applied to women, seems to be restrained to the beauty of the face); not black, not brown, white in the complexion; pleasing to the eye, excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind; clear, **PURE**; not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; as, a *fair* wind;—likely to succeed (*Shak.*);—just, equal, **EQUITABLE**;—not effected by insidious or unlawful methods, not foul, not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant;—open, direct (*Shak.*);—gentle, mild, not compulsory; mild, not severe;—pleasing, civil (*Shak.*);—commodious, easy (*Shak.*);—liberal, not narrow. *Carew.*

Fāir, *ad.* gently, decently, without violence; civilly, complaisantly; happily, successfully; on good terms.

Fāir, *s.* a beauty: *elliptically*, a fair woman; honesty, just dealing. *Arbutnot.*

Fāir, *s.* (Fr. *foire*) an annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffic more frequented than a market.

Fāir'ing, *s.* a present given at a fair.

Fāir'ly, *ad.* (fair) beautifully; as, a city *fairly* situate;—commodiously, conveniently, suitably to any purpose or design; honestly, justly, without shift, without fraud, not foully; ingeniously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without violence to right reason; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

F A L

Fāir'nēss, *s.* (fair) **BEAUTY**, elegance of form; **HONESTY**, candour, ingenuofness.

Fāir'spo-ken, *a.* (fair and speak) bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker.*

FĀIRY, **Fā'ry**, *s.* (Sax. *ferlith a spirit*) a kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses, an elf, a fay, a sylph; an ouphe, a goblin, a sprite, an **APPARITION**; an **enchantress**. *Warburton.*

Fā'ry, *a.* given by fairies (*Dryden*); belonging to fairies. *Shakespeare.*

Fāith, *s.* (Lat. *fides*) **BELIEF**, belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the christian church, the *credenda*; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, faithfulness, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence (*Dryden*); **HONESTY**, sincerity, veracity (*Shak.*); promise given. *Shak.*

Fāith'breach, *s.* breach of fidelity, disloyalty, **PERFIDY**. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

† **Fāith'ēd**, *a.* (*obsolete*) honest, sincere. *Shak.*

Fāith'fūl, *a.* firm in adherence to the truth of religion; **LOYAL**, of true fidelity, true to the allegiance or duty professed; **HONEST**, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise, true to his contract, veracious, sincere. *Dryden.*

Fāith'fūl-ly, *ad.* with firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty and allegiance, loyally; without failure of performance; honestly, exactly; sincerely, with strong promises; honestly, without fraud, trick, or ambiguity: fervently (*Warburton*). *Shakespeare.*

Fāith'fūl-nēss, *s.* (faithful) **HONESTY**, veracity; adherence to duty, **LOYALTY**.

Fāith'lēss, *a.* without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; **PERFIDIOUS**, not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance, **DISLOYAL**.

Fāke, *s.* (*a sea term*) a coil of rope. *Harri.*

Fā'kir, *s.* (*with the Mahometans*) a religious strolling beggar.

Fāl'ca-tēd, *a.* (Lat. *falcatus*) hooked, bent like a scythe, or reaping hook.

Fāl-cā'tion, *s.* **CROOKEDNESS**, form like that of a reaper's hook. *Brown.*

Fāl'chī-on, *s.* (Fr. *fauchon*) a short crooked sword, a cimeter. *Shakespeare.*

Fāl'con, *s.* (Fr. *faucon*) a hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

Fāl'con-ēr, *s.* one who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Fāll, *v. n.* (Sax. *feallan*) to drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop, to be held or adhere no longer (*Acts*); to move down any descent; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness (*Hebrews*); to die by violence (*Shakespeare's Richard III.*); to come to a sudden end (*Dryden's Virgil*); to be degraded from a high station, to sink into meanness or disgrace, to be plunged into sudden misery (*Shak.*); to decline in power or empire, to be overthrown (*Addis.*); to enter into any state worse than the former (*Dryden*); to come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery (*Hammond*); to decrease, to be diminished, as in weight

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(*Arbutnot*); to decrease in value, to bear less price (*Shak.*); to sink, not to amount to the full (*Bacon*); to ebb, to grow shallow; as, the river falls;—to be rejected, to become null (*Locke*); to decline from violence to calmness, from intenseness to remission (*Dryden*); to enter into any new state of body or mind (*Addison*); to sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look (*Addison's Cato*); to sink below something in comparison (*Waller*); to happen, to befall (*Hooker*); to come by chance, to light on (*Swift*); to come to a stated method (*Holder on time*); to come unexpectedly (*Addison*); to begin any thing with ardour and vehemence (*Shak.*); to handle or treat directly (*Addison*); to come vindictively as a punishment (*Chronicles*); to come by any mischance to any new possessor (*Knolles*); to drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence (*Pope*); to come forcibly and irresistibly (*Æt.*); to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise (*Addison*); to languish, to grow faint (*Addison*); to be born, to be yeaned. *Mortimer's Husbandry.* To fall away, to grow lean;—to revolt, to change allegiance, to apostatize (*2 Kings*);—to sink into wickedness (*Lake*);—to perish, to be lost (*Dryden*);—to decline gradually, to fade, to languish. *Addison.* To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose (*Taylor*);—to recede, to give way. To fall down, (*down* is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to its signification) to prostrate himself in adoration (*Psalms*);—to sink, not to stand (*Esther*);—to bend as a suppliant. *Isaiab.* To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence. *Shak.* To fall in, to concur, to coincide (*Atterbury*);—to comply, to yield to. *Spectator.* To fall off, to separate, to be broken (*Shak.*);—to perish, to die away (*Pelton*);—to apostatize, to revolt, to forsake. *Shak.* To fall on, to begin early to do a thing (*Dryden*);—to make an assault, to begin the attack. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.* To fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare's King John.* To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to become contentious (*Sidney*);—to happen, to befall. *Hooker.* To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat (*Dryden*);—to apply himself to. *Sidney.* To fall under, to be subject to, to become the subject of (*Bacon*);—to be ranged with, to be reckoned with. *Addison.* To fall upon, to attack, to invade, to assault (*Knolles*);—to attempt (*Holder*);—to rush against. *Addison.* Fall, *v. a.* to drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress: the contrary to *raise*;—to diminish, to let sink: opposed to *raise*;—to yeand, to bring forth, as sheep. *Shakespeare.* Fall, *s.* the act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; the violence suffered in dropping from on high; death, ban, overthrow, subversion, destruction incurred (*Shak.*); ruin, dissolution, downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation, state of being deposed from a high station, plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness; plunge from virtue to corruption, in which sense we say the fall of man, the fall of angels;—declension of greatness, power, or dominion (*Hooker*); diminution, decrease of value; declination or diminution of sound, cadence, close of music (*Shak.*); DECLIVITY,

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steep descent; cataract, cascade, rush of water down a steep place; the outlet of a current into any other water (*Addison*); autumn, the fall of the leaf, the time when the leaves drop from the trees; any thing (as rain or snow) that comes down in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber. Fall-lâ'cious, *a.* (Lat. fallax false) producing mistake, deceptive, sophistical, elusory, logically deceitful, deceiving, frustrative, mocking expectation. "The force of that fallacious fruit." *Milton.* It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things. Fall-lâ'cious-ly, *ad.* sophistically, with purpose to deceive, with unsound reasoning. Fall-lâ'cious-nêss, *s.* (fallacious) tendency to deceive, INCONCLUSIVENESS. Fall-la-cy, *s.* (Lat. fallacia) sophism, sophistry, logical artifice, deceit, deceitful argument, delusory mode of ratiocination. Fall-lî-bil'i-ty, *s.* (fallible) liableness to be deceived, errableness, uncertainty, possibility of error. Fall-lî-ble, *a.* (Lat. fallo) liable to error, errable, such as may be deceived. Fall'ing, Fall'ing in, *s.* indenting, opposed to prominence; depression. *Addison.* Fall'ing-sick'nêss, *s.* the epilepsy. Fall'ow, *a.* (Sax. falewe) pale red, or pale yellow; as fallow deer (*Shak.*); unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage (*Hayward*); ploughed, but not sowed; ploughed as prepared for a second sowing (*Howel*); unploughed, cultivated (*Shakespeare's Henry V.*); unoccupied, neglected. *Hudibras.* Fall'ow *s.* ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again (*Mortimer*); ground lying at rest. Fall'ow, *v. n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing. *Mortimer.* Fall'ow-nêss, *s.* the state of lying fallow, barrenness, an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.* False, *a.* (Lat. falsus) not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; succedaneous, supposititious; as, a vessel with a false bottom;—deceiving expectations, not solid, not sound; not agreeable to rule, or propriety; not honest, not just; treacherous, PERFIDIOUS; hollow, DECEITFUL; hypocritical, COUNTERFEIT; as, a false diamond. In all these senses, true is the word opposed. False, *ad.* not truly, not honestly; not exactly; falsely, contrarily to truth. False-hart-éd, *a.* PERFIDIOUS, guileful, faithless, unfaithful, traitorous, disloyal, treacherous; hollow, insidious, insincere, hypocritical, DECEITFUL. FALSEHOOD, False'hôod, *s.* (false) want of truth, want of veracity, a lie, an untruth, a false assertion, leasing, lying, falseness, falsity, mendacity, pseudology; want of honesty, PERFIDY, treachery, deceitfulness: counterfeit, imposture. *Milton.* False-ly, *ad.* contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously, deceitfully. False-nêss, *s.* (false) contrariety to truth, FALSEHOOD, want of veracity; violation of promise; duplicity, double-dealing, DECEIT; traitorousness, treachery, PERFIDY. Fall-sî-fi'a-ble, *a.* (falsify) liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

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Fál-sif-i-cá-tion, *s.* (French) the act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not; **COUNTERFEIT**: the crime of forging, **FORGERY**: confutation. *Brown.*
Fál'si-fi-ér, *s.* a **COUNTERFEITER**, one who makes any thing to seem what it is not: a liar, one who contrives falsehoods. *L'Esfrange.*
Fál'si-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. falsifier) to **COUNTERFEIT**, to forge, to produce something for that which in reality it is not; to cog a die; to confute, to prove false (*Addison*): to violate, to break by falsehood (*Sidney*); † to pierce, to run through. *Dryden.*
Fál'si-fy, *v. n.* to tell lies, violate truth. *South.*
Fál'si-ty, *s.* (Lat. falsitas) **FALSEHOOD**, contrariety to truth; a lie, an error, a false assertion or position.
Fál'tér, *v. n.* (Spanish *faltar* to be wanting) to flammer, to maffle, to hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail in any act of the body (*Shak.*); to fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*
Fál'tér-ing-ly, *ad.* with hesitation, with difficulty, with feebleness.
FAME, *Fāme*, *s.* (Lat. fama) celebrity, renown, glory, celebriousness, famousness, praise widely spread, exalted character, high reputation; report, rumour. *Bacon.*
Fām'ed, *a.* **FAMOUS**, renowned, much talked of, highly extolled. *Dryden.*
Fa-mil'i-ár, *a.* (Lat. familiaris) domestic, relating to a family (*Pope*); affable, not formal, easy in conversation, unceremonious, free, as among persons long acquainted; well known, brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom (*Hooker*); well acquainted with, intimate, accustomed, habituated by custom (*Milton*); **COMMON**, frequent (*Locke*); easy, unconstrained (*Addison*); too nearly acquainted, having criminal intercourse. *Camden.*
Fa-mil'i-ár, *s.* an intimate, one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call. *Shakes.*
Fa-mil'i-ár'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. familiarité) easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony, freeness, affability; acquaintance, fellowship, habitude, easy intercourse.
Fa-mil'i-ár-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. familiariser) to make familiar, to make easy by habitude; to make common; to bring down from a distant state of superiority. *Addison.*
Fa-mil'i-ár-ly, *ad.* unceremoniously, with freedom like that of long acquaintance; commonly, frequently; easily, without solemnity, without formality.
Fām'i-ly, *s.* (Lat. familia) those who live in the same house, household; those who descend from one common progenitor, **RACE**, tribe, clan, generation; a course of descent, a genealogy, **ANCESTRY** (*Pope*); a **CLASS**, a tribe, a species. *Bacon.*
Fām'ine, *s.* (French) scarcity of food, distress for want of victuals, **DEARTH**.
Fām'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. *fames* hunger) to starve, to kill with hunger, to destroy by want of food; to kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton.*
Fām'ish, *v. n.* to die of hunger; to feel hungry, to suffer extreme hunger.
Fām'ish-mént, *s.* the pain of hunger, want of food. *Hakewill.*
†Fā-mos-éd, *a.* (famous) made famous. *Shakes.*
†Fā-mōs'i-ty, *s.* (famous) celebrity, **FAME**. *Johnson.*
FAMOUS, *Fā-mōus*, *a.* (Lat. famosus) renowned,

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celebrated, celebrious, noted, distinguished signal, remarkable, conspicuous, eminent, highly praised, much talked of. *It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame, whether for good or ill. "Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates, make the sea serve them." Sh.*
Fā-mōus-ly, *ad.* with great renown.
Fā-mōus-nēss, *s.* (famous) celebriousness, celebrity, renown, great **FAME**.
Fān, *s.* (Lat. vannus) an instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base (*L'Esfrange*); the instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed; any thing by which the air is moved, wings; an instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*
Fān, *v. a.* to cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing. *Milton.*
Fa-nāt'ic, **Fa-nāt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. fanaticus) enthusiastic, struck with a kind of superstitious frenzy. *Milton.*
Fa-nāt'ic, *s.* an enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions of religion.
Fa-nāt'i-cism, *s.* religious frenzy, enthusiasm, vain belief of private revelation.
Fān'ci-fūl, *a.* imaginative, fantastic, whimsical, **CAPRICIOUS**, rather guided by imagination than reason: *used of persons*;—dictated by the imagination, full of wild images: *used of things*.
Fān'ci-fūl-ly, *ad.* according to the wildness of imagination.
Fān'ci-fūl-nēss, *s.* (fanciful) addiction to the pleasures of imagination, habit of following fancy rather than reason, whimsicalness, **CAPRICIOUSNESS**.
Fān'cy, *s.* (*contracted from* fantasy, Lat. phantasia) imagination, fantasy, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representation of things, persons, or scenes of being,—conception, idea, image, thought; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than reason (*Hooker*); taste, idea, conception of things (*Add.*); inclination, liking, fondness (*L'Esfrange*); †love (*Shak.*); whim, humour, **CAPRICE** (*Dryden*); false notion (*Bacon*); something that pleases or entertains without real use or value. *Mortimer.*
Fān'cy, *v. a.* to **CONCEIT**, to imagine, to image to himself, to portray in the mind; to like, to be pleased with. *Swift.*
Fān'cy, *v. n.* to imagine, to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*
Fān'cy-mōn-gér, *s.* one who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakespeare.*
Fān'cy-sick, *a.* distempered in mind.
Fāne, *s.* (*a poetical word*, Lat. fanum) a temple, a place consecrated to religion. *Shakes.*
Fān'fa-rón, *s.* (French) a **BULLY**; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.
Fān-fa-rón-ādē, *s.* (French) a **BLUSTER**, a tumour or swell of fictitious dignity.
Fāng, *v. a.* (Sax. fangan) to **SEIZE**, to gripe, to clutch. *Destruction fang mankind. Shak.*
Fāng, *s.* the long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them; the nails, the talons; any shoor or other thing by which hold is taken.
Fāng'ed, *a.* furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

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Fā'ng'le, *s.* (Sax. *fengan* to attempt) silly attempt, trifling scheme. *It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt, with the epithet new; as, new fangles, new fangleness.*

Fā'ng'led, *a.* (fangle) gaudy, ridiculously showy, vainly decorated: *new-fangled*, is therefore, new-fashioned; dressed out in new or whimsical decorations.

Fā'ng'less, *a.* (fang) toothless, destitute of teeth. *Shak.'s Henry IV.*

Fā'n'ner, *s.* (fan) one who plays a fan.

Fā'n'tā-si-ēd, *a.* (fantasy) filled with fancies or wild imaginations. *Shakespeare.*

Fā'n-tās'tic, **Fā'n-tās'ti-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *fantastique*) irrational, bred only in the imagination; IMAGINARY, subsisting only in the fancy; unreal, apparent only, having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally; uncertain, unsteady, irregular (*Prior*); CAPRICIOUS, whimsical, conceited, fanciful, humorous, indulgent of one's own imagination. *Sidney.*

Fā'n-tās'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* by the power of imagination; capriciously, unsteadily; whimsically, in compliance with imagination.

Fā'n-tās'ti-cāl-nēss, **Fā'n-tās'tic-nēss**, *s.* humoroussness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness, unreasonableness; CAPRICIOUSNESS, fickleness, unsteadiness.

Fā'n'tā-sy, *s.* (Fr. *fantasie*) fancy, imagination, the power of imagining;—idea, conception, thought, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

†**Fāp**, *a.* (*olefete*) fuddled, drunk. *Shak.*

Fār, *ad.* (Sax. *feor*) to great extent; to a great distance progressively; remotely, at a great distance; to a distance; in a great part (*Judg.*); in a great proportion, by many degrees; †to a great height, magnificently (*Shak.*); to a certain point, to a certain degree. *Tillotson.*
Far off, at a great distance; to a great distance. *Far* is often used in composition.

Fār, *a.* distant, remote; remoter of the two: in horsemanship, the right side of a horse.

Fār, *s.* (farrow) the offspring of a sow, a farrow, a litter of pigs, young pigs. *Tusser.*

Fārce, *v. a.* (Lat. *farcio*) to stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients: to extend, to swell out. *Sh.*

Fārce, *s.* a dramatic representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

Fār'ci-cāl, *a.* belonging to a farce, comic, DROLL; appropriated to a farce. *Gay.*

Fār'cy, *s.* (Fr. *farcin*) the leprosy of horses.

Fār'dēl, *s.* (Ital. *fardello*) a little pack, a bundle.

Fāre, *v. n.* (Sax. *faran* to go) to go, to pass, to journey, to TRAVEL (*Fairy Queen*); to be in a state good or bad (*Waller*); to proceed in any train of consequences (*Hooker*); to happen to any one well or ill,—with it preceding in an impersonal form (*South*); to feed, to eat, to be entertained with food. *Luke.*

Fāre, *s.* price of passage, (paid for a person) in a vehicle by land or by water; room prepared for the table, provisions.

Fāre-wēll, **Fāre'well**, **Fāre-wēll**, **Fāre'well**, *s.* leave, act of departure; a parting compliment, a valediction, an adieu.

Fāre-wēll, *a.* leave-taking. *Spectator.*

†**Fār'fēch**, *s.* a deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*

Fār'fēch-ēd, *a.* brought from places remote; studiously sought, elaborately strained, not easily or naturally introduced. *Shakel.*

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Fā-rī'nā, *s.* (in botany, Lat.) the fine dust prepared in the male flower of plants; meal, flour, ground corn.

Fār-i-nā'ceous, *a.* mealy, tasting like meal or flour of corn.

Fārm, *s.* (Sax. *feorm* provision) ground let to a tenant, ground cultivated by another man on condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

Fārm, *v. a.* to let out ground to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

Fārm'ēr, *s.* one who cultivates hired ground; a husbandman, a countryman; one who cultivates ground whether his own or another's.

Fārm'ing, *s.* (farm) the act or process of cultivating lands, husbandry, TILLAGE.

Fār'most, *a.* remotest, most distant.

Fār'nēss, *s.* (far) distance, remoteness.

Fār-rāg'in-oūs, *a.* (Lat. *farrago*) formed of different materials. *Brown.*

Fār-rāgo, *s.* (Lat.) a medley, a HOTCH-POTCH, a confused mass of several ingredients.

Fār'rī-ēr, *s.* (Fr. *ferrier*) a blacksmith; a shoer of horses, one who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

Fār'rī-ēr, *v. n.* to practise physic or chirurgery on horses.

Fār'rī-ēr-y, *s.* the act and practice of shoeing, of trimming the feet and mane, and of curing the diseases of horses.

Fār'row, *s.* (Sax. *feorh*) a litter of pigs.

Fār'row, *v. a.* to pig; to bring pigs.

Fārt, *s.* (Sax. *feart*) wind from behind.

Fārt, *v. n.* to break wind from behind.

Fār'thēr, *a.* (supposed from far) further, beyond this, more remote; longer, tending to greater distance.

Fār'thēr, *ad.* at a greater distance; to a greater distance, further, more remotely; beyond, moreover.

Fār'thēr-ānce, *s.* (more properly) FURTHERANCE.

Fār'thēr-mōre, *ad.* besides, moreover, likewise, furthermore.

Fār'thēr-most, **Fār'thēst**, *a.* most distant, remotest, furthestmost.

Fār'thīng, *s.* (Sax. *feorthling*) the fourth of a penny, the smallest English coin; copper money. *It is sometimes used hyperbolically; as, it is not worth a farthing; and sometimes proverbially; as, he will not be content 'till he has spent the last farthing.*

Fār'thīn-gale, *s.* (doubtful etymol.) a hoop, circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

Fār'thīngs-wōrth, *s.* as much of any thing as is sold for a farthing.

Fās'ces, *s.* (in antiquity, Lat.) rods bound together anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

Fās'cia, *s.* (L. *pron.* fāsh'i-a) a fillet, a BANDAGE: in architecture, a small moulding representing a bandage.

†**Fās'ciated**, *a.* (*pron.* fāsh-i-a-tēd) bound with fillets, tied with a bandage. *Johnson.*

Fās'ci-ā-tion, *s.* (fascia, *pron.* fāsh-i-ā-tion) BANDAGE, the act or manner of binding diseased parts. *Wise-man.*

Fās'ci-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *fascino*) to ENCHANT, to bewitch, to influence in a secret and uncommon manner.

Fās-ci-nā-tion, *s.* the power or act of bewitch-

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ing, ENCHANTMENT, unseen, inexplicable influence.

Fas-cine, *s.* (a military term, French) a faggot.

Fash'ion, *s.* (Fr. façon) FORM, make, state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating on dress, or any domestic ornaments; custom, HABIT, general practice, established manner (*Sidney*); manner imitated from another, way established by precedent (*Shak.*); general approbation, mode (*Locke*); any thing worn (*Shak.*); rank, condition above the vulgar. *It is used in a sense below that of quality.* *Raleigh.*

Fash'ion, *v. a.* (Fr. façonner) to FORM, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate (*Shak.*); † to counterfeit (*Shak.*); to make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Loc.*

Fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* approved by custom; established by custom; modish, made according to the mode; observant of the mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

Fash'ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* modish elegance, modishness, such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Fash'ion-ér, *s.* one who forms, one who invents new fashions, one who follows the mode, a FOR. *Scott.*

Fash'ion-ist, *s.* one who invents new fashions (*Scott*); a follower of the mode, a FOR, a COX-comb. *Johnson.*

Fast, *v. n.* (Sax. fæstan) to abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

Fast, *s.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

Fast, *a.* (Sax. fæst) FIRM, immovable; fixed, adhering, not separable; strong, impregnable (*Spens.*); deep, sound, profound; as sleep (*Sh.*); firm in adherence (*Ascham*); speedy, quick, SWIFT. *Davies.*

Fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant, DECEITFUL. *Sidney.*

Fast, *ad.* firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly,—with by or beside;—swiftly, nimbly: frequently. *Hammond.*

Fast'dāy, *s.* day of mortification by religious abstinence, a fasting day.

Fas'ten, *v. a.* (fast, *pron.* *fäs'sen) to make fast, to make firm, to fix immoveably; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin; to stamp, to impress, to fix (*Shak.*); to unite inseparably: to lay on with strength. *Dryden's Æneid. Dedic.*

***Fas'ten**, *v. n.* to fix himself.

***Fas'tenér**, *s.* one who makes fast or firm.

Fast'ér, *s.* (fast) who abstains from food.

Fast'händ-ed, *a.* AVARICIOUS, closehanded, close-fisted, covetous. *Bacon.*

Fäs-tid-i-ös'i-ty, *s.* (fastidious) disdainfulness, CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *Swift.*

Fäs-tid'i-ös, *a.* (Lat. fastidiosus) disdainful, CONTEMPTUOUS; squeamish, delicate to a vice, insolently nice. *Bacon.*

Fäs-tid'i-ös-ly, *ad.* disdainfully, contemptuously, squeamishly.

†**Fäs-tig'i-a-ted**, *a.* (Lat. fastigiatus) roofed, narrowed up to the top. *Johnson.*

Fast'ing-dāy, *s.* fast-day, day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Fast'ness, *s.* (fast) state of being fast; FIRMNESS, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place, a place not easily forced by the enemy.

†**Fas'tu-ös**, *a.* (Lat. fastuosus) PROUD, haughty.

F A T

FAT, **Fät**, *a.* (Sax. fæt) full-fed, plump, obese, purfy, chuffy, gorbellied, gross. **FLESHY**: the contrary to lean;—coarse, gross (*Dryden*); dull (*Dryden*); wealthy, RICH. *Milton.*

Fät, *s.* an oily and sulphureous part of the blood; suet, marrow, grease.

Fät, *v. a.* to FATTEN, to make fat.

Fät, *v. n.* to fatten, to grow fat.

†**Fät**, *s.* (Sax. fæt) a VAT. *Joel.*

Fätäl, *a.* (French) DESTRUCTION, deadly, mortal, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, INEVITABLE, necessary; appointed by destiny.

Fätäl-ist, *s.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fa-täl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. fatalité) predestination, predetermined order and series of things and events, preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession, decree of fate; fatality, invincible necessity, inevitability, unavoidable-ness; tendency to danger, tendency to some great or hazardous event. *Brown.*

Fätäl-ly, *ad.* mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate, by inevitable and invincible determination.

Fätäl-ness, *s.* (fatal) fatality, invincible necessity, INEVITABILITY; the state of being fatal, mortality, destruction, destructiveness.

Fäte, *s.* (Lat. fatum) destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined (*Sh.*); death, destruction (*Dryden*); cause of death. *Dryden.*

Fät'ed, *a.* decreed by fate; modelled in any manner by fate (*Prior*); endued with any quality by fate (*Dryden's Æneid*); † invested with the power of fatal determination. *Shak.*

Fäthér, *s.* (Sax. fæther) he by whom the son or daughter is begotten; a parent, a sire; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend for age, learning, or piety; one who has given original to any thing good or bad; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; one who acts with paternal care and tenderness (*Job*); the title of a popish confessor, particularly of a jesuit (*Shak.*); the title of a senator of old Rome (*Dryden*); the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity; the compellation of God as creator. *John.*

Fäthér, *v. a.* to take, to adopt as a son or daughter (*Shak.*); to supply with a father, of certain qualities (*Shak.*); to adopt a composition (*Swift*); to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production; with on. *Hooker.*

Fäthér-höed, *s.* (father) the character of a father; the authority of a father.

Fäthér in law, *s.* the father of one's husband or wife.

Fäthér-lës, *a.* wanting a father, destitute of a father. *Exodus.*

Fäthér-li-ness, *s.* (father) the tenderness of a father, parental kindness.

Fäthér-ly, *a.* (father) paternal, parental, tender, protecting, careful.

Fäthér-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a father.

Fäth'óm, *s.* (Sax. fædom) a measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance, compass of thought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Fäth'óm, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to reach, to master (*Dryden*); to sound, to try with respect to the

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depth with a line and plummet; to penetrate into, to find the bottom or extent of any thing: as, *I cannot fathom his design.*

Fāth'om-lēss, *a.* that of which no bottom can be found, bottomless, unfathomable; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakespeare.*

Fa-tīd'ic, Fa-tīd'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. fatidicus) prophetic, PRESCIENT, having the power to foretell future events. *Howel.*

Fa-tīd'ic, *s.* a geomancer, FORTUNE TELLER. *Sc.*

† Fa-tīf'er-ōs, *a.* (Lat. fatifer) deadly, mortal, DESTRUCTIVE. *Johnson.*

Fā'ti-ga-ble, *a.* (Lat. fatigo) easily wearied, susceptible of weariness.

† Fā'ti-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. fatigo) to WEARY. *Shak.*

Fa-tīgue, *s.* (French) weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

Fa-tīgue, *v. a.* to WEARY, to tire, to harass with toil, to exhaust by labour.

Fā't'kid-ney-ēd, *a.* fat: by way of reproach or contempt. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Fā't'ling, *s.* (fat) a young animal fed fat for slaughter. *Isaiab.*

Fā't'nér, *s.* (fat) that which gives fatness.

FAT'NESS, Fā't'nēss, *s.* (fat) the quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed, plumpness, obfeness, obesity, fleshiness, fulness of flesh; fat, grease, unctuous or greasy matter, oleaginousness, greasiness, unctuousness, OILINESS; fertility, FRUITFULNESS; that which causes fertility. *Bentley.*

Fā't'en, *v. a.* (fat) to fat, to make fat, to feed up, to make fleshy, to impinguate, to plump with fat; to enrich, to FERTILIZE, to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase. *Dryden.*

Fā't'en, *v. n.* to grow fat, to grow plump, to grow fleshy, to be pampered.

Fā't'y, *a.* (fat) unctuous, oleaginous, oily, greasy, partaking of the nature of fat.

Fa-tūt'ty, *s.* (Fr. fatuité) FOOLISHNESS, imbecility, silliness, weakness of mind, morbid feebleness of intellect.

Fā't'u-ōs, *a.* FOOLISH, imbecile, stupid, feeble of mind; impotent, without force, illusory: alluding to an *ignis fatuus.* *Denham.*

Fā't'wit-tēd, *a.* heavy, dull, STUPID. *Shakesp.*

Fā'u'cēt, *s.* (Fr. fauilet, Lat. fauces *the jaws*) the pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

Fā'vī-fōrm, *a.* (Lat. favus *a honeycomb*, and *forma a form*) resembling the form of a honeycomb.

Fa-vil'lōus, *a.* (Lat. favilla) consisting of ashes. *Brown.*

Fāult, *s.* (Fr. faute) offence, slight crime, weakness, failing, lapse, mistake, error, somewhat liable to censure or objection: defect, want, absence (*Shak.*); puzzle, difficulty: as, *the inquirer is at a fault.*

Fāult, *v. n.* to be wrong, to fail. *Spenser.*

† Fāult, *v. a.* to accuse, to charge with a fault.

Fāult'ér, *s.* an offender, one who commits a fault, or does an injury.

Fāult'ind-ér, *s.* a censurer, an objector.

Fāult'i-ly, *ad.* (faulty) not rightly, improperly; defectively, erroneously.

Fāult'i-nēss, *s.* (faulty) badness, viciousness, evil disposition; deficiency, DEFECT; delinquency, actual offences. *Hooker.*

Fāult'lēss, *a.* exempt from fault, PERFECT, completely excellent.

Fāult'y, *a.* (fault) guilty of a fault, blamable, CRIMINAL, not innocent; wrong, erroneous;

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DEFECTIVE; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended. *Bacon.*

Fāun', *s.* (in *heathen mythology*) a kind of rural deity, a kind of satyr.

Fā'vōur, *s.* (Fr. faveur) KINDNESS, kind regard, propitious aspect, countenance, PATRONAGE; *with of before the favourer*;—support, behalf, defence, vindication, inclination to favour; *with of before the thing favoured*;—kindness granted, benevolence shewn (*Sidney*); lenity, mildness, mitigation of punishment (*Swift*); leave, good-will, pardon (*Shak.*); object of favour, person or thing favoured (*Milton*); something given by a lady to be worn, a knot of riband, any thing openly worn as a token (*Shak.*); † feature, countenance. *Shakespeare.*

Fā'vōur, *v. a.* (Lat. faveo) to support, to regard with kindness, to be propitious to, to be a friend, to countenance, to PATRONISE, to assist with advantages or conveniences (*Addison*); to resemble in feature (*Spectator*); to conduce to, to contribute.

Fā'vōur-a-ble, *a.* (French) KIND, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure (*Dry.*); conducive to, contributing to, propitious (*Temple*); accommodate, convenient; *with to.*

Fā'vōur-a-ble-nēss, *s.* KINDNESS, benignity.

Fā'vōur-a-bly, *ad.* kindly, with favour, with tenderness, with kind regard.

Fā'vōur-ēd, *p. a.* regarded with kindness; featured: conjoined with *well* or *ill.*

Fā'vōur-ēd-ly, *ad.* in a *fair* or *foul* way; with *good* or *bad* appearance.

Fā'vōur-ér, *s.* one who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness, a well-wisher, a friend.

Fā'vōur-ite, *s.* (French) a person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; a friend; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection; one chosen as a companion by a superiour; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

Fā'vōur-lēss, *a.* unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; having no patronage, without countenance: unfavouring, unpropitious.

Fā'zen', *s.* (Fr. faon) a young deer.

Fā'zen', *v. n.* to bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, Fā'zen', *v. n.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to court by frisking before one, as a dog, to court by any means (*used of animals*); to creep, to bend, to bow, to crawl, to cringe, to crouch, to court servilely. *Shakespeare.*

Fā'zen', *s.* a servile cringe, low flattery. *Shakesp.*

Fā'zen'ér, *s.* one who fawns, one who pays servile courtship. *Spectator.*

Fā'zen'ing-ly, *ad.* in a cringing manner.

Fā'y, *s.* (Fr. fée) a FAIRY, an elf.

Fēa'bēr-ry, *s.* (*a local word*) a gooseberry. *Johnson.*

† Fēague, *v. a.* (Germ. fegen) to whip, to scourge, to flog, to beat, to chastise. *Johnson.*

Fē'al-ty, *s.* (Fr. féauté) duty due to a superior lord, fidelity to a master, LOYALTY.

Fēar, *v. a.* (Sax. fearnan) to dread, to consider with apprehension of terrour, to be afraid of; to TERRIFY, to fright, frighten, make afraid.

Fēar, *v. n.* to live in terrour, to be afraid; to be anxious. *Dryden's Horace.*

Fēar'fūl, *a.* timorous, timid, easily made afraid, afraid; *with of*;—awful, to be revered (*Exodus*); TERRIBLE, dreadful, frightful, impressing fear. *Hooker.*

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Fēar'fūl-ly, *ad.* timorously, terribly.
Fēar'fūl-nēss, *s.* (fearful) timoroufness, habitual timidity, cowardice, state of being afraid, awe, terrour, dread. *Hooker.*
Fēar'lēss, *a.* free from fear, intrepid, courageous, **BOLD**; *with of.*
Fēar'lēss-ly, *ad.* boldly, intrepidly.
Fēar'lēss-nēss, *s.* (fearless) exemption from fear, intrepidity, courage, **BOLDNESS**.
Fēa-sī-bīlī-ty, *s.* (feasible) practicability, feasibility, a thing practicable.
Fēa-sī-ble, *a.* (Fr. faisible) **PRACTICABLE**.
Fēa-sī-bly, *ad.* practicably.
FEAST, **Fēast**, *s.* (Fr. fête) an entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers, an epulation, a banquet, regale, regalement; an anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion: opposed to a *fast*;—something delicious to the palate.
Fēast, *v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.
FEAST, **Fēast**, *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously, to banquet, to convive, to regale, to treat magnificently; to delight, to pamper, to gratify luxuriously. *Dryden.*
Fēast'ēr, *s.* one who fares deliciously; one who entertains magnificently.
Fēast'fūl, *a.* **FESTIVE**, joyful (*Milton*); luxurious, riotous. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Fēast'rite, *s.* (feast and rite) custom observed in entertainments.
Fēat, *s.* (Fr. fait) act, deed, action, exploit; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance; as, *feats of tumbling*.
Fēat, *a.* (*obsolete*, Fr. fait, bien fait) ready, skilful, ingenious (*Shakespeare's Cymbeline*); nice, neat. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Fēath'ēr, *s.* (Sax. fether) the plume of birds; kind, sort, nature, species, **CLASS**; an ornament, an empty title.
Fēath'ēr, *v. a.* to dress in feathers, to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn, to exalt. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
To feather one's nest, to get riches together.
Fēath'ēr-bēd, *s.* a bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.
Fēath'ēr-dri-vēr, *s.* one who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.
FEATH'ERED, **Fēath'ēr-ēd**, *a.* clothed with feathers, feathery, fledged, flecked, plummy, plumigerous, plumose, plumous; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.
Fēath'ēr-ēdge, *s.* (*with joiners*) the edge of a board made thin.
Fēath'ēr-ēdg-ēd, *a.* made thin at the edge.
Fēath'ēr-lēss, *a.* being without feathers.
Fēath'ēr-ly, *a.* resembling feathers.
Fēath'ēr-y, *a.* **FEATHERED**, fledged, plummy, clothed with feathers.
† Fēat'ly, *ad.* (*obsolete*, from feat) dexterously, neatly, nimbly. *Shakespeare.*
† Fēat'nēss, *s.* (from feat) neatness, nicety, dexterity. *Johnson.*
Fēa'ture, *s.* (old Fr. faiture) the cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.
Fēa'ture, *v. a.* to resemble in countenance, to favour. *Shakespeare.*
Fēaze, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to untwist the end of a rope and reduce it again to its first stamina; to beat, to flog, to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*
Fēb'ri-fuge, *s.* (Lat. febris and fugo) any medicine serviceable in a fever.

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Fēb'ri-fuge, *a.* having the power to cure fevers.
Fēbrīle, *a.* (Lat. febrilis) constituting a fever; caused by a fever.
Fēb'ru-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. Februarius) the name of the second month in the year.
Fē'ces, **Fē'ces**, *s.* (Lat. fæces) **DREGS**, lees, sediment, subulence; excrements.
Fēc'u-lēnce, **Fēc'u-lēn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. fæculentia) **MUDDINESS**, quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, **DREGS**.
Fēc'u-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. feculentus) **DREGGY**, foul, **MUDDY**; excrementitious.
Fe-cūnd', *a.* (Lat. fecundus) **FRUITFUL**, prolific, procreant, **GENERATIVE**.
Fe-cūn'date, *v. a.* to make fruitful, to make prolific. *Asb.*
Fe-cūn-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. fæcundo) the act of making fruitful or prolific, impregnation, gravidity, **PREGNANCY**. *Brown.*
† Fe-cūn'dī-fy, *v. a.* (fecund) to make fruitful, to make prolific. *Johnson.*
Fe-cūn'dī-ty, *s.* (Fr. fécondité) **FRUITFULNESS**, quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance; power of producing or bringing forth.
Fēd, *pret. & part. pass.* of to feed.
† Fēd'a-ry, *s.* (Lat. fœdus) a confederate, a partner, a dependant. *Shakespeare.*
Fēd'ēr-āl, *a.* (Lat. fœdus a covenant) relating to a league or contract.
Fēd'ēr-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. fœdus) a confederate, a federary, an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*
Fēd'ēr-ate, *a.* (Lat. fœderatus) leagued, joined in confederacy.
Fēe, *s.* (Sax. feoh) reward, gratification, recompense, **COMPENSATION**; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
FEE, **Fēe**, *s.* (*in law*) all lands and tenements held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord, a feod, feu, feudal, fief.
Fēe, *v. a.* to pay, reward, **COMPENSATE**; to bribe, hire, purchase (*Shak.*); to keep in hire.
Fē'ble, *a.* (Fr. foible) **WEAK**, debilitated; **SICKLY**, infirm; weak in body or mind.
Fē'ble-mīnd-ēd, *a.* weak of mind, defective in resolution or constancy. *1 Thessalonians.*
Fē'ble-nēss, *s.* (feeble) **WEAKNESS**, imbecility, infirmity, want of strength, **SICKLINESS**.
Fē'ibly, *ad.* weakly, without strength.
Fēed, *v. a.* (Sax. feden) to supply with food; to supply, to furnish (*Addison*); to graze, to consume by cattle (*Mortimer*); to nourish, to cherish (*Prior*); to keep in hope or expectation (*Knolles*); to delight, to entertain, to keep from satiety (*Bacon*); **†** to make f. *A provincial use.*
Fēed, *v. n.* to take food, to fare, to eat; to prey, to live by eating (*Shak.*); to pasture, to place cattle to feed (*Exodus*); **†** to grow fat or plump. *A provincial use.*
Fēed, *s.* **FOOD**, that which is eaten; food for cattle (*Mortimer's Husbandry*); pasture (*Shak.*); meal, act of eating. *Milton.*
Fēed'ēr, *s.* one who gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one who eats (*Shak.*); one who eats in a certain mode: as, a *nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*. *Dryden.*
Fēe'farm, *s.* tenure by which lands are held of a superiour lord.
Fēel, *v. n.* (Sax. felan) to have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling (*See Feeler*); to have a quick sensibility of
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good or evil, of right or wrong; to appear to the touch.

Fēl, *v. a.* to perceive by the touch, to handle; to try, to sound (*Shak.*); to have perception of; to have sense of external pain or pleasure; to be affected by, to perceive mentally (*Shak.*); to know, to be acquainted with.

Fēl, *s.* the sense of feeling, feeling, the sense of touch, the touch.

Fēl'ēr, *s.* one who feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.

Fēl'ing, *s.* (feel) the sense of touch; the feel, the touch; the power of action on sensibility; perception, sensibility.

Fēl'ing, *a. p. a.* expressive of great sensibility; † sensibly felt. *Shakespeare.*

Fēl'ing-ly, *ad.* with expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

Fēet, *s.* the plural of **FOOT**. *Pope.*

Fēetl'ess, *a.* being without feet.

Fēign, *v. a.* (Fr. feindre) to invent, to image by an act of the mind (*Milton*); to make a show of, to pretend, to simulate, to do upon some false pretence; † to dissemble, to conceal.

Fēign, *v. n.* to relate falsely, to image from the invention, to tell fabulously.

Fēign'ed-ly, *ad.* in fiction, not truly.

Fēign'ēr, *s.* inventor, contriver of a fiction.

Fēint, *p. a.* counterfeit, seeming.

Fēint, *s.* a false appearance, a counterfeit, an offer of something not intended to be (*Speaker*); a mock assault, an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck.

Fē-līc'i-tate, *v. a.* (Fr. feliciter) to make happy; to congratulate, to compliment.

Fē-līc'i-tā-tion, *s.* (French) CONGRATULATION.

† **Fē-līc'i-tōūs**, *a.* (Lat. felix) happy. *Johnson.*

† **Fē-līc'i-tōūs-ly**, *ad.* happily. *Johnson.*

Fē-līc'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. felicitas) happiness, prosperity, good-fortune, bliss, blissfulness, BLESSEDNESS.

Fēline, *a.* (Lat. felinus) like a cat, pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

Fēll, *a.* (Sax. felle) CRUEL, inhuman, barbarous; SAVAGE, ravenous, bloody.

Fēll, *s.* (Sax. felle) the skin, the HIDE. *Shak.*

Fēll, *v. a.* (Germ. fellen) to knock down, bring to the ground; to hew down, cut down.

Fēll, *pret.* of the verb to fall.

Fēll'ēr, *s.* one who hews or cuts down.

† **Fēl-līf'lu-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. fel gall, and fluo to flow) flowing with gall. *Johnson.*

Fēll'mōn-gēr, *s.* (fell bide) a dealer in hides.

Fēll'n'ess, *s.* (fell cruel) cruelty, SAVAGENESS, fury, rage. *Fairy Queen.*

Fēll' & Fēll'y, *s.* (Danish felge) the circumference, or outer part of a wheel.

Fēll'ow, *s.* (perhaps from follow) a COMPANION, one with whom we consort; an associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; equal, peer; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; one like or equal to another; as, this knave has not his fellow; —a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt; a word of contempt, the foolish mortal, the mean wretch, the sorry rascal (*Shak.*); sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt (*Hayward*); a member of a college who shares its revenues, or a member of any incorporated society. *Bacon.*

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Fēll'ow, *v. a.* to suit with, to pair with, to match. *Shakespeare.*

Fēll'ow-cōm'mōn-ēr, *s.* one who has the same right of common (*Locke*); a commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

Fēll'ow-crēa'ture, *s.* one who has the same creator. *Watts' Logic, Introduction.*

Fēll'ow-fēl'ing, *s.* SYMPATHY; combination, joint interest; commonly in an ill sense.

Fēll'ow-hēir, *s.* a coheir, a joint-heir, a partner of the same inheritance.

Fēll'ow-hēlp'ēr, *s.* coadjutor, assistant, one who concurs in the same business.

Fēll'ow-lā'bour-ēr, *s.* one who labours in the same design.

Fēll'ow-like, **Fēll'o-ly**, *a.* like a companion, on equal terms, companionable.

Fēll'ow-sēr'vānt, *s.* one who has the same master, or mistress.

Fēll'ow-shīp, *s.* companionship, consort, SOCIETY; association, combination, CONFEDERACY (*Shak.*); equality, equalness; PARTNERSHIP, joint-interest; company, state of being together (*Shak.*); frequency of intercourse, social pleasure (*Bacon*); fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; *with good prefixed*; —an establishment in the college, with share in its revenue; a rule in arithmetic.

Fēll'ow-sōld'iēr, *s.* one who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Fēll'ow-stū'dēt, *s.* one who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

Fēll'ow-sūb'jēct, *s.* one who lives under the same government.

Fēll'ow-sūff'ēr-ēr, *s.* one who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

Fēll'y, *ad.* (fell) cruelly, inhumanly, barbarously, savagely.

Fēlo de se, *s.* (*in law*) he who commits felony by murdering himself.

Fēl'ōn, *s.* (French) one who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a paronychia.

Fēl'ōn, *a.* CRUEL, inhuman, traiterous. *Pope.*

Fē-l'ōn'i-ōūs, *a.* wicked, villainous, ABANDONED; perfidious, malignant, destructive.

Fē-l'ōn'i-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a felonious way.

Fēl'o-ny, *s.* (Fr. felonie) a crime denounced capital by the law, an enormous crime.

Fēlt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to feel.

Fēlt, *s.* (Sax.) cloth made of wool united without weaving; a HIDE or skin.

Fēlt, *v. a.* to unite without weaving.

Fēlt're, *v. n.* (felt, *pron.* fēlt'ēr) to clot together like felt; to CONCRETE.

Fē-lūc'ca, *s.* (*in ship building*) a small open boat with six oars.

Fē'male, *s.* (Fr. femelle) a she, one of the sex which brings young; not male.

Fē'male, *a.* not male, not masculine, belonging to a she.

Female rhymes, double rhymes so called, because, in French, from which the word is taken, they end in *e* feminine, weak, or indistinctly sounded; as,

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found
habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian

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in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems.

Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.

Feme covert, *s.* (Fr. femme, *pron.* *fām) a married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron.

* Feme sole, *s.* (French) a single woman, an unmarried woman.

Fēm-i-nāl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. femina) female nature, the state of being female. *Brown.*

Fēm'i-nine, *a.* (Lat. femininus) of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate (*Milton*); effeminate, emasculated, wanting manliness. *Raleigh's History.*

Fēm'i-nine, *s.* a she, one of the sex that brings young, a female. *Milton.*

Fēm'o-rāl, *a.* (Lat. femoralis) belonging to the thigh. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Fēn, *s.* (Sax. fenne) a bog, a marsh, a moor, low flat and moist ground.

Fēn'bēr-ry, *s.* a kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

Fēnce, *s.* (defence) guard, security, outwork, defence; the act of enclosing; enclosure, mound, hedge, sepiment; fortified boundary; the art of fencing, defence (*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*); skill in defence. *Shak.*

Fēnce, *v. a.* to ENCLOSE, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard, to FORTIFY.

Fēnce, *v. n.* to practise the art of manual defence, to practise the use of weapons; to guard against, to act on the defensive (*Locke*); to fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving. *Shakespeare.*

Fēnceless, *a.* without enclosure, open.

Fēn'cēr, *s.* (fence) one who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or the science of defence.

Fēn'cī-ble, *a.* (fence) capable of defence. *Addison.*

Fēn'cīng, *s.* (fence) the art of manual defence, or the use of weapons.

Fēn'cīng-māst-ēr, *s.* one who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

Fēn'cīng-schōol, *s.* a place in which the use of weapons is taught

Fēnd, *v. a.* to keep off, to shut out. *Dryden.*

Fēnd, *v. n.* to dispute, to shift off a charge. *Locke.*

Fēnd'ēr, *s.* a plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder the coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

Fēn-e-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. feneratio) USURY; the practice of gaining money by lending. *Brown.*

Fēn'nēl, *s.* (Lat. feniculum) a plant.

Fēn'ny, *a.* (fen) BOGGY, marshy, moorish; inhabiting the marsh. *Shakespeare.*

Fēn'sūck-ēd, *a.* sucked out of marshes. *Sh's K. Lear.*

Fēn'u-greek, *s.* (Lat. fanum Græcum) a plant.

Fēod, *s.* (a law term) FEE, tenure. *Johnson.*

Fēodlāl, *a.* (French) feudal, held from another.

Fēod'a-ry, *s.* (low Lat. feodum) a feudatory, one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hanmer.*

Fēof, Fēoff, *v. a.* (a law term, from low Lat. feoffare) to put in possession, to invest with right.

Fēof-fēe, *s.* (Lat. feoffatus) one put in possession, he to whom the feoffment is made.

Fēoff'ēr, *s.* (low Lat. feoffator) one who puts another in possession of any estate.

Fēoff'mēt, *s.* (Lat. feoffamentum) the act of granting possession, possession.

† Fer-rāc'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. feracitas) FRUITFULNESS, fertility. *Johnson.*

FER

† Fērāl, *a.* (Lat. feralis *deadly*) funereal, mournful; deadly, mortal. *Johnson.*

Fēr-i-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. feriatio) the act of keeping holiday, cessation from work. *Brown.*

Fēr'ine, *a.* (Lat. ferinus) wild, SAVAGE.

Fe-rīn'nēss, *s.* wildness, SAVAGENESS.

Fēr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. feritas) wildness, CRUELTY, barbarity, SAVAGENESS. *Woodward.*

Fēr-mēt', *v. a.* (Lat. feremento) to cause an intestine motion, to exalt, rarify, or subtilize by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*

FERMENT', Fēr-mēt', *v. n.* to have the parts put into intestine motion, to fret, to froth, to mantle, to flower, to be in a state of fermentation.

Fēr'mēt, *s.* (Lat. fermentum) that which causes intestine motion; FERMENTATION, intestine motion; TUMULT. *Rogers.*

Fēr-mēt'a-ble, *a.* capable of being put into a state of fermentation.

FERMENTATION, Fēr-mēn-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. fermentatio) a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when *leaven* or *yeast* rarifies and ferments *bread* or *wort*;—intestine motion, heat, fret, frothing, ferment. *This motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.*

Fēr-mēt'a-tive, *a.* (ferment) causing, or having power to cause fermentation.

Fēr'n, *s.* (Sax. fearn) a plant.

Fēr'n'y, *a.* overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*

Fe-rō'cious, *a.* (Lat. ferox) SAVAGE, fierce, cruel; ravenous, rapacious. *Brown.*

Fe-rō'c'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. ferocitas) SAVAGENESS, fierceness, ferineness, wildness.

Fēr're-ō's, *a.* (Lat. ferreus) IRONY, partaking of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Fēr'ret, *s.* (Dutch) a kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits; in commerce, a kind of narrow tape.

Fēr'ret, *v. a.* to drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

Fēr'ret-ēr, *s.* one who hunts another in his privacies.

Fēr'ri-age, *s.* (ferry) the fare paid at a ferry.

Fēr-rū'gīn-ō's, *a.* (Fr. ferrugineux) partaking of the particles and qualities of iron, ferreous, IRONY. *Ray.*

Fēr'rule, *s.* (Lat. ferrum *iron*) an iron ring put round a thing to keep it from cracking.

Fēr'ry, *v. a.* (Sax. faran *to pass*) to carry over in a boat. *Fairy Queen.*

Fēr'ry, *v. n.* to pass over water in a vessel of carriage. *Milton.*

Fēr'ry, *s.* the passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Fēr'ry-bōat, *s.* a vessel of carriage, a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

Fēr'ry-mān, *s.* one who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

Fēr'tile, *a.* (French) FRUITFUL, abundant, plentiful: *with of, and in.*

Fēr'tile-nēss, *s.* FRUITFULNESS, fecundity.

† Fēr'til'i-tate, *v. a.* to FERTILIZE, to fecundate, to make fruitful or productive. *Brown.*

Fēr'til'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. fertilité) FRUITFULNESS.

F E T

FERTILIZE, *Fér'til-ize*, *v. a.* (Fr. fertiliser) to fecundate, to fructify, to make fruitful, to make productive, to make plenteous; to enrich, fatten, manure, hearten, improve, meliorate, ameliorate the land.

Fér'tile-ly, *ad.* fruitfully, plenteously, plentifully, abundantly.

Fér'ven-cy, *s.* (Lat. fervens) **ARDOUR**, heat of mind, **EAGERNESS** (*Shak.*); pious ardour, flame of devotion, zeal. *Hooker.*

Fér'vent, *a.* (Lat. fervens) **HOT**, boiling (*Spenser*); hot in temper, vehement, **VIOLENT** (*Hooker*); ardent in piety, warm in zeal, flaming with devotion. *Ad.*

Fér'vent-ly, *ad.* eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour, with holy zeal.

Fér'vid, *a.* (Lat. fervidus) **HOT**, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, **FERVENT**.

Fér'vid'i-ty, *s.* **HEAT**; † zeal, fervour, passion, ardour. *Johnson.*

Fér'vid-néss, *s.* **ARDOUR** of mind, zeal, passion, fervour, warmth of devotion.

Fér'u-la, *s.* (Lat.) an instrument of correction for boys at school.

Fér'ule, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferula.

Fér'voir, *s.* (Lat. fervor, Fr. ferveur) **HEAT**, warmth (*Brown*); heat of mind, zeal, fervency, **ARDOUR** of piety. *Addison.*

Fés'cur, *s.* (Dutch veele) a wire or pointer to shew children the letters.

Féstäl, *a.* (Lat. festum a feast) belonging to a feast, joyous, **FESTIVE**. *Asb.*

Féstér, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to **CANKER**, to rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

† *Fésti-nate*, *a.* (L. festinus) hasty, hurried. *Sh.*

† *Fésti-nate-ly*, *ad.* hastily, speedily. *Shakespeare.*

† *Fésti-nät-ion*, *s.* (Lat. festinatio) haste, hurry. *Johnson.*

Fésti-väl, *a.* (Lat. festivus) pertaining to feasts, joyous, **FESTIVE**.

Fésti-väl, *s.* time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy, festivity, a public rejoicing.

FESTIVE, *Fés'tive*, *a.* (Lat. festivus) pertaining to feasts, festal, festival, epulary, feastful, gay, merry, joyous, convival, convivial, social, befitting a feast.

Fés-tiv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. festivitas) festival, time of feast, time of rejoicing (*Brown*); gaiety, **MERRIMENT**, joyfulness, conviviality, temper or behaviour befitting a feast. *Taylor.*

Féstön', *s.* (Fr. feston) an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

Fés-tu-cine, *a.* (Lat. festuca) straw colour between green and yellow. *Brown.*

Fés-tü'cous, *a.* (Lat. festuca) made or formed of straw. *Brown.*

† *Fét*, *v. a.* (obsolete) to fetch. *Jeremiah.*

Fetch, *v. a.* (Sax. fetan) to go and bring; to derive, to draw (*Shak.*); to strike at a distance (*Bacon*); to bring to any state by some powerful operation (*Bacon*); to draw within any confinement or prohibition (*Sanderson*); to produce by some kind of force (*Milton on Education*); to perform: it is applied to motion or cause (*Shakespeare's Cymbeline*);—to perform with suddenness or violence (*Shak.*); to reach, to arrive at, to come to (*Chapman*); to obtain as its price. *Locke.*

F E W

Fétch, *v. n.* to move with a quick return. *Sh.*

Fétch, *s.* a stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another done, a trick, an artifice, a **SHIFT**.

Fétch'ér, *s.* one who fetches any thing.

FETID, *Fét'id*, *a.* (Lat. foetidus) stinking, rancid, rank, unfavoury, rotten, addle, having a strong and offensive smell.

FETIDNESS, *Fét'id-néss*, *s.* unfavouriness, rancidness, rancidity, the quality of stinking.

Fét'löck, *s.* (feet and lock) a tuft of hair that grows behind the paster joint of most horses.

Fét'ör, *s.* (Lat. foetor) a stink, a stench, a strong and offensive smell.

FETTER, *Fét'tér*, *s.* (*used commonly in the plural from feet*) chains for the feet, gyves, irons, bolts, shackles, chains by which walking is hindered; pinions, manacles, handcuffs.

FETTER, *Fét'tér*, *v. n.* to bind, to chain, to enchain, to iron, to tie, to shackle, to hold in chains, to fasten with chains, to pinion, mancipate, manacle, immanacle, handcuff. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints. *Sidney.*

Fét'tle, *v. n.* (*a cant word from feel*) to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Fét'tus, *Fœ'tus*, *s.* (Lat. foetus) any animal in the womb perfectly formed, any thing unborn. *Boyle.*

Féü, *s.* (French) a **FEU**, the tenure by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

Féüd, *s.* (Sax. feahd enmity) quarrel, **CONTENTION**, opposition, war. *Addison.*

Féü'däl, *a.* (*low Lat. feudalis*) feudal, pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

Féü'däl, *s.* a **FEU**, a feu, a dependance, something held by tenure.

Féü-da-to-ry, *s.* (feudal) a feodary, one who holds, not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

Févér, *s.* (Fr. fièvre) a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continued, sometimes intermittent.

Févér, *v. a.* to put in a fever.

Févér-ët, *s.* a slight fever, febricula.

Févér-few, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.

Févér-ish, *a.* (fever) fevery, diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold (*Dryden*); hot, burning. *Dryden.*

Févér-ish-néss, *s.* a slight disorder of the feverish kind.

Févér-öüs, *a.* (Fr. fiévreuse) troubled with a fever or ague (*Shak.*); having the nature of a fever (*Milton*); having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

Févér-y, *a.* (fever) feverish, diseased with a fever. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Feuill'age, *s.* (French, *pron. felyage*) a bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas to Pope.*

Feuille'morte, *s.* (French, *pron. fely'mörte*) the colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *flemot*, or *philomot*.

Féütér-ér, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel. *Johnson.*

Few, *a.* (Sax. feo, feowa) not many, not in a great number; sometimes elliptically, not many words. *Pope.*

F I E

Few'nēss, *s.* paucity, smallness of number (*Dryd.*); paucity of words, brevity, conciseness. *Shak.*
Fēy, *v. a.* (Dutch *veghen*) to cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tuffer.*
Fib, *a cant word among children* a lie, a FALSEHOOD. *Pope.*
Fib, *v. n.* to tell lies, to speak falsely. *Arbutnot.*
Fib'bér, *s.* teller of fibs or falsehoods.
FIBRE, *s.* (in anatomy) Fr. *fibre*, *pron.* *fī'bér* a small thread or string, a fibril, a filament, the first constituent part of bodies.
Fibril, *s.* (Fr. *fibrile*) a small FIBRE or string.
Fibreus, *a.* composed of fibres or stamina, filaceous, filamentous.
Fib'u-la, *s.* (in anatomy, Lat.) the outer and lesser bone of the leg.
Fickle, *a.* (Sax. *ficol*) CHANGEABLE, inconstant, irresolute, wavering, unsteady, mutable, without steady adherence; not fixed, subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*
Fickle'nēss, *s.* CHANGEABLENESS, inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.
Fickly, *ad.* without certainty or stability.
Fico *s.* (Italian) an act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you*. *Carew.*
Fictile, *a.* (Lat. *fictilis*) moulded into form, manufactured by the potter.
Fiction, *s.* (Lat. *fictio*) the act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented, a FABLE; a lie, a FALSEHOOD.
Fictious, *a.* (Lat. *fictus*) FICTITIOUS. *Prior.*
Fic-titious, *a.* (Lat. *fictitius*) COUNTERFEIT, false, not genuine; feigned, imaginary (*Pope*); not real, not true, FIGURATIVE, allegorical, made by *prosopopeia*. *Addison.*
Fic-titious-ly, *ad.* counterfeitedly, falsely.
Fid, *s.* (Ital. *fitta*) a pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*
Fiddle, *s.* (Sax. *fidele*) a VIOLIN. *Hudibras.*
Fiddle, *v. n.* to play upon a fiddle; to TRIFLE, to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow who plays upon a fiddle.
Fiddle-fad-dle, *s.* (a cant word) trifles.
Fiddle-fad-dle, *a.* trifling, giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.
Fiddler, *s.* (fiddle) a musician, one who plays upon the fiddle.
Fiddle-stick, *s.* the bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*
Fiddle string, *s.* the string of a fiddle, that which makes the noise.
Fidēlī-ty, **Fidēlī-ty**, *s.* (Lat. *fideltas*) HONESTY, veracity (*Hooker*); faithful adherence, LOYALTY. *Clarke.*
Fidg'et, *v. n.* (a cant word) to move by fits and starts, to be in agitation.
Fidg'et-y, *a.* restless, unsettled, unquiet, moving from place to place.
Fidū'cial, *a.* (Lat. *fiducia confidence*) confident, fiduciary, undoubting, steady.
Fidū'cia-ry, *s.* (Lat. *fiduciarus*) one who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*
Fidū'cia-ry, *a.* fiducial, confident, steady, undoubting, untouched with doubt; not to be doubted. *Howel.*
Fie, **Fy**, *intj.* an exclamation expressive of disapprobation or censure.
Fief, *s.* (French) a FEE, a manor held by some tenure of a superiour.
Field, *s.* (Sax. *feld*) ground not inhabited, not built upon; ground not enclosed (*Mortimer*); cultivated tract of ground (*Pope*); the open

F I G

country: opposed to *house* or quarters (*Shak.*); —the ground of battle (*Locke*); a battle, a campaign, the action of an army while it keeps the field (*Shak.*); —a wide expanse (*Pope*); —space, compass, extent (*Addison's Spectator*); —the ground or black space upon which figures are drawn (*Dryden*): —in heraldry, the surface of a shield.
Field'ed, *a.* being in field of battle. *Shakespeare.*
Field'bēd, *s.* a bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
Field'fāre, *s.* (Sax. *feld and faran*) a bird.
Field'mār'shāl, *s.* commander of an army in the field.
Field'mōuse, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments. *Dryden.*
Field'offi-cēr, *s.* an officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
Field'piece, *s.* small cannon used in battle, but not in sieges.
Fiend, *s.* (Sax. *fiend an enemy*) an enemy, the great enemy of mankind, the DEVIL (*Shak.*); an infernal being. *B. Jonson's Catiline.*
Fierce, *a.* (Lat. *ferox*) SAVAGE, ravenous, easily enraged (*Job*); vehement in rage, eager of mischief (*Pope*); VIOLENT, vehement, outrageous (*Genesis*); passionate, angry, furious, FRANTIC (*Shak.*); strong, FORCIBLE, violent, with celerity. *James.*
Fiercely, *ad.* violently, furiously.
Fierce'nēss, *s.* (fierce) SAVAGENESS, ferocity; eagerness for blood, fury (*Sidney*); quickness to attack, keenness in anger or resentment (*Sh.*); VIOLENCE, outrageous passion (*Dryden*); vehemence, hasty force.
Fie-rī-ly, *ad.* in a hot fiery manner.
Fie-rī-nēss, *s.* (fiery) HEAT, acrimony, hot qualities (*Boyle*); heat of temper, intellectual ardour. *Addison.*
Fie-ry, *a.* (fire) consisting of fire, hot like fire; vehement, active, ARDENT (*Shak.*); passionate, VIOLENT, outrageous, easily provoked (*Shakespeare's King Lear*); unrestrained, fierce (*Dryden*); HOT, heated by fire. *Pope.*
Fife, *s.* (Fr. *sifre*) a pipe blown to the drum, military wind music.
Fiftēn, *a.* (Sax. *fyfityne*) five and ten.
Fiftēnth, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen; containing one part in fifteen.
Fifth, *a.* (fifta) next to the fourth, the ordinal of five. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth part*; a *third*, a *third part*.
Fifthly, *ad.* in the fifth place.
Fifti-ēth, *a.* (fifty) the ordinal of fifty.
Fifty, *a.* (Sax. *fyftig*) five tens.
Fig, *s.* (Fr. *figue*) the fruit of the fig tree.
Fig, *v. a.* to insult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the finger; † to put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*
FIGHT, **Fight**, *v. n.* (Sax. *feohtan*) to contend in battle, to war, to make war, to battle, to act as a soldier, to contend in arms, to combat, to encounter, to engage, to duel, to conflict, to contend in single fight.
FIGHT, **Fight**, *v. a.* to ATTACK, to oppose hostilely, to war against, to combat against; to box, to buffet, to combat, to oppose.
FIGHT, **Fight**, *s.* battle, action, engagement, combat, contest, fray, duel, opposition between two.

FIL

Fight'er, *s.* warrior, duelist, combatant, boxer, pugilist.

Fighting, *p. a.* qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war, being the scene of war.

Fig'ment, *s.* (Lat. figmentum) an invention, a fiction, a **FABLE**; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

Fig'pëck-ër, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.

Fig'u-late, *a.* (Lat. figulus *potter's clay*) made of potter's clay.

Fig'ur-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. figuro) capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

Fig-u-ra bil'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

Fig'ur-äl, *a.* (from figure) represented by delineation. *Brown.*

Fig'ur-ate, *a.* (Lat. figuratus) of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a certain and determinate form.

Fig-u-rä'tion, *s.* (Lat. figuratus) determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIGURATIVE, **Fig'u-ra-tive**, *a.* (Fr. figuratif) representing something else, representative, typical, allegoric, allegorical, metaphorical, symbolical, parabolical, emblematical, typographical, changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning, not literal; full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations, full of changes from the original sense. *Dryden.*

Fig'u-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* not literally, by a figure, in a sense different from that which the words originally imply.

Figure, *s.* (Lat. figura) the form of any thing as terminated by the outline; **FORM**, shape, resemblance (*Shak.*); person, external form, appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand (*Dryden*); distinguished appearance, **EMINENCE**, remarkable character (*Addison's Spectator*); magnificence, **SPLENDOR** (*Larv*); a statue, an **IMAGE**, something formed in resemblance to somewhat else (*Addison*); representations in painting, persons exhibited in colours (*Dryden*); arrangement, disposition, modification (*Watts' Logic*); a character denoting a number; in *astrology*, the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses: in *rhetoric*, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense (In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.); in *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax: in *theology*, type, symbol, **EMBLEM**, representative.

FIGURE, **Fig'ure**, *v. a.* (Lat. figuro) to **FORM** into any determinate shape; to shew by a corporeal resemblance, as in *picture* or *statuaries*; to cover or adorn with figures or images (*Shak.*); to diversify, to **VARIEGATE** with adventitious forms or matter (*Shak.*); to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance, to typify, symbolize, allegorize, to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal (*Hooker, Locke*); to image in the mind (*Temple*); to prefigure, to fore signify, to foreshew (*Shak.*); to note by characters. *Dryden.*

Figure-sling-ër, *s.* (figure and sling) a pretender to astrology and prediction, a **FORTUNETELLER**.

Fil'a-ceous, *a.* (Lat. filum *a thread*) consisting of threads, composed of threads, filamentous.

FIL

Fila-cër, *s.* (Lat. filum) an officer in the common pleas who files the writs.

Fil'a-mënt, *s.* (French) a slender thread; a fibre, a fibril, a body long and slender like a thread.

Fil-a-mënt'ous, *a.* (Fr. filamenteux) that has filaments, filaceous, fibrous.

Fil'bért, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

Filch, *v. a.* (uncert. etymology) to **STEAL**, pilfer, pillage, rob, lurch, to take by theft. *It is usually spoken of petty thefts.*

Filch, **Filch'ër**, *s.* a **THIEF**, a petty robber.

File, *s.* (Fr. file) a line upon which papers are strung to keep them in order; a catalogue, *rolle series* (*Shak.*); a line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

File, *v. a.* to string upon a thread or wire.

File, *s.* (Sax. feol) a tool or instrument to rub down prominences.

File, *v. a.* to cut with a file, to smooth or polish with a file.

File'cüt-tër, *s.* one who makes files.

Fille-mört, *s.* (corrupted from Fr. feuille morte) a brown or yellow brown colour.

Fil'ër, *s.* (file) one who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

Fil'i-äl, *a.* (French) pertaining to a son; child-like, befitting a son, bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*

Fil-i-ä'tion, *s.* (French) the relation of a son to a father; correlative to *paternity*.

Fil'i-grane, **Fil'i-gree**, *s.* (with artists, from the Lat. filum *a thread*, and granum *a grain*) a piece of gold or silver work curiously done with drops or grains upon the filaments. *Asb.*

Fil'i-gree-work, *s.* curious work in gold or silver with drops or grains upon the threads or filaments of which it is composed. *Asb.*

Fil'ings, *s. plu.* (file) fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

Fill, *v. a.* (Sax. fyllan) to store till no more can be admitted; to store abundantly (*Milton*); to satisfy, to content (*Milton*); to cloy, to glut, to surfeit, to **SATIATE**. *Shakespeare.*

To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink;—to extend by something contained. *To fill up*, to make full;—to supply;—to occupy by bulk;—to engage, to busy, to employ. *Sh.*

Fill, *v. n.* to give to drink; to grow full, to glut, to **SATIATE**. *Bacon.*

To fill up, to grow full. *Woodward.*

Fill, *s.* as much as may produce complete satisfaction (*Milton*); the place between the shafts of a carriage: more properly *thill*. *Mortimer.*

Fil'ër, *s.* any thing that fills up room without use (*Dryden's Æneid, Dedication*); one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

Fillet, *s.* (F. filet) a band tied round the head or other part, a **BANDAGE**; the fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to *veal*;—meat rolled together and tied round (*Shak.*);—in *architecture*, a small moulding, an *astragal*.

Fillet, *v. a.* to bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an *astragal*. *Exodus.*

Fil'lip, *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

Fil'lip, *s.* a sudden jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Filly, *s.* (Welsh filoy) a young mare: opposed to a *colt* or young horse. *Addison.*

Film, *s.* (Sax. fylmeha) a thin pellicle or skin. *Bac.*

Film, *v. a.* to cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FIN

Film'y, *a.* composed of thin membranes or pellicles. *Dryden.*
Filtér, *v. a.* (*low Lat.* filtro) to defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads, to strain, to percolate, to PURIFY liquids.
Filtér, *s.* a twist of threads, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it; a STRAINER, a searce. *Ray.*
FILTH, Filth, *s.* (*Sax.*) dirt, sludge, mud, mire, muck, dung, soil, ordure, nastiness, excrements, FILTHINESS, any thing that soils or fouls; corruption, grossness, POLLUTION. *Til.*
Filth'i-ly, *ad.* nastily, foully; grossly.
FILTHINESS, Filth'i-nèss, *s.* (filthy) nastiness, foulness, dirtiness, sluttishness, muddiness, muriness, muckiness; corruption, grossness, POLLUTION. *South.*
FILTHY, Filth'y, *a.* (filth) dirty, foul, muddy, splashy, sloughy, mucky, miry, limous, nasty, sluttish, squalid; gross, impure, unclean, POLLUTED. *Dryden.*
Filtrate, *v. a.* (*Fr.* filtrer) to percolate, strain, filter, PURIFY by filtration.
Fil-trà-tion, *s.* (*French*) the act of straining a liquor through paper, percolation, defecation, PURIFICATION.
Fin, *s.* (*Saxon*) the wing of a fish, the limb by which he balances his body, and moves it in the water.
Fin'a-ble, *a.* (fine) that admits a fine, liable to a fine; that deserves a fine.
Fin'al, *a.* (*French*) ultimate, LAST; decisive, CONCLUSIVE; mortal, destructive (*Fairy Queen*); respecting the end or motive. *Hooker.*
Fi-nà-le, *s.* (*in music books*) the close, the end.
Fin'al-ly, *ad.* ultimately, lastly; in conclusion; completely, without recovery.
Fi-nàncé, *s.* (*French*) revenue, income, profit. *It is seldom used in the singular.*
Fi-nàn'ces, *s. pl.* the public revenues.
Fi-nàn'cial, *a.* relative to finance. *Mason.*
Fi-nàn'ci-ér, *s.* (*French*) one who collects or farms the public revenue; one who understands the public revenue.
Finch, (*Sax.* fine) a small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.
Find, *v. a.* (*Sax.* findan) to obtain by searching or seeking, to obtain something lost; to obtain something desired (*Milton*); to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience (*Corvley*); to come to, to attain (*Milton*); to discover what is hidden (*Corvley*); to discover by study, or attention (*Dryden*); to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident (*Corvley*); to gain by any mental endeavour (*Milton*); to remark, to observe, to perceive (*Milton*); to detect, to deprehend, to catch (*Locke*); to reach, to attain (*Job*); to meet (*Corvley*); to settle, to fix any thing in one's own opinion (*Corvley*); to determine by judicial verdict (*Bacon*); to supply, to furnish; as, he finds me in money and victuals; *in law*, to approve; as, to find a bill.
To find himself, to be, to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; as, how do you find yourself? *L'Estrange.* *To find out*, to unriddle, to solve;—to discover something hidden;—to obtain the knowledge of;—to invent, to excogitate.
The particle *out* is added often without any

FIN

other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.
Find'er, *s.* one who meets or falls upon any thing (*Shak.*); one who picks up any thing lost.
Find'fàult, *s.* a censurer, a caviler.
Fine, *a.* (*Fr.* fin, fine) not coarse; refined, pure, free from dross (*Ezra*); subtil, thin, spirituous, tenuous; as, the fine spirits evaporate;—refined, subtilly excogitated (*Bacon*); keen, thin, smoothly sharp (*Bacon*); clear, pellucid, TRANSPARENT; as, the wine is fine;—NICE, exquisite, delicate (*Davies*); artful, DEXTEROUS (*Bacon*); sly, subtle, knavish, FRAUDULENT (*Hubberd's Tale*); ELEGANT, beautiful in thought or language (*Dryden*); beautiful with dignity (applied to persons); accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, SPLENDID (*Pope*); ironically, something that will serve the purpose, something worth contemptuous notice. *Shakespeare.*
FINE, Fine, *s.* (*Cimbric* fin) a mulct, a pecuniary punishment, penalty, amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, money paid for any exemption or liberty.
Fine, *s.* (*Lat.* finis) the end, conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially.
In fine, to conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.
Fine, *v. a.* (*from the adjective*) to refine, to PURIFY; to make less coarse; to make transparent.
Fine, *v. a.* (*from the substantive*) to mulct, to amerce, to punish with a pecuniary penalty.
Fine, *v. n.* to pay a fine.
Fine'dràw, *v. a.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety as not to be perceived.
Fine'dràw-ér, *s.* one whose business is to sew up rents in cloth.
Fine'fin-gér-éd, *a.* nice, artful, excellent, complete, consummate, exquisite. *Spenser.*
Finely, *ad.* beautifully, elegantly, more than justly; keenly, sharply, with a thin edge or point; not coarsely; not meanly; gaily; in small parts, subtilly, not grossly: ironically, wretchedly, in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.
Fine'nèss, *s.* (fine) elegance, beauty, delicacy (*Prior*); show, splendour, gaiety of appearance; subtilty, artfulness, ingenuity (*Shak.*); purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.
Fin'ér, *s.* (fine) who purifies metals, a refiner.
FINERY, Fin'ér-y, *s.* show, gallantry, splendour of appearance, gairishness, gaudiness, showiness, ornateness, gorgeousness, clinquant, tinsel, gaudery, false glitter, gaiety of colours.
Fine'spo-ken, *a.* affectedly polite. *Mason.*
Fi-nèssé, *s.* (*French*) artifice, stratagem, craft, CUNNING. *Hayward.*
Fin'fòt-éd, *a.* palmipede, WEBFOOTED.
Fin'gér, *s.* (*Saxon*) the flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension, the breadth of a finger; the hand, the instrument of work, manufacture, art. *Waller.*
Fin'gér, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to toy with (*Sh.*); to touch unseasonably or thievishly (*South's Sermons*); to touch an instrument of music (*Shak.*); to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*
†Fin'gle-fàn-gle, *s.* (*a burlesque word*) a trifle. *Hud.*
Fin'i-cál, *a.* (fine) nice, foppish, beautiful, proud, vain of dress; pretending to superfluous elegance.

FIR

Fir'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* foppishly.
Fir'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (finical) superfluous nicety; showy folly, FOPPERY.
Fir'ish, *v. a.* (Fr. finir) to bring to the end proposed, to COMPLETE, to make perfect, to perfect; to polish to the excellency intended (*Blackmore*); to end, to put an end to.
Fir'ish-ēr, *s.* performer, accomplisher; one who puts an end, ender; one who perfects or completes. *Hebrews.*
Finite, *a.* (Lat. finitus) limited, bounded, circumscribed, terminated.
Finite-lēss, *a.* unlimited, boundless, INFINITE.
Finite-ly, *ad.* within certain limits, to a certain degree.
Finite-nēss, *s.* limitation, restriction, confinement within certain boundaries.
†Fin'i-tude, *s.* (finite) FINITENESS. *Cheyne.*
Fin'lēss, *a.* wanting fins, void of fins.
Fin'like, *a.* formed in imitation of fins.
Fin'nēd, *a.* (fin) having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*
Fin'ny, *a.* (fin) furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.
Fin'to-ēd, *a.* palmipede, WEBFOOTED.
Fip'ple, *s.* (Lat. fibula) a stopper, stopple. *Bacon.*
Fir, *s.* (Dan. fyr) the tree of which deal boards are made.
Fire, *s.* (Sax. fyr) the igneous element; any thing burning, a BURNING, a conflagration of houses, towns or countries; flame, light, lustre (*Shak.*); torture by burning (*Prior*); the punishment of the damned (*Isaiah*); any thing provoking, any thing that inflames the passions (*Shak.*); ardour of temper, violence of passion (*Atterbury*); liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, intellectual activity, force of expression, spirit of sentiment (*Coruley, Pope*); the passion of love. *Dryden.*
To set on fire, to kindle, to inflame.
FIRE, **Fire**, *v. a.* to set fire to, to set on fire, to kindle, to enkindle, to light, to inflame, to ignite, to make flame; to inflame the passions, to animate (*Dryden*); to drive by fire. *Shak.*
Fire, *v. n.* to take fire, to be kindled; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge any fire-arms. *Smith.*
Fire'arms, *s.* arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.
Fire'bāll, *s.* grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
Fire'brānd, *s.* a piece of wood kindled; an INCENDIARY, a breedbate.
Fire'brūsh, *s.* a brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.
Fir'drake, *s.* a fiery serpent; the *brester*. *Johns.*
Fire'lock, *s.* a soldier's gun, a musket.
Fire'mān, *s.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses; a man of violent passion. *Tat.*
Fire'new, *a.* new as from the forge, new as from the melting house. *Shakespeare.*
Fire'of-fice, *s.* the office of insurance for damages or loss by fire.
Fire'pān, *s.* a pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire: *in a gun*, the receptacle for the priming powder.
Fir'ēr, *s.* (fire) an INCENDIARY. *Carver.*
Fire'ship, *s.* a ship filled with combustibles to fire the enemy's vessels.
Fir'lhōv-el, *s.* the utensil with which hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.
Fire'side, *s.* the hearth, the chimney (*Bacon*): *metaphorically*, one's family.

FIS

Fire'stōne, *s.* the freestone or pyrites.
Fire'wood, *s.* wood to burn, FUEL.
Fire'wērks, *s.* shows of fire, pyrotechnical performances.
Fir'ing, *s.* (fire) FUEL, coals, firewood.
Firk, *v. a.* (Lat. ferio *to chastise*) to whip, beat, correct, chastise. *Hudibras.*
Fir'kin, *s.* (Sax. feower *four*, and kin *a diminutive*) a vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.
FIRM, **Firm**, *a.* (Lat. firmus) strong, stable, stanch, fixed, not easily pierced or shaken; dense, close, compact, solid, hard: opposed to *soft*;—CONSTANT, stanch, steady, resolute, perceptive, fixed, unshaken;—not giving way, fluid. *Raleigh.*
Firm, *v. a.* to settle, fix, confirm, ESTABLISH (*Dryden*); to fix without wandering. *F. Queen.*
Firm, *s.* (*in commerce*) the name or names under which any house of trade is established.
Fir'ma-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. firmamentum) the sky, the heavens.
Fir-ma-mēnt'āl, *a.* CELESTIAL, of the upper regions. *Dryden.*
Firm'ly, *ad.* (firm) strongly, impenetrably, immoveably, steadily, constantly.
FIRM'NESS, **Firm'nēss**, *s.* hardness, durity, solidity, compactness, compactedness, closeness, density, impurity, impurity; durability, durableness, stability, stableness, fastness, fixation, fixedness, substantialness, strength, fixure, stable state; certainty, soundness (*South*); steadiness, CONSTANCY, resolution. *Milton.*
First, *a.* (Saxon) the ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other, primary, prime, primordial, primitive, pristine, original, originary, belonging to the first copy; earliest in time: opposed to *last*;—foremost in place, premier, chief; highest in dignity; great, excellent. *Shakespeare.*
First, *ad.* before any thing else; earliest; before any other consideration. It has often *at* before it, and means—at the beginning.
First or last, at one time or other. *Dryden.*
First'be-gōt, **First'be-gōt'ten**, *s.* the eldest of children. *Milton.*
First'bōrn, *a.* eldest, the first by the order of nativity. *Milton.*
First frūts, *s.* what the season earliest produces or matures of any kind (*Milton*); the first profits of any thing (*Bacon*); the earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*
First'ling, *a.* (first) that is first produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*
First'ling, *s.* the first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done. *Shakespeare.*
Fisc, **Fis'cāl**, *s.* (Lat. fiscus *a treasury*) the TREASURY, exchequer, revenue of a state.
Fis'cāl, *a.* belonging to the treasury, exchequer, or revenue of a state.
Fish, *s.* (Sax. fisc) an animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of fishes. *Shakespeare.*
Fish, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shak.*
Fish, *v. a.* to search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.
Fish'ēr, *s.* one who fishes, one employed in catching fish.
Fish'ēr-bōat, **Fish'ing-bōat**, *s.* a boat employed in catching fish.
Fish'ēr-mān, *s.* one whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

Fish'er-tōwn, *s.* a town upon the sea-coast inhabited chiefly by fishermen.
Fish'er-y, *s.* (fisher) the business of catching fish; the place or water where fish frequent and are caught.
Fish'fūl, *a.* stored, or abounding with fish.
Fish'hōok, *s.* a hook to catch fishes.
Fish'i-fy, *v. a.* (a cant word) to turn to fish. *Sb.*
Fish'ing, *s.* commodity or convenience of taking fish; the act of fishing.
Fish'kēt'tle, *s.* a caldron to boil fish in.
Fish'mēal, *s.* a meal or diet on fish, abstemious diet. *Sharp.*
Fish'mōn-gēr, *s.* a dealer in fish.
Fish'pōnd, *s.* a small pool for fish.
Fish'wōm-an, *s.* a woman who sells fish.
Fish-y, *a.* (fish) consisting of fish; inhabited by fish (*Pope*); having the qualities or form of a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Fis'sile, *a.* (Lat. fissilis) having the grain in a certain direction so as to be cleft.
Fis-sil'i-ty, *s.* the quality of admitting to be split or cloven.
Fis'sure, *s.* (Lat. fissura, *pron.* *fish/shure) a CLEFT, a narrow chasm.
***Fis'sure**, *v. a.* to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*
Fist, *s.* (Saxon) the hand clinched with the fingers doubled down. *Sidney.*
Fist, *v. a.* to strike, or gripe with the fist.
Fist'i-cūss, *s.* (fist and cuff) BOXING, pugilism, fighting with the fist, blows given with the fist.
Fis'tu-la, *s.* (Lat.) a sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.
Fis'tu-lār, *a.* hollow like a pipe, tubular, tubulous, tubulated.
Fis'tu-lōūs, *a.* having the nature of a fistula, callous or sinuous like a fistula.
Fit, *s.* (*supposed from fight*) a paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission, interval; any violent affection of mind or body, a swoon (*Addison*); disorder, distemperature (*Shak.*); hysterics; convulsions of children; epilepsy.
FIT, **Fit**, *a.* (Flemish vatten) qualified, proper, sufficient, expedient; *with for before the noun, and to before the verb*;—convenient, meet, proper, due, right, suitable, commodious, congruous, competent, apt, adequate to; pertinent, apposite, opportune, pat, timely, seasonable, well-timed; correspondent, becoming, decent.
Fit, *v. a.* (Flemish vitten) to accommodate to any thing, to suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing,—as the tailor *fits* his customer; to besit, to be adapted to, to suit any thing. *Shakespeare.*
To fit out, to furnish, to equip, to supply with necessities or decorations. *To fit up*, to furnish, to make proper for the use or reception of any.
Fit, *v. n.* to be proper, to be becoming, to suit, to accord, to be correspondent to.
Fitch, *s.* (a colloquial corruption of vetch) a small kind of wild pea. *Tusser.*
Fitch'at, **Fitch'et**, **Fitch'ew**, *s.* (in zoology) a stinking little animal, that robs the henroost and warren, the polecat.
Fit'fūl, *a.* varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies. *Shakespeare.*
Fit'ly, *ad.* properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.
Fit'mēnt, *s.* (*obsolete, from fit*) something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*

FIT'NESS, **Fit'nēs**, *s.* (fit) propriety, becomingness, concinity, meetness, expedience, justness, reasonableness; congruence, congruousness, congruity, compatibleness, compatibility, consistency, appropriateness, aptness, **SUITABLENESS**, convenience, commodity, accommodation, state of being fit; opportuneness, patness, timeliness, appositeness, pertinentness, seasonableness.
Fit'tēr, *s.* (fit) the person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.
Fit'tēr, *s.* (Ital. fitta) a small piece. *Skinner.*
Fitz, *s.* (Norman, from fils a son) a son. It is only used in law and genealogy, and that commonly of illegitimate children.
Five, *a.* (Sax. fif) four and one.
Fives, *s.* a kind of play with a ball: a disease of horses. *Shakespeare.*
Fix, *v. a.* (Fr. fixer) to make fast, firm or stable; to place, to collocate, to station; to settle, to ESTABLISH invariably; to direct without variation (*Sb.*); to deprive of volatility (*Loc.*); † to pierce, to transfix: a sense purely Latin (*Sandys*);—to withhold from motion.
Fix, *v. n.* to settle the opinion, to determine the resolution (*Dryden*); to rest, to cease to wander (*Waller*); to lose volatility, so as to be malleable. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Fix'ā-tion, *s.* (French) stability, firmness, fixedness, steadiness (*King Charles*); residence in a certain place (*Raleigh*); confinement, forbearance of excursion (*Watts*); want of volatility, destruction of volatility (*Bacon*); reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*
Fix'ed-ly, *ad.* certainly, firmly, in a manner settled and established; steadfastly.
Fix'ed-nēs, *s.* (fixed) stability, stableness, firmness, fastness, fixation; want or loss of volatility (*Locke*); solidity, fixidity, coherence of parts (*Bentley*); steadiness, settled opinion or resolution. *K. Charles.*
Fix'id'i-ty, *s.* (fixed) fixity, coherence of parts: opposed to volatility. *Boyle.*
Fix'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. fixité) coherence of parts, fixidity: opposed to volatility. *Newton's Optics.*
Fix'ture, *s.* (fix) that which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house; firmness, stable state (*Shak.*); stable pressure (*Shak.*); position. *Shakespeare.*
Fiz'gig, *s.* a kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish. *Sandys.*
Flab'by, *a.* (*supposed from flaccid*) soft, not firm, easily shaking or yielding to the touch; as, flabby flesh. *Arbutnot.*
Flac'cid, *a.* (Lat. flaccidus) weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense. *Bacon.*
Flac'cid'i-ty, *s.* laxity, limberness, want of tension, want of stiffness.
Flāg, *v. n.* (Sax. fleogan) to hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour, to fail, to languish.
Flāg, *v. a.* to let fall into feebleness, to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
Flāg, *s.* (*from the verb*) a water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind; a kind of rush, sedge, or rough grass; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.
Flāg, *s.* (old Fr. flache) a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLA

Fläg, *v. a.* to lay with broad stone.
Flägbröm, *s.* a broom to sweep pavements.
Fläggel, *s.* (Fr. flageolet) a small flute.
Fläggel-lät, *s.* (Lat. flagello to scourge) WHIPPED, scourged, flogged.
Fläggel-lätion, *s.* (Lat. flagello) the use of the scourge, a whipping. *Garth.*
Fläggel-ness, *s.* (flaggy) laxity, laxness, limberness, want of tension.
Flägg, *v. a.* (flag) weak, lax, limber, not stiff, not tense (*Dryden's Virgil*); weak in taste, insipid. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Flägg-tious, *a.* (Lat. flagitius) villanous, wicked, ABANDONED; guilty of crimes. *Pope.*
Flägg-tious-ness, *s.* WICKEDNESS, villany.
Flägg-öf-ficer, *s.* one who commands the fleet, or a division of a fleet.
Fläggön, *s.* (Fr. flacon) a vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
Flägg-räncy, *s.* (Lat. flagrantia) burning, heat, fire. *Bacon.*
Flägg-ränt, *a.* (Lat. flagrans) ardent, burning, eager (it is always used *figuratively*); glowing, flushed (*Pope*); red, imprinted red (*Prior*); notorious, glaring, public, known to all; flaming into notice. *Swift.*
Flägg-ränt-ness, *s.* state of being flagrant; publicity, notoriety, notorioufness. *Scott.*
Flägg-ship, *s.* the ship that carries the flag, and has an admiral on board.
Flägg-stäff, *s.* the staff upon which the flag is occasionally hoisted.
Fläil, *s.* (Germ. flegel) the instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear, the tool of the thrasher.
Fläke, *s.* (Lat. floccus) any thing that appears loosely hung together, like a flock of wool; a LAYER, stratum, film, lamina. *Moxon.*
Fläke, *v. a.* to form in flakes or bodies loosely connected. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Fläke, *v. n.* to break into lamine; to part in loose bodies.
Fläky, *a.* loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into thin plates or laminae.
†Fläm, *s.* (a cant word) a FALSEHOOD, a lie, an illusory pretext. *Hudibras.*
†Fläm, *v. a.* (merely cant) to deceive with a lie.
Fläm-beau, *s.* (French, *pron.* fläm'bo) a lighted torch. *Dryden.*
Fläme, *s.* (Lat. flamma) light emitted from fire, a blaze, a BURNING; fire (*Cowley*); ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy, vigour of thought; ardour of inclination (*Pope*); passion of love. *Cowley.*
Fläme, *v. n.* to blaze, to shine as fire, to burn with emission of light, to shine like flame; to break out in violence of passion.
Fläme-cöl-öür-öd, *a.* of a bright yellow colour.
Fläm'en, *s.* (Lat.) a priest in antiquity, one who officiated in solemn offices. *Pope.*
Fläm'ing, *p. a.* burning with a flame; burning with passion, ardent, hot.
Fläm'ing-ly, *ad.* ardently; notoriously. *Ast.*
Fläm-ma-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. flamma a flame) the quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.
Fläm-mätion, *s.* (Lat. flammatio) the act of setting on flame. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Fläm-me-öis, *a.* (Lat. flammeus) consisting of flame resembling flame.
Fläm-mis'er-öus, *a.* (Lat. flammifer) bringing flame. *Johnson.*

FLA

Fläm-miv'o-möis, *a.* (Lat. flamma and vomo) vomiting flame. *Johnson.*
Flämy, *a.* (flame) inflamed, burning, blazing; having the nature of flame.
Flänk, *s.* (Fr. flanc) that part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet: in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.
Flänk, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass upon the side; to secure upon the side.
Flänk'er, *s.* a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.
Flänk'er, *v. a.* (Fr. flanquer) to defend by lateral fortifications.
Flän'nöl, *s.* (Welsh gwlanen) a soft nappy stuff of wool.
Fläp, *s.* (Sax. lēppe) any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side; the motion of any thing broad and loose: a disease in horses.
Fläp, *v. a.* to beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.
Fläp, *v. n.* to ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.
Fläp'dräg-on, *s.* (from a dragon supposed to breathe fire) a play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them; the thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakespeare.*
Fläp'ear-öd, *a.* having loose and broad ears. *Shakespeare.*
Fläre, *v. n.* (imagined from the Dutch flederen) to flutter with a splendid show; to blare, to blaze, to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light; to SWALE, to melt away as a candle.
Fläsh, *s.* (Gr. φλόξ) a coruscation, a gleam, a sudden, quick, transitory blaze; a sudden burst of wit or merriment (*Shak.*); a short transient state (*Bacon*); a body of water driven by violence.
Fläsh, *v. n.* to glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton on the Glosses.*
Fläsh'er, *s.* a man of mere appearance of wit than reality. *Johnson.*
Fläsh'i-ly, *ad.* with empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.
Fläsh'y, *a.* (fläsh) empty, not solid, showy without substance.
Fläsh'y, *a.* (Lat. flaccidus) insipid, without force or spirit. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fläsk, *s.* (Fr. flasque) a bottle, a vessel; a bottle done over with wicker; a powder-horn. *Sb.*
Fläsk'öt, *s.* (fläsk) a vessel in which viands are served. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Flät, *a.* (Fr. plat) horizontal, level without inclination; smooth without protuberance; not with an edge, broad and smooth, discous; not elevated, fallen, not erect (*Milton*); level with the ground (*Milton*); lying prostrate, lying along; tasteless, vapid, spiritless, dead (*Shak.*); dull, unanimated, frigid (*Bacon*); depressed, spiritless, dejected (*Milton*); unpleasing, tasteless (*Shak.*); peremptory, absolute, downright (*Shak.*); not shrill, not acute, not

- sharp in sound (*Bacon*): in painting, wanting relief, wanting prominence of the figures.
- Flät, *s.* a level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language (*Dryden*); a surface without relief or prominences (*Brown*); a mark or character in music.
- Flät, *v. a.* to level, to flatten, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.
- Flät, *v. n.* to grow flat: opposed to *swell*;—to render unanimated or evanid, to grow dull, to become insipid.
- Flät/löng, *ad.* with the flat downward, not edge-wise. *Shakespeare.*
- Flät/ly, *ad.* horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.
- Flät/nēss, *s.* (flat) evenness, levelness, level extension; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; † dejection of fortune (*Shak.*); dejection of mind, want of life, want of spirit; dulness, insipidity, frigidity (*Pope*); the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*
- Flät/ten, *v. a.* to flat, to make even or level; to depress, to make broad and smooth; to beat down to the ground (*Mortimer*); to make vapid; to deject, depress, DISPIRIT.
- Flät/ten, *v. n.* to become even or level; to grow vapid, to grow dull and insipid.
- Flät/tér, *s.* the workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.
- FLATTER, Flät/tér, *v. a.* (Fr. flatter) to soothe with praises, to please with blandishments, to gratify with servile obsequiousness, to gain by false compliments, to coax, to cog, to cajole, gloze, fawn, wheedle, colloque, daub, compliment, to praise falsely; to please, to soothe (*Dryden*); to raise false hopes. *Milton.*
- FLATTERER, Flät/tér-ér, *s.* one who flatters, a fawner, wheedler, dauber, coxer; glozer, insinuator, cajoler, cogger, adulator, complimenter, a sycophant, parasite, clawback, footlicker, one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsties.
- FLATTERING, Flät/tér-ing, *p. a.* soothing with false praises, smooth-tongued, raising false expectations; fawning, wheedling, parasitical, complimentary, courtly, dedicatory, gratulatory, congratulatory, felicitative, adulatory.
- FLATTERY, Flät/tér-y, *s.* (Fr. flatterie) false praise, artful obsequiousness, sycophancy, court, high-compliment, gloze, insinuation, cajolery, wheedle captation, adulation.
- Flät/tish, *a.* (flat) somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.
- FLATULENCY, Flät/u-lén-cy, *s.* (flatulent) windiness, inflation, flatulosity, fulness of wind, turgescence by wind confined, bloatedness, puffiness; emptiness, vanity, levity, airiness.
- FLATULENT, Flät/u-lént, *a.* (Lat. flatulentus) turgid with air, flatuous, windy; turgent, tumid, puffy, bloated, empty, vain, big without substance or reality. *Glansville.*
- Flät-u-ös-si-ty, *s.* (Fr. flatuosité) FLATULENCE.
- Flät/u-ös-s, *a.* (Lat. flatus) FLATULENT, windy.
- Flät/ús, *s.* (Lat.) wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration. *Quincy.*
- Flät/wise, *ad.* with the flat downward.
- Fläunt', *v. n.* (uncert. deriv.) to make a fluttering show in apparel; † to be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*
- Fläunt', *s.* any thing loose and airy. *Shakespeare.*
- Flä'voür, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) power of pleasing the taste, agreeable RELISH; sweetness to the smell, odour, FRAGRANCE.
- Flä'vór-ús, *a.* SAVOURY, delightful to the palate; FRAGRANT, odorous.
- Fläw', *s.* (Sax. floh a fragment) a crack or breach in any thing, a CLEFT; a fault, a DEFECT, something that weakens or invalidates.
- †Fläw', *s.* (L. flo to blow) a sudden gust, a violent blast, a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*
- Fläw', *v. a.* to crack, to crevice, to break, to damage with fissure. *Shak.'s King Lear.*
- Fläw'lēss, *a.* without cracks, or defects.
- Fläw'y, *a.* (flaw) full of flaws.
- Fläx, *s.* (Sax. fleax) the fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.
- Fläx'cōmb, *s.* an instrument to dress flax.
- Fläx'drēs-ér, *s.* he who combs and prepares flax for the spinner.
- Fläx'ten, *a.* (flax) made of flax; fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax. *Addison.*
- Fläx'wēd, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
- Fläy, *v. a.* (Danish flae) to skin, to strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*
- Fläy'ér, *s.* he who strips off the skin of any thing.
- Flēa, *s.* (Sax.) a small red insect, a louse.
- Flēa, *v. a.* to clean from fleas.
- Flēa'bīte, *s.* red marks caused by fleas; a small hurt like the bite of a flea.
- Flēa'bīt'ten, *a.* stung by fleas; MEAN, worthless, paltry, pitiful.
- Flēam, *s.* (in farriery) an instrument used to bleed cattle.
- Flēck, *v. a.* (Germ. fleck a spot) to spot, streak, stripe, dapple, VARIEGATE.
- Flēck'ér, *v. a.* to spot, to VARIEGATE; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with wheelks.
- Flēd, *pret. & part. pass.* of to flee.
- Flēdge, *a.* (Dutch flederen to fly) full feathered, able to fly or leave the nest.
- Flēdge, *v. a.* to furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
- Flē, *v. n.* (Sax. flean) to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
- Flēce, *s.* (Sax. fles) as much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
- Flēce, *v. a.* to clip or shear the fleece off a sheep; to strip, to ROB, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.
- Flēc'ēd, *a.* having fleeces of wool. *Fairy Queen.*
- Flēcy, *a.* (fleece) woolly, covered with wool.
- Flēr, *v. n.* (Sax. fleardian) to mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt (*Shak.*); to leer, to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*
- Flēr, *s.* JEER, ridicule, mockery expressed either in words or looks (*Shak.*); a deceitful grin of civility. *Southey.*
- Flēr'ér, *s.* a JEERER, mocker; fawner. *Johnson.*
- Flēt, *s.* (Sax. flota) a company of ships, not less than ten, a navy.
- Flēt, *s.* (Sax. fleot) a creek, an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet prison and Fleet-street are named.
- Flēt, *a.* (Islandic flotur) swiftness of pace, quick,

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nimble, active: *in the husbandry of some provinces*, light, superficially fruitful; †skimming the surface: cant word. "Those lands must be ploughed fleet." *Mortimer.*

Fleet, *v. n.* (Sax. *flotan*) to fly swiftly, to VANISH (*Shak.*); to be in a transient state: the same with *flit*. *Milton.*

Fleet, *v. a.* to skim the water (*F. Queen*); to live merrily, to pass away the time lightly (*Shak.*): *in the country*, to skim milk, to take off the cream;—whence the word *fleeting* dish.

Fleet'ing, *p. a.* flying swiftly, vanishing, transient; skimming the surface.

Fleet'ing-dish, *s.* a skimming bowl.

Fleet'ly, *ad.* swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

Fleet'nēss, *s.* (fleet) SWIFTNESS of course, nimbleness, celerity, speed, velocity, quickness.

Flesh, *s.* (Sax. *flæsc*) the body distinguished from the soul (*Shak.*); the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature (*Genesis*); carnality, corporal appetites (*Shak.*): *in theology*, a carnal state, worldly disposition;—near relation, a scriptural use (*Genesis*);—the outward or literal sense: "Ye judge after the flesh." *John.*

Flesh, *v. a.* to initiate (from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks or dogs with the first game that they take); to harden, to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing (*Sidney*); to glut, to SATIATE. *Shakespeare.*

Flesh'broth, *s.* broth made by boiling or decocting flesh.

Flesh'col-our, *s.* the colour of flesh.

Flesh'fly, *s.* a fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

Flesh'hook, *s.* a hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLESH'INESS, **Flesh'i-nēss**, *s.* (fleshy) fulness of flesh, plumpness, carnosities, fatness, obesity, lustiness, brawniness, muscularity, corpulence, corpulentness; pulpiness: with regard to fruits.

Flesh'less, *a.* having no flesh.

Flesh'li-ly, *ad.* (fleshy) carnally, according to the flesh.

Flesh'li-nēss, *s.* (fleshy) carnal passions or appetites, LEWDNESS. *Spenser.*

Flesh'ly, *a.* (flesh) corporeal; carnos, carneous, animal, not vegetable; LEWD, carnal, lascivious; human, not celestial, not spiritual.

Flesh'meat, *s.* animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

Flesh'mon-gér, *s.* one who deals in flesh, a PIMP. *Shakespeare.*

Flesh'pōt, *s.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence—plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*

†**Flesh'quake**, a tremour of the body. *B. Jonf.*

FLESH'Y, **Flesh'y**, *a.* (flesh) plump, full of flesh, fat, muscular, carneous, carnos, corpulent, brawny, lusty, bulky, obese, pursey, squab, squabby, gross; pulpy, pulpy, plump: with regard to fruits.

Fletch'ér, *s.* (Fr. *flèche an arrow*) a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

Flet, *part. pass.* of to fleet. "They drink *flat* milk, which they just warm." *Mortimer.*

Flew, *pret.* of to fly, not of to flee.

Flew, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound; a small sort of fishing net. *Ash.*

Flew'd, *a.* chapped, mouthed. *Shakespeare.*

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†**Flex-ān'i-mōus**, *a.* (Lat. *flexanimus*) having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Johnson.*

Flex-i-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *flexibilité*) the quality of admitting to be bent, flexibleness, pliancy, PLIABLENESS; easiness to be persuaded, ductility of mind, compliance, facility, TRACTABLENESS.

Flex'i-ble, *a.* (French) possible to be bent, not brittle, easy to be bent, not stiff, PLIANT; not rigid, not inexorable, complying, obsequious (*Bacon*); ductile, manageable, TRACTABLE (*Locke*); that may be accommodated to various purposes. *Rogers.*

Flex'i-ble-nēss, *s.* PLIABLENESS, flexibility; facility, obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness, TRACTABLENESS.

Flex'ile, *a.* (Lat. *flexilis*) PLIANT, easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Flex'ion, *s.* (Lat. *flexio*) the act of bending; a double, a FOLD, a bending, part bent, joint (*Bacon's Nat. History*); a turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

Flex'or, *s.* (Lat.) the general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flex'u-ous, *a.* (Lat. *flexuosus*) WINDING, tortuous, full of turns and meanders; BENT, bending, not straight; variable, not steady. *Bacon.*

Flex'ure, *s.* (Lat. *flexura*) the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending (*Shak.*); the part bent, the JOINT (*Sandys*): †obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakespeare.*

Flick'ér, *v. n.* (Sax. *flieccian*) to flutter, to play the wings, to have a fluttering motion. *Shakespeare.*

Flit'ér, *s.* (fly) one who runs away, a fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: as in a jack. *Swift.*

Flight, *s.* (fly) the act of fleeing or running from danger, escape, avolation; the act of using wings, volation; removal from place to place by mean of wings (*Shak.*); a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons;—a volley, a shower, as much shot as is discharged at once; excursion on the wing (*Temple*); the power of flying (*Shak.*); the space passed by flight; heat of imagination, fally of the soul. *Pope.*

Flight'y, *a.* wild, IMAGINARY, full of imagination; fleeting, SWIFT. *Shakespeare.*

Flim'sy, *a.* (*unknown deriv.*) WEAK, feeble, without strength of texture; MEAN, spiritless, without force. *Pope.*

Flinch, *v. n.* (*corrupted from sling*) to shrink from any suffering or undertaking, to withdraw from any pain or danger: to fail. *Shak.*

Flinch'ér, *s.* he who shrinks from or fails in any matter.

Fling, *v. a.* (flying) to cast from the hand, to throw, to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter (*Pope*); to drive by violence (*Burnet*); to move forcibly (*Spectator*); to force into another condition, probably into a worse (*Spenser*); to cast: in an ill sense. *Addison's Cato.*

To sling away, to eject, to dismiss. *Shak.* *To sling down*, to demolish, to ruin. *To sling off*, to baffle in the chase, to defeat of a prey.

Fling, *v. n.* to flounce, to wince, to fly into violent and irregular motions.

To sling out, to grow unruly or outrageous:

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from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs. *Shakespeare.*

Fling, *v.* a throw, a cast; a JEER, a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark. *Addison.*

Fling'er, *s.* he who throws; a JEERER.

Flint, *s.* (Sax.) a semipellucid stone; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Flint'y, *a.* made of flint, strong (*Dryden*); full of stones; hard of heart, obdurate, inexorable, cruel, SAVAGE. *Shakespeare.*

Flip, *s.* (a cant word) a liquor made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

Flip/pant, *a.* (probably from flip flap) nimble, moveable. It is used only of the act of speech, *Addison*: pert, wagging, petulant. *Thompson.*

Flirt, *v. a.* (supposed from the sound) to throw any thing with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.

Flirt, *v. n.* to JEER, to gibe at one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering.

Flirt, *s.* a quick elastic motion (*Addison*); a sudden trick (*Ben Jonson's Gipsies*); a pert young hussey. *Shakespeare.*

Flirt-tion, *s.* (flirt) a quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

Flit, *v. n.* (Danish flitteren to remove) to fly away (*Spenser*); to remove from one house to another; to migrate; to flutter, to rove on the wing (*Pope*); to be flux or unstable. *Dryden.*

Flitch, *s.* (Sax. flisce) the side of a hog salted and cured, a side of bacon.

Flit'ter-mouse, *s.* (flit and mouse) the bat, the winged mouse, the rearmouse.

Flitting, *s.* (Sax. flit scandal) an offence, a fault, a failure, a desert. "Thou tellest my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle." *Psalms.*

Flix, *i.* (corrupted from flax) Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden.*

Float, *v. n.* (Fr. flotter) to swim upon the surface of the water; to move without labour in a fluid; to pass with a light, irregular course: perhaps mistaken for fleet or flut.

Float, *v. a.* to cover with water, as land.

Float, *s.* any body so contrived as to swim upon the surface of the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish: † a cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

Float'y, *a.* buoyant and swimming upon the top. *Raleigh.*

Flock', *s.* (Sax. floce) a company,—usually a company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from *herds* which are of oxen; a body of men. *2 Maccabees.*

Flock', *v. n.* to gather in crowds or large numbers. *Shakespeare.*

Flock', *s.* (Lat. floccus) a lock of wool. *Dryden.*

Flock'ed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of wool.

Flög', *v. a.* (Lat. flagrum a whip) to whip, to lash, to scourge, to chastise. *Swift.*

Flood, *s.* (Sax. flod) a body of water, the sea, a river (*Shak.*); an INUNDATION, an overflow of water, a deluge; flux, flow of the tide, not ebb, not reflux, the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood (*Davies*); the general deluge (*Shak.*); catamenia. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Flood, *v. a.* to INUNDATE, to cover with water.

Flood'gate, *s.* gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure: † hatches. *Ainsworth.*

Flöök, *s.* (Germ. pfug a flough) the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground; a flounder, a flouk, a flat river fish.

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Floor, *s.* (Sax. flore) the pavement, the flooring, the bottom, the part upon which one treads (a pavement is always stone,—the floor of wood or stone); a story, a flight of rooms.

Floor, *v. a.* to lay the bottom of a room.

Floor'ing, *s.* bottom, pavement. *Addison.*

† Flöp', *v. a.* (flap) to clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body. *L'Estrange.*

Flör'al, *a.* (Lat. floralis) relating to Flora the goddess of flowers, or to flowers. *Prior.*

Flör'ence, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of cloth.

Flör'et, *s.* (Fr. fleurette) a small, or imperfect flower.

Flör'id, *a.* (Lat. floridus flourishing) productive of flowers; covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red (*Arbutnot*); figuratively, embellished, splendid, elegant, brilliant with decorations. *Dryden.*

Flör'id'i-ty, *s.* floridness, freshness of colour.

Flör'id-ness, *s.* (florid) floridity, freshness of colour; floweriness, embellishment in language, ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

Flo-ris'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. florifer) productive of flowers.

Flör'ist, *s.* (Fr. fleuriste) a cultivator of flowers.

Flör'u-lent, *a.* (Lat. floris) flowery, blossoming.

Flös'cu-lous, *a.* (Lat. flosculus) composed of flowers; of the nature or form of flowers.

† Flöte, *v. a.* (Sax. flotan) to fleet, to skim milk, to take off the cream. *Tusser.*

Flöt'son, *s.* (flote) goods that swim without an owner upon the sea.

† Flöt'ten, *part.* (flote) skimmed. *Skinner.*

Flöunce, *v. n.* (Dutch plonsen to plunge) to move with violence in the water or mire, to struggle or dash in the water; to move with weight and tumult (*Prior*); to fling, to move with passionate agitation.

Flöunce, *v. a.* to FRINGE, to furbelow, to deck with flounces. *Addison.*

Flöunce, *s.* a FRINGE, a furbelow, any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*

Flöun'dér, *s.* (Danish flynder) the name of a small flat fish, a flook, a flouk.

Flöun'dér, *v. n.* (flounce) to struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire. *Dryden.*

Flöur'ish, *v. n.* (Lat. floreo, floresco) to be in vigour, not to fade, to thrive, to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language, to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance (*Watts' Logic*); to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions (*Pope*); to brag, to BOAST in music, to play some prelude without any settled rule.

Flöur'ish, *v. a.* to adorn with vegetable beauty (*Fenton*); to adorn with figures of needlework, to work with a needle into figures; to adorn with embellishments of language to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive; to ADORN, to grace, to embellish (*Shak.*); to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph. *Dryden.*

Flöur'ish, *s.* an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness, far-fetched elegance (*Barton*); figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn: bravery, beauty, ambitious splendour. *Shakespeare.*

Flöur'ish-ér, *s.* one who is in prime or in prosperity.

FLU

Flōūt, *v. a.* (Dutch *fluyten*) to mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt. *Sh.*
Flōūt, *s.* a JEER, a mock, an insult, a word or act of contempt. *Bacon. Dryden.*
Flōūt'ér, *s.* one who jeers, a JEERER.
Flōw, *v. n.* (Sax. *flowan*) to run or spread as water (*Dryden*); to run: opposed to *standing* waters (*Dryden*);—to rise, not to ebb; to melt, liquefy, DISSOLVE (*Isaiab*); to proceed, to issue (*South*); to glide smoothly without asperity,—as, a *flowing* period (*Hakewell*); to write smoothly, to speak volubly (*Dryd.*); to abound, to be crowded (*Chapman*); to be copious, to be full (*Shak.*'s *Henry V.*); to hang loose and waving. *Spectator.*
Flōw, *v. a.* to inundate, to deluge, to overflow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Flōw, *s.* the rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance (*Pope*); a stream of diction, FLUENCY, volubility of tongue. *South.*
Flōw'ér, *s.* (Fr. *fleur*) the part of a plant which contains the seeds, the bloom, the blowth, the blossom of a plant; an ornament, an embellishment (*Pope*); the prime, the flourishing part (*Pope*); the most excellent or valuable part of any thing, the quintessence (*Hooker*); that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakespeare.*
Flōw'ér, *v. n.* (Fr. *fleurir*) to bloom, to blow, to blossom, to be in blossom, to put forth flowers; to be in the prime, to flourish (*Shak.*); to FROTH, to mantle, as new bottled beer; to come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*
Flōw'ér, *v. a.* to adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
Flōw'ér de luce, *s.* (*in botany*) a bulbous kind of iris.
Flōw'ér-ēt, *s.* (flower) a small flower.
Flōw'ér-gār-den, *s.* a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.
Flōw'ér-i-nēs, *s.* (flowery) the state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech, embellishment in language.
Flōw'ér-y, *a.* (flower) full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.
Flōw'ing-ly, *ad.* (flow) with volubility; with copiousness or abundance.
Flōwk, *s.* (Scottish *fluke*) a FLOUNDER, a fish.
Flōwn, *part. pass.* of to fly; gone away: puffed, inflated, elate. *Pope.*
Flūc'tu-ānt, *a.* (Lat. *fluctuo*, *fluctuans*) wavering, UNCERTAIN.
Flūc'tu-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. *fluctuo*) to roll to and again, as water in agitation, to float backward and forward, as with the motion of water; to move with uncertain and hasty motion (*Milton's Paradise Lost*); to be in an uncertain state, to feel sudden vicissitudes (*Addison*); to waver, to be irresolute, to be undetermined.
Flūc-tu-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *fluctuatio*) the alternate motion of the water; UNCERTAINTY, irresolution, indetermination. *Boyle.*
Flūe, *s.* (*perhaps from flew of fly*) a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke; soot down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.
Flūen-cy, *s.* (fluent) the quality of flowing, liquidness, FLUIDITY; smoothness, sweetness of numbers, freedom from harshness or asperity; readiness, volubility, COPIOUSNESS.
Flūent, *a.* (Lat. *fluens*) liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux (*Ray*); ready in speech, voluble, COPIOUS. *Denham.*
Flūent, *s.* stream, CURRENT, running water: a

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flowing quantity, a quantity supposed to be always increasing or decreasing.
Flūent-ly, *ad.* with ready flow, volubly, readily, without obstruction or difficulty.
Flū'id, *a.* (Lat. *fluidus*) having parts easily separable, not solid, liquid.
Flū'id, *s.* any thing not solid; liquid, liquid substance: *in physic*, any animal juice; as the blood.
FLUIDITY, *s.* (Fr. *fluidité*) the quality in bodies opposed to stability, liquidity, liquidness, fluidness, fluency, want of coherence between the parts. *Newton.*
Flū'id-nēs, *s.* (fluid) FLUIDITY.
Flūke, *s.* (*a sea term*) the flook of an anchor.
Flūm'mér-y, *s.* a kind of food made by coagulation of milk and wheat-flour. *Locke.*
Flūng, *pret. & pass. part.* of *fling*; thrown, cast.
Flū'or, *s.* (Lat.) a fluid state; catamenia, menses, courses.
Flūr'ry, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast (*Swift*); hurry, TUMULT, a violent commotion.
Flūsh, *v. n.* (Dutch *fluyfen*) to flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin, to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. *It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of the countenance, not of a settled complexion.*
Flūsh, *v. a.* to colour, to redden: properly to redden suddenly (*Addison's Cato*); to elate, to elevate, to give the appearance of sudden joy.
Flūsh, *a.* fresh, full of vigour; full of feathers, as a young bird: † affluent, abounding. A cant word. *Arbutnot.*
Flūsh, *a.* (*with joiners*) even with something else; even in surface.
Flūsh, *s.* afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; (This is commonly corrupted to *flash*; as, a *flash* of water.) cards all of a sort.
Flūsh'ed, *p.* (flush) affected with a red colour in the face, reddened; elated, elevated; *with* with: as, "Flushed with victory."
Flūst'ér, *v. a.* (flush) to make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk. *Shak.*
Flūst'ér-ēd, *p.* made half drunk; *with* with.
Flūte, *s.* (French) a musical pipe: *in architecture*, a channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.
Flūte, *v. a.* to cut columns into hollows.
Flūt'tér, *v. n.* (Sax. *floteran*) to take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to flicker; to move about with great show and bustle without consequence (*Pope's Dunciad*); to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations (*Pope*); to be in agitation, to move irregularly, to fluctuate, to lie in a state of uncertainty.
Flūt'tér, *v. a.* to drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused (*Shak.*); to hurry the mind; to disorder or derange the position of any thing.
Flūt'tér, *s.* vibration, undulation, quick and irregular motion (*Addison's Spectator*); hurry, TUMULT, disorder of mind; DISORDER, confusion, derangement, irregular position.
Flu-vi-āt'ic, *a.* (Lat. *fluviaticus*) belonging to rivers.
Flūx, *s.* (L. *fluxus* *a flowing*) the act of flowing, passage, fluxion; the state of passing away and giving place to others (*Locke*); any flow or issue of matter (*Arbutnot*); dysentery, bloody flux; excrement, that which falls from bodies (*Sh.*); concourse, confluence (*Shakespeare's As you like*

it); the state of being melted, fusion; that which mingled with body makes it melt.

Flux, *v. a.* to melt, to fuse, to DISSOLVE by heat; to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

Flux-iv-ity, *s.* (Lat. fluxus) FUSIBILITY, liqueficiency, easiness of separation of parts, possibility of liquefaction.

Flux-ion, *s.* (Lat. fluxio) the act of flowing, flux; the matter that flows: *in mathematics*, an infinitely small quantity, an increment, the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity.

Fly, *v. n.* (Sax. fleogan) to move through the air with wings; to pass through the air (*Job*); to pass away with the idea of swiftness or escape (*Prior*); to pass swiftly, to move with rapidity (*Dryden*); to part with violence (*Waller*); to break, to shiver, to burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift.*

To fly at, to spring with violence upon, to fall upon suddenly. *To fly in the face*, to insult;—to act in defiance. *Dryden.* *To fly off*, to revolt. *Shak.* *To fly out*; to burst into passion (*Collier*);—to break out into licence (*Dryden*);—to start violently from any direction. *Bentley's Sermons.* *To let fly*, to discharge. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.

Fly, *v. a.* to AVOID, to shun, to decline, to flee from, to refuse association with; to quit by flight (*Dryden's Æneid*); to attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

Fly, *s.* (Sax. fleoge) a small winged insect of many species; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest; that part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

Fly-blow, *s.* the egg of a fly.

Fly-blow, *v. a.* to taint with the eggs of flies, to fill with maggots.

Fly-boat, *s.* a light swift kind of vessel.

Fly-catch-er, *s.* one who hunts flies.

Fly-er, *s.* (fly) one who flies, or uses wings; the fly of a jack.

Fly-fish, *v. n.* to angle with a hook baited with a fly either natural or artificial.

Föl, *s.* (Sax. fola) the offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

Föl, *v. a.* to bring forth: used of mares.

Föl, *v. n.* to be disburdened of the fetus.

Foam, *s.* (Sax. fam) the white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers upon the top of liquors, froth, spume; lather.

Foam, *v. n.* to froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

Foamy, *a.* covered with foam, FROTHY.

Föb, *s.* (Germ. fuppe) a small pocket.

Föb, *v. a.* (Germ. fuppen) to CHEAT, defraud.

To föb off, to shift off, to delay, to put aside with an artifice, to delude by a trick. *Sb.*

Föcäl, *a.* (focus) belonging to the focus.

Föcil, *s.* (*in anatomy*, Fr. focile) the fibula, the smaller bone of the leg; the ulna, the smaller bone of the fore-arm. *Wifeman.*

† **Fo-cil-lä-tion**, *s.* (Lat. focillo *to refresh*) comfort, support. *Johnson.*

Föcüs, *s.* (Lat.) the focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concurrence where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

Föd'der, *s.* (Sax. fother) dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Föd'dér, *v. a.* to feed with dry food.

Föd'dér-ér, *s.* he who foddens cattle.

Föe, *s.* (Sax. fah) an antagonist, an enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life (*Shak.*); an opponent, an ill wisher (*Watts on the Mind*); an ADVERSARY.

† **Föe'män**, *s.* enemy in war, antagonist. *Shak.*

Fætüs, **Fëtus**, *s.* (Lat.) the child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

Fög, *s.* (Danish fog, *a storm*) a thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Fög, *s.* (*low* Lat. fogagium) aftergrass, foggage, grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

Fög'gage, *s.* (fog) aftergrass, fog, grass not eaten in summer. *Asb.*

Fög'gi-ly, *ad.* mistily, darkly, cloudily.

Fög'gi-nëss, *s.* (foggy) the state of being dark or misty, mistiness, cloudiness.

Fög'gy, *a.* (fog) misty, cloudy, dank, full of moist vapours; cloudy in understanding, dull.

Föh, *intj.* (Sax. fah *an enemy*) a term expressive of abhorrence.

Föible, *s.* (French) a weak side, a blind side, a failing, a weakness, an infirmity.

Föil, *v. a.* (*old* Fr. affoler *to wound*) to put to the worst, to defeat, though without a complete victory; to blunt, to dull (*Shak.*); to defeat, to puzzle. *Addison.*

Föil, *s.* a miscarriage, a defeat, an advantage gained without a complete conquest; a blunt sword used in fencing.

Föil, *s.* (Fr. feuille) leaf gilding; something of another colour upon which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

Föiller, *s.* one who has gained advantage over another.

Föin, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to push in fencing. *Sb.*

Föin, *s.* a thrust, a push, a pass.

† **Föi'sön**, *s.* (*obsolete*, Sax.) plenty, abundance. *Sb.*

Föist, *v. a.* (Fr. fausser) to insert by forgery, to insert what is not genuine.

Föist-nëss, *s.* (foisty) MOULDINESS. *Tusser.*

Föisty, *a.* (fusty) MOULDY, fusty.

Föld, *s.* (Sax. faläd) the ground in which sheep are confined, a pen; the place where sheep are housed; the stock of sheep (*Dryden*); a limit, a BOUNDARY. *Greech.*

Föld, *v. a.* to shut sheep in the fold, to enclose, to include, to shut in.

FOLD, **Föld**, *s.* (Sax. fild) a double, complication, involution, plait, gather, plicature, plication, flexion, duplication, one part added to another, one part doubled upon another; the same quantity added: as, *twofold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

Föld, *v. a.* (Sax. faldan) to double, to complicate, to duplicate, to pass round.

Föld, *v. n.* to close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

"The two leaves of the one door were *fold-ing*." *1 Kings.*

Fö-li-ä-ceous, *a.* (Lat. foliaceus *from folium*) consisting of laminæ or leaves.

Föi-age, *s.* (Fr. feuillage) leaves, tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant. *Addison.*

Föli-atc, *v. a.* (Lat. folium *a leaf*) to beat into laminæ or leaves. *Bacon.*

Fö-li-ä-tion, *s.* (Lat. foliatio) the act of beating into thin plates or leaves; one of the parts of a flower called the petals.

F O N

Fōlī-a-ture, *s.* (Lat. folium) the state of being hammered into plates or leaves. *Johnson.*
Fōlī-o, *s.* (Lat. in folio) a large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
Fōlk, *s.* (Sax. folc) people, in familiar language; nations, mankind (*Psalms*); any kind of people as discriminate from others. *Bacon.* It is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption. It is now only used in familiar or burlesque language.
† Fōlk'mote, *s.* (folk and mote an assembly) a meeting of the people. *Spenser.*
Fōlī-clē, *s.* (Lat. folliculus) a cavity in any body with strong coats (*Brown*): in botany, a seed vessel. *Quincy.*
Fōllow, *v. a.* (Sax. folgian) to go after, not before, nor side by side; to chase, to pursue as an enemy; to accompany, not to forsake; to attend as a dependant; to go after, as a teacher (*Sidney*); to succeed in order of time; to be consequential in argument, as effects to causes; to IMITATE, to copy as a pupil, or to be of an opinion or party (*Locke*); to obey, to observe, as a guide or direction; to pursue as an object of desire; to attend to, to be busied with
Fōllow, *v. n.* to come after another; to attend fervently (*Shak.*); to be posterious in time; to be consequential, as effect to cause; to be consequential, as inference to premises; to continue endeavours, to persevere; *with* after, and sometimes *on*.
Fōllow-er, *s.* one who comes after another, not before him, nor side by side; one who observes a guide or leader; an attendant or dependant (*Pope*); an associate, a COMPANION; one under the command of another (*Dryden's Æneid*); a scholar, an imitator, a copier (*Locke*); one of the same faction or party, an adherent, a partisan.
Fōlly, *s.* (Fr. folie) want of understanding, weakness of intellect, FOOLISHNESS; criminal weakness, depravity of mind (*Shak.*); act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom, foolery, foppery, simplicity. In this sense it has a plural. *Shakespeare.*
Fō-mēt, *v. a.* (Fr. fomenter) to cherish with heat (*Milton*); to stupe, to bathe with warm lotions (*Arbutnot*); to encourage, cherish, support (*Dryden*); to abet, excite, stir up: generally in an ill sense.
Fō-mēt-tā-tion, *s.* (French) a stuping, a partial bathing by applying hot fannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions; the stupe, the lotion prepared to foment the parts.
Fō-mēt'tér, *s.* (foment) one who foments: a supporter, cherisher, encourager.
Fōnd, *a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) foolish, silly, indiscreet, imprudent, injudicious (*Hooker*); trifling, valued by folly (*Shak.*); foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent (*Addison*); pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted: *with* of. *Dryden.*
Fōnd, *v. a.* to cocker, to FONDLE. *Dryden.*
Fōnd, *v. n.* to be fond of, to be in love with, to dote on. *Shakespeare.*
FONDLE, **Fōnd'le**, *v. a.* (fond) to cocker, to caress, to cade, cockle, gratify, hug, nuzzle, nurse, dandle, faddle, foster, tidder, tiddle, endear, to treat with great indulgence. *Dry.*
Fōnd'lér, *s.* one who fondles.

F O O

Fōnd'ling, *s.* (fondle) a person or thing much fondled or caressed, something regarded with great affection. *L'Estrange.*
Fōnd'ly, *ad.* foolishly, weakly, imprudently, injudiciously; with great tenderness.
Fōnd'nēss, *s.* (fond) foolishness, weakness, want of sense, want of judgment; foolish tenderness, dotingness, blandishment, amorousness, tender passion; unreasonable liking.
Fōnt, *s.* (Lat. fons, Fr. fonts) a stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*
Fōnta-nēl, *s.* (Fr. fontanelle) an issue, a seton, a discharge opened in the body.
† Fontange, *s.* (Fontange, the first weaver, *pron.* fōn-tānjz) a knot of ribands upon the top of the head-dress. *Addison.*
FOOD, **Fōod**, *s.* (Sax. fædan) victuals, provisions for the mouth, viands, cates, meat, bread, flesh, feed, fare, sustenance, aliment, nourishment, nutriture, nutriment, nutrition, livelihood, living, board, diet, commons, repast, refreshment, purveyance, the necessaries of life, any thing that nourishes.
Fōod'fūl, *a.* fruitful, full of food, plenteous, abundant. *Dryden.*
Fōod'y, *a.* (food) EATABLE, fit for food. *Chap.*
FOOL, **Fōol**, *s.* (Welsh fiol) one to whom nature has denied reason, a natural, a changeling, an idiot; a silly fellow, an oaf, an auf, a chouse, a cappochia, a ninny, a noddie, a noodle, a nincompoop, a ninnyhammer; one who counterfeits folly, a jester, a BUFFOON; a term of indignity and reproach: in scripture, a wicked man.
To play the fool, to play pranks like a hired jester, to jest, to make sport (*Sidney*);—to act like one void of common understanding.
Locke. *To make a fool of*, to defeat, to disappoint.
Fōol, *v. n.* to trifle, to toy, to play, to sport, to idle, to DALLY.
Fōol, *v. a.* to treat with contempt; to defeat, to frustrate, to DISAPPOINT; to make foolish, to INFATUATE (*Shak.'s K. Lear*); to cheat: as, to fool one of his money.
Fōol'börn, *a.* foolish from the birth. *Shak.*
Fōol'ér-y, *s.* (fool) habitual folly (*Shak.*); an act of folly, trifling practice (*Watts*); mummerly, apishness, BUFFOONERY; object of folly. *L'Estrange.*
Fōol-hāp'py, *a.* lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Fairy Queen.*
Fōol-hār'di-nēss, *s.* (foolhardy) mad rashness, courage without sense. *Dryden.*
Fōol-hār'dy, *a.* daring without judgment, madly adventurous, foolishly bold.
FOOL'ISH, **Fōol'ish**, *s.* (fool) void of understanding, weak of intellect, silly, oafish, doltish, fatuous, shallow, shallowbrained, brainless; imprudent, indiscreet. INCAUTIOUS; unmeaning; ridiculous, foppish, contemptible (*Prior*): in scripture, wicked, ungodly.
Fōol'ish-ly, *ad.* weakly, without understanding: in scripture, wickedly.
FOOL'ISHNESS, **Fōol'ish-nēss**, *s.* (foolish) folly, want of understanding; weakness of intellect, imbecility of mind, insipience, idiocy, fatuity, simpleness, simplicity, silliness, oafishness, doltishness, stolidity; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right. *South.*
Fōol'trāp, *s.* a trap to catch fools in: as a flytrap. *Dryden.*

FOP

Fòot, *s.* (Sax. fot) the part of the body upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, the foot of a table;—the lower part, the base; the end, the lower part; the act of walking (2 *Mac-cabees*); a posture of action (*Shak.*); infantry, the foot soldiers in an army; state, character, condition (*Dryden*); scheme, plan, settlement (*Swift*); a state of incipient existence, footing, first motion (*Tillotson*); a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; motion, action (*Shak.*); step (*L'Es-trange*); a measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

On foot, walking, without carriage.

Fòot, *v. n.* to dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

Fòot, *v. a.* to spurn, to kick; to tread (*Shak.*); to settle, to begin to fix. *Shakespeare.*

Fòot'bàll, *s.* a ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot; the sport or practice of kicking the football.

Fòot'böy, *s.* a low menial, a lackey, an attendant in livery.

Fòot'bridge, *s.* a bridge upon which passengers walk, a narrow bridge.

Fòot'clöth, *s.* a sumpter cloth, a packhorse cloth.

Fòot'éd, *a.* (foot) shaped in the foot. *Grew.*

Fòot'fight, *s.* a fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

Fòot'höld, *s.* space to hold the foot; space to tread upon with security.

Fòot'ing, *s.* (foot) ground for the foot; support, root (*Dryden*); basis, foundation (*Locke*); place, possession (*Dryden*); tread, walk (*Milton*); dance (*Shak.*); steps, road, track (*Bacon's Henry VII.*); BEGINNING, entrance, ESTABLISHMENT (*Dryden*); state, condition, settlement. *Arbutnot.*

Fòot'lick-ér, *s.* a slave; an humble sawner, a FLATTERER, one who licks the foot. *Shakel.*

Fòot'män, *s.* a menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run; † a soldier who marches and fights on foot; a kind of stand used in kitchens.

Fòot'män-ship, *s.* (footman) the art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

Fòot'pāce, *s.* a pace no faster than a slow walk; the broad place upon the turning of a staircase.

Fòot'pād, *s.* a highwayman who robs on foot, not on horseback.

Fòot'pāth, *s.* a narrow way which will not admit horses nor carriages.

Fòot'pōst, *s.* a post or messenger who travels on foot. *Carew.*

Fòot'stāll, *s.* a woman's stirrup.

Fòot'stēp, *s.* trace, track, vestige, impression left by the foot; token, mark, notice given (*Bentley's Sermons*); example.

Fòot'stööl, *s.* stool upon which he who sits places his feet.

FOP, **Föp'**, *s.* (unknown deriv.) a coxcomb, macaroni, beau, fashionist, jackanapes, popinjay, prinkcock, princox, a simpleton, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, a pretender, a man fond of show, dress, and flutter, an impertinent.

† **Föp'döe-dle**, *s.* a silly fellow, a fool, an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

Föp'pér-y, *s.* (fop) folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly;

FOR

foolery, vain or idle practice, idle affectation.

Föp'pish, *a.* (fop) foolish, idle; vain; vain in show, beautiful, finical, foolishly ostentatious, vain of dress,

Föp'pish-ly, *ad.* vainly, ostentatiously.

Föp'pish-nēss, *s.* (foppish) vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity, finicalness.

Föp'pling, *s.* (fop) a petty fop, an under-rate coxcomb. *Tickel.*

För', *prep.* (Sax.) because of; with respect to, with regard to; in the character of; with resemblance of; considered as, in the place of; in advantage of, for the sake of; conducive to, beneficial to; with intention of going to a certain place; in comparative respect; with appropriation to; after O an expression of desire; as, "O for a muse of fire, &c." (*Sh.*); in account of, in solution of; in prevention of, for fear of; in remedy of; in exchange of; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; according to; in hope of, for the sake of; noting the final cause;—of tendency to, toward; with intention of; becoming, belonging to; notwithstanding; to the use of, to be used in; in consequence of; in recompence of, in return of; in proportion to; by mean of, by interposition of; in regard of, in preservation of.

I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it. *For all*, notwithstanding.

För', *conj.* the word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before; because, on this account that.

For as much, in regard to that, in consideration of. † *For why*, because, for this reason that.

För'age, *v. n.* (Lat. foris abroad) to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil (*Shak.*); † to wander far, to rove at a distance. *Shak.'s King John.*

För'age, *v. a.* to ROB, plunder, strip, spoil.

För'age, *s.* provisions sought abroad, provisions in general (*Dryden*); search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad. *Milton's P. Lost.*

För'a-gér, *s.* one who goes after forage.

Fo-rām'in-öüs, *a.* (Lat. foramen) full of holes, perforated in many places, porous.

För-äs-mäch', *conj.* in consideration of, in regard to that, because that.

För-badé', *pret.* of to forbid; did forbid.

För-bear', *v. n.* (Sax. forbæran) to cease from any thing, to intermit, to pause, to stop, to delay; to omit voluntarily, not to do, to abstain (*Dryd.*); to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient. *Proverbs.*

För-bear', *v. a.* to decline, to avoid voluntarily, to abstain from, to shun to do, to omit; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold. *2 Chronicles.*

FORBEAR'ANCE, **För-bear'ance**, *s.* the care of avoiding or shunning any thing, negation of practice, intermission of something; command of temper; longanimity, long-suffering; lenity, delay of punishment; indulgence, mildness.

För-bear'ér, *s.* (forbear) an intermitter, inter-
ter of any thing. *Tusser.*

För-bid', *v. a.* (Sax. forbædan) to PROHIBIT, to interdict any thing; to command to forbear any thing (*Sidney*); to oppose, to hinder (*Dryden*); † to curse, to blast: obsolete. *Sh.*

FOR

För-bid', *v. n.* to utter a prohibition.
För-bid'dance, *s.* PROHIBITION, an edict against any thing.
För-bid'den, *pass. part.* of *forbid*; prohibited.
För-bid'den-ly, *ad.* in an unlawful manner, unlawfully.
För-bid'dér, *s.* one who prohibits.
För-bid'ding, *p. a.* raising abhorrence, repelling approach, causing aversion.
För-böre', *pret.* of *to forbear*; did forbear.
För-börne, *pass. part.* of *to forbear*.
FORCE, **Förce**, *s.* (French) strength, vigour, might, potence, potentness, ableness, powerfulness, active power, power of body, robustness, lustiness; violence, stress, vehemence, forcibleness, impetuosity, impetuousness; constraint, coercion, cogency, compulsion, coercion, coerciveness; virtue, EFFICACY; energy, pithiness; validness, availableness, validity, power of law; armament, warlike preparation: destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.
FORCE, **Förce**, *v. a.* to compel, to constrain, to oblige, to necessitate, to urge irresistibly, to coerce; to beat, to overpower by strength, to impel, to press, to draw or push by main strength, to enforce, to drive by violence or power, to gain by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence or power; to RAVISH, to violate by force; to constrain, to distort, not to obtain naturally or with ease (*Addison*); to man, to garrison, to strengthen by soldiers. *Shakespeare.*
To force out, to extort. *Atterbury.*
För'ced-ly, *ad.* violently; unnaturally.
Förce'fúl, *s.* VIOLENT, strong, driven with great might, impetuous.
Förce'fúl-ly, *ad.* violently, impetuously.
Förce'less, *a.* WEAK, feeble, impotent, having little force.
För'cēps, *s.* (Lat.) a surgical instrument.
För'cér, *s.* that which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.
FÖR'CIBLE, **För'cī-ble**, *a.* (force) STRONG, potent, mighty: opposed to *weak*;—VIOLENT, forceful, impetuous; EFFECTIVE, active, powerful; efficacious; prevalent, IMPORTANT, of great influence; emphatic, nervous, pithy, sinewy, significative, energetic; done by force, suffered by force (*Milton*); compulsive, compulsory, compulsory; valid, obligatory, binding.
För'cī-ble-ness, *s.* FORCE, VIOLENCE.
För'cī-bly, *ad.* strongly, powerfully; impetuously, with great strength; by violence.
För'cī-pa-tēd, *a.* (forceps) formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.
Förd, *s.* (Sax.) a shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming. *It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.*
Förd, *v. a.* to pass without swimming.
Förd'a-ble, *a.* passable without swimming.
Före, *a.* anterior, that which is before, not behind, that which comes first in a progressive motion.
Före, *ad.* anteriorly, in the part which appears first to those who meet it.
Före is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *före* in composition.

FOR

Före-äd-vise', *v. a.* to counsel early, to counsel before the time of action or event.
Före-äp-pöint', *v. a.* to order beforehand.
Före-ärm', *v. a.* to provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.
Före-böde', *v. a.* to PREDICT, to prognosticate, to foretell; to bespeak, to betoken beforehand; to foreknow, to be prescient of, to feel a secret sense of something future. *Dryden.*
Före-böd'ér, *s.* PREDICTOR, prognosticator.
Före-cäst', *v. a.* to scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive antecedently (*Dryden*); to foresee, to provide against.
Före-cäst', *v. n.* to form schemes, to plan or contrive beforehand, to foredesign. *F. Queen.*
Före'cäst', *s.* contrivance beforehand, scheme, plan, antecedent policy. *Pope.*
Före'cäst-ér, *s.* one who contrives beforehand.
Före'cäs-tle, *s.* (in a ship) that part where the foremast stands.
Före-chö'sen, *part.* pre-elected.
Före-cit'ed, *part.* quoted before, or above.
Före-clö'se', to shut up, to preclude, to prevent.
To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.
Före'deck, *s.* the anterior part of a ship.
Före-de-sign', *v. a.* to plan or contrive beforehand, to forecast.
† Före-dö', *v. a.* (obsolete) to ruin, destroy (*Fairy Queen*); to overdo, to weary, to harass. *Shak.*
Före-döom', *v. a.* to PREDESTINATE, to determine or appoint beforehand. *Pope.*
Före-ēnd', *s.* the anterior part.
Före'fä-thér, *s.* ANCESTOR, progenitor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Hooker.*
Före-fēnd', *v. a.* (fore and fend) to provide for, to secure. *Shakespeare.*
Före-fēnd', *v. a.* (for and fend) to prohibit, to forbid, to avert. *Shakespeare and Dryden.*
Före'fin-gér, *s.* the finger next to the thumb, the index.
Före'föot, *s.* the anterior foot of a quadruped; a hand in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
Före-gö', *v. a.* to quit, to give up, to resign, to ABANDON (*Milton*); to go before, to be past (*Boyle on Colours*); to lose. *Shak.'s Hamlet.*
Före-gö'ér, *s.* ANCESTOR, progenitor.
Före'gröund, *s.* the part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*
Före'händ, *s.* the part of a horse which is before the rider: † the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
Före'händ, *a.* done sooner than is regular. *Shak.*
Före'händ-ēd, *a.* early, timely (*Taylor's Rule of living holy*); formed in the fore parts. *Dryden.*
Före'hēad, *s.* that part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; IMPUDENCE, confidence, assurance, audacity, audaciousness. *The forehead is the part upon which shame visibly operates.*
Före'höld'ing, *s.* PREDICTIONS, ominous accounts, superstitious prognostications. *L'Estrange.*
FOREIGN, **För'ägn**, *a.* (Fr. *forain*) not of this country, outlandish, ultramarine, not domestic, coming from abroad, exotic, peregrine, barbaric, far-fetched; alien, remote, not allied, not belonging, of different substance, not having relation to: excluded, not admitted, held at a distance (*Shak.'s Henry VIII.*);—extraneous, adventitious in general (*Philips*): in law, a foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

FOR

För'eign-ér, *s.* a man born in another country, not a native, an alien, a stranger.
För'eign-néss, *s.* (foreign) remoteness, want of relation to something. *Locke.*
Före-im-äg'ine, *v. a.* to conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden's Remains.*
Före-judge', *v. a.* to judge beforehand, to be prepossessed, to PREJUDGE.
Före-knōw', *v. a.* to have prescience of, to foresee, to know beforehand.
† Före-knōw'a-ble, *a.* possible to be known before they happen. *More.*
Före-knōw'ledge, *s.* PRESCIENCE, prenotion, foresight, knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Hooker.*
Föreländ, *s.* a PROMONTORY, headland.
Före-läy', *v. a.* to waylay, to lay wait for, to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*
Före-lift', *v. a.* to raise aloft any anterior part, to lift up the forepart.
Förelöck, *s.* the hair which grows from the forepart of the head.
Föremän, *s.* the first or chief person in a manufactory or shop, the head workman.
Före-mén'tion-éd, *a.* recited or mentioned before, forerecited.
Föremöst, *a.* first in place; first in dignity.
Förenam-éd, *a.* nominated before. *B. Jonson.*
Förenōn, *s.* the time of the day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian; opposed to *afternoon*.
Före-nōtice, *s.* information of an event before it happens.
Fo-rén'sic, *a.* (L. forensis) belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*
Före-ör-däin', *v. a.* to PREDESTINATE, preordain.
Före-pärt, *s.* the part first in time; the part anterior in place. *Ray.*
Före-pält, *a.* past before a certain time.
Före-pös-sés'éd, *a.* pre-occupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.
Föeränk, *s.* first rank, front.
Före-rēach', *v. a.* (*a sea term*) to sail faster than another ship.
Före-re-cit'éd, *a.* mentioned or enumerated before, forementioned.
Före-rün', *v. a.* to come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as a harbinger (*Shak.*); to precede, to antecede, to have the start of. *Graunt.*
Före-rün'nér, *s.* a harbinger, a MESSENGER sent before to give notice of the approach of those who follow (*Shak.*); a prognostic, a sign foreshewing any thing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Före-säy', *v. a.* to PREDICT, prophesy, foretell.
Före-sée', *v. a.* to see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened, to have prescience, to foreknow. *Dryden.*
Före-shāme', *v. a.* to shame, bring reproach on.
Foreshew', *v. a.* (*pron. före-shōw'*) to discover before it happens; to betoken, to bespeak, to forebode; to PREDICT, to prognosticate; to represent before it comes (*Hooker*); to FIGURE, to typify, to foreshignify.
Föreship, *s.* the anterior part of the ship.
Före-shört'en, *v. a.* to shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind. *Dryden.*
Före-shōw', *v. a.* (*little used*) to FORESHEW.
Föresigt, *s.* PRESCIENCE, foreknowledge, prognostication; prescience, foresight, provident care of futurity. *Rogers.*
Föresigt'fäll, *a.* PRESCIENT, provident.

FOR

Före-sig'nī-fy, *v. a.* to betoken beforehand, to foreshew; to FIGURE, to typify.
Föreshkin, *s.* the prepuce.
Föreshkirt, *s.* the pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakespeare.*
Före-släck', *v. a.* to neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*
Före-slōw', *v. a.* to delay, to hinder, to impede, to obstruct (*Dryden*); to neglect, to omit. *Bacon.*
Före-slōw', *v. n.* to loiter, to be dilatory. *Shak.*
Förespēak', *v. a.* to PREDICT, to forefay, to foreshew, to foretell; to forbid. *Shakespeare.*
Förespēt', *a.* wasted, tired, weary, fatigued, spent (*Shak.*); forepassed, past (*F. Queen*); bestowed before. *Shakespeare.*
Förespür'rér, *s.* (*fore and spur*) one who rides before. *Shakespeare.*
För'est, *s.* (Fr. forêt) a wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.
FORESTALL, **Föreställ**, *v. a.* (Sax. forestallan) to anticipate, to take up beforehand, to engross, regrade, monopolize, to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention, to seize or gain possession of before another, to buy before another in order to raise the price: † to deprive by something prior; *with of.* *Shak.*
FORESTALLER, **Föreställ'ér**, *s.* one who anticipates the market, a regrator, monopolist, monopolizer, engrosser, one who purchases before others in order to raise the price.
För'est-börn, *a.* born in a wild. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
För'est-ér, *s.* an officer of the forest (*Shak.*); an inhabitant of the wild country.
† Före-swät', **Före-swärt'**, *a.* spent with heat. *Sid.*
Före-tāste', *v. a.* to ANTICIPATE, to taste beforehand, to have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another. *Milton.*
Företāste, *s.* ANTICIPATION of, prelibation.
Före-tēll', *v. a.* to PREDICT, to prophesy (*Milton*); to foretoken, to foreshew. *Acts.*
Före-tēll'ér, *s.* PREDICTER, foreshewer.
Före-think', *v. a.* to anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of (*Shak.*); to contrive antecedently. *Bishop Hall.*
Företought, *s.* PRESCIENCE, anticipation; foresight, prescience, provident care.
Före-tō'ken, *v. a.* to foreshew, forebode, bespeak, prognosticate as a sign. *Sidney.*
Företōth, *s.* the tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, the incisor.
Företöp, *s.* the part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
Före'vqūch-éd, *a.* affirmed before, formerly told. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Förewārd, *s.* the van, the front. *1 Maccabees.*
Förewārn', *v. a.* to admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.
Före-wēa'ry, *v. a.* to dispirit with labour.
Före-wish', *v. a.* to desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
Före-wörn', *p.* (*fore and worn*) worn out, wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*
För'feit, *s.* (Fr. forfait) something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for the expiation of a crime, a mulct, a FINE: † a person obnoxious to punishment one whose life is forfeited by his offence: *now obsolete.* *Shak.*
För'feit, *v. a.* to lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
För'feit, *p. a.* liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost as to the right or possession by breach of conditions.

FOR

För-feit-a-ble, *a.* possessed by conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

För-feit-ure, *s.* (Fr. forfeiture) the act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a FINE.

För-gäve, *pret.* of to forgive; did forgive.

Förge, *s.* (French) the place where iron is beaten into form; a smithy, a smith's shop; any place where any thing is made or shaped (*Hooker*); manufacture of metaline bodies; the act of working.

FORGE, **Förge**, *v. a.* to form by the hammer, to malleate, to beat into shape; to make by any means (*Locke*); to counterfeit, to mint, to coin, copy, imitate, fabricate, falsify, to stamp metal for money.

FOR'GER, **För'gér**, *s.* one who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing, one guilty of forgery, a falsifier, a counterfeiter, a coiner, a maker of base money.

FOR'GERY, **För'ge-ry**, *s.* (forge) the crime of falsification, counterfeitsance, invention, coinage, coining; smith's work, fabrication, the act of the forge.

För-gét, *v. a.* (Sax. forgytan) to lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect. *Isaiab.*

För-gét'fúl, *a.* not retaining the memory of; apt to forget; causing oblivion, oblivious (*Dryden's Æneid*); unmindful, inattentive, negligent, neglectful, CARELESS. *Hebrews.*

För-gét'tül-néss, *s.* oblivion, cessation to remember, loss of memory, defect of memory; inattention, neglect, negligence, CARELESSNESS.

† **För'ge-tive**, *a.* (forge) that may forge or produce. A word peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

För-gét'tér, *s.* (forget) one who forgets; a careless person.

För-give, *v. a.* (Sax. forgifan) to pardon a person, not to punish; to pardon a crime; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

För-give'néss, *s.* the act of forgiving; remission, pardon, pardon of an offender; pardon of an offence; tenderness, willingness to pardon (*Dryden*); remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

För-giv'er, *s.* (forgive) one who pardons.

För-göt, *pret.* of to forget; did forget.

För-göt'ten, *past. part.* of to forget.

Förk, *s.* (Lat. furca) an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions; † the point of an arrow (*Shak.'s King Lear*); a point. *Addison.*

Förk, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

Förk'éd, *a.* opening into two or more parts, furcated, forked. *Shakespeare.*

Förk'éd-ly, *ad.* in a forked form.

Förk'éd-néss, *s.* (forked) furcation, the quality of opening into two parts or more.

Förk'héad, *s.* point of an arrow. *Fairy Queen.*

Förk'y, *a.* (fork) forked, furcated, opening into two or more parts. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLORN, **För-lörn**, *a.* deserted, forsaken, abandoned, destitute, abject, friendless, wretched, helpless, solitary: taken away, bereft (*Spenser*): † small, despicable: in a ludicrous sense. *Shak. Henry IV.*

För-lörn, *s.* a lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Forlorn Hope, the soldiers who are first sent to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Dryden.*

FOR

För-lörn'néss, *s.* state of being forsaken; destitution; misery; SOLITUDE.

FORM, **Förm**, *s.* (Lat. forma) the external appearance of any thing, representation, semblance, shape, figure, make, mould, frame, cast, cut, turn, fashion, mode, manner; being,—as modified by a particular shape; particular model or modification (*Locke*); beauty, elegance of appearance (*Isaiab*); regularity, method, order (*Shak.*); external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show (*Dryden*); PORMALITY, ceremony, external rites (*Shak.*); stated method, established practice, ritual and prescribed mode (*Hooker*); a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare; a formal cause, that which gives essence. *Bacon.*

FORM, **Förm**, *v. a.* to make out of materials, to construct, to model, to mould, to shape, to figure, to fashion, to model to a particular shape or state; to modify, to scheme, to plan (*Dryden's Æneid*); to arrange, to combine in any particular manner; as, he *formed* his troops;—to contrive, to coin, to invent (*Rowe*);—to model by education or institution. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FORMAL, **Förm'al**, *a.* (Fr. formel, Lat. formalis) ceremonious, ceremonial, solemn; ritual, formulary, prescribed, stated, observant of forms; precise, finical, particular, punctilious, starch, starched, budge, prim, stiff, affected, exact to affectation; done according to established rules and methods, not irregular, not sudden, not extemporaneous, methodical, regular; external, having the appearance but not the essence (*Dryden*); depending on establishment or custom (*Pope*); having the power of making any thing what it is, constituent, essential (*Bentley*); retaining its proper and essential character, regular, proper. *Shakesf.*

Förm'al-ist, *s.* (Fr. formaliste) one who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearances to reality; one who seems what he is not.

FORMALITY, **För-mäl'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. formalité) ceremony, established mode of behaviour, ceremonial, external rite, solemn order, form, method, mode, habit, or dress; preciseness, particularness, finicalness, punctiliousness, stiffness, starchiness, affectedness, affectation, primness, external appearance; essence, the quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillington.*

Förm'al-ly, *ad.* according to established rules, methods, rites or ceremonies; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance, in a visible and apparent state; essentially, characteristically.

För-mät'ion, *s.* (French) the act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

Förm'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. formo) having the power of giving form, creative, plastic.

Förm'er, *s.* (form) he who forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FOR'MER, **För'mér**, *a.* (Sax. forma first) before another in time, prior, antierior, previous, PRECEDENT, mentioned before another (*Pope*); past: as, this was the custom in former times.

För'mér-ly, *ad.* in times past.

För'mi-da-ble, *a.* (French) TERRIBLE, dreadful, tremendous, terrific, to be feared.

FOR

För'mi-da-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of exciting terrou or dread, **TERRIBLENESS**, dreadful-ness; the thing causing dread.
För'mi-da-bly, *ad.* in a terrible manner.
För'ml'ēss, *a.* shapeless, informous, wanting regularity of form.
För'mu-la, *s.* (Lat.) a formule, a set, or prescribed form or model.
För'mu-la-ry, *s.* (Fr. formulaire) a book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.
För'mu-la-ry, *a.* ritual, formal, solemn, prescribed, stated.
För'mule, *s.* (French, Lat. formula) a formula, a set or prescribed model.
För'nī-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. fornix a brothel house) to commit lewdness.
För'nī-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. fornicatio) concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman, harlotry: *in scripture*, sometimes idolatry. *Eze.*
För'nī-ca-tōr, *s.* (Fr. fornicateur) one who has commerce with an unmarried woman.
För'nī-ca-trēss, *s.* a woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.
För-sāke, *v. a.* (Dutch versacken) to leave in resentment, disgust, or dislike; to **ABANDON**, to leave, to go away from, to desert, to fail.
För-sāk'ér, *s.* deserter, one who forsakes.
För-sōoth, *ad.* (Sax. forsothe) in truth, certainly, very well. *It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.*
För-swear, *v. a.* (Sax. forswærian) to renounce on oath; to deny on oath; with the reciprocal pronoun,—as, *to forswear himself*, to be perjured, to swear falsely.
För-swär, *v. n.* to swear falsely, to commit perjury.
För-swär'ér, *s.* one who is perjured.
Fört, *s.* (French) a fortified house, a castle, a **FORTIFICATION**.
† Fört'ed, *a.* guarded by forts. *Shakespeare.*
Förth, *ad.* (Sax.) forward, onward in time; forward in place or order; abroad, out of doors; out away, beyond the boundary of any place; out into a public character, public view (*Peacham*); **†** thoroughly, to the end. *Shakespeare.*
† Fört, *prep.* out of. *Shakespeare.*
Förth-com'ing, *a.* ready to appear, not absconding, not lost. *Shak's Henry VIII.*
Förthis'suing, *a.* (*pron.* förth-ish'shu-ing) coming out, coming forward from a covert. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Förth-rīght, *ad.* (*obsolete*) straight forward, without flexions. *Dryden.*
Förth-rīght, *s.* a straight path. *Shakespeare.*
Förth-with, *ad.* immediately, without delay, at once, straight.
Fört'i-ēth, *a.* (forty) the fourth tenth.
Fört-i-fa-ble, *a.* (fortify) that may be fortified.
FORTIFICATION, **Fört-tif-i-cā'tion**, *s.* (French) the science of military architecture (*Harris*); a castle of defence, a fort, fortress, citadel, garrison, fortin, fortlet, bulwark, barrier, bastion, barricade, barricado, barbican, wall, fence, ward, sconce, redoubt, muniment, obvallation, circumvallation, intrenchment, strong hold; a place built for strength. *Sidney.*
Fört-i-fi-ér, *s.* one who erects works for defence; one who supports, secures, or upholds.
FORTIFY, **Fört-ti-fy**, *v. a.* (Fr. fortifier) to strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to fence, to bulwark, to barricade, to barri-

FOR

cado, to circumvallate, to defend; to confirm, to encourage (*Sidney*); to fix, to establish in resolution. *Dryden.*
Fört-i-fy, *v. n.* to raise strong places.
† Fört-i-lage, *s.* (fort) a blockhouse, a little fort.
Fört'in, *s.* (French) a little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.
Fört-i-tude, *s.* (Lat. fortitudo) **BRAVERY**, courage, magnanimity, greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well; **†** force, strength. *Shakespeare.*
Fört'lēt, *s.* (fort) a little fort.
Fört'night, *s.* (*contracted from* fourteen nights) the space of two weeks. *It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights.*
Fört'rēss, *s.* (Fr. fortresse) a **FORTIFICATION**, a fortified place, a castle of defence.
Fört-tū'i-toūs, *a.* (Lat. fortuitus) **ACCIDENTAL**, casual, happening by chance.
Fört-tū'i-toūs-ly, *ad.* accidentally, by chance.
Fört-tū'i-toūs-nēss, *s.* (fortuitous) **CHANCE**, hit, accident, **ACCIDENTALNESS**.
Förtu-nate, *a.* (Lat. fortunatus) **SUCCESSFUL**, lucky, happy, prosperous, **AUSPICIOUS**, not subject to miscarriage: used of *persons* or *actions*. *Shakespeare.*
Förtu-nate-ly, *ad.* happily, successfully.
Förtu-nate-nēss, *s.* (fortunate) **SUCCESS**, happiness, good luck, **AUSPICIOUSNESS**.
Förtune, *s.* (Lat. fortuna) the power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour (*Shak.*); the good or ill that befalls man (*Dryden*); the chance of life, means of living (*Swift*); success—good or bad, event (*Temple*); **ESTATE**, possessions (*Dryden*); the portion of a man or woman: generally of a *woman* (*Spectator*);—futuraity, future events. *Cowley.*
Förtune, *v. n.* to **HAPPEN**, to befall, to fall out, to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*
Förtun-ēd, *a.* supplied by fortune. *Shak.*
Förtune-book, *s.* a book consulted to know fortune or future events.
Förtune-hünt-ér, *s.* a man whose employment it is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying.
Förtune-tēll, *v. n.* to pretend to the power of revealing futurity; to reveal futurity.
FORTUNETELLER, **Fört-tune-tēll-ér**, *s.* one who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity, a geomancer, a fatidic, conjurer, diviner, figureslinger, genethliatic, cunningman.
Fört'y, *a.* (Sax. feowertig) four times ten.
Förtüm, *s.* (Lat.) any public place (*Pope*); a court of justice. *Watts on the Mind.*
Fört'wärd, **Fört'wärd's**, *ad.* toward a part or place before, onward, forth, progressively, straight before.
Fört'wärd, *a.* warm, earnest, not backward (*Galatians*); ardent, eager, hot, violent (*Shak.*); ready, confident, bold, presumptuous (*Dryd.*); not reserved, not overmodest (*Shak's Richard III.*); premature, early ripe, coming early (*Shak's Richard III.*); quick, ready, hasty (*Locke*); antecedent, anterior: opposed to *posterior* (*Shak.*);—not behindhand, not inferior. *Shakespeare.*
Fört'wärd, *v. a.* (*from the adverb*) to hasten, to quicken, to **ACCELERATE** in growth or improvement; to advance, to promote, to **PATRONISE**.
Fört'wärd-ér, *s.* one who promotes any thing.

FOU

För'ward-ly, *ad.* eagerly, hastily, quickly.
För'ward-nēss, *s.* (forward) eagerness, ardour, readiness to act (*Hooker*); quickness, **READINESS** (*Wotton*); earliness, early ripeness, prematurity, prematureness; confidence, assurance, boldness, want of modesty.
Fōssē, *s.* (Lat. fossa) a **DIKE**, a ditch, a moat, an intrenchment.
Fōssē-wāy, *s.* one of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches upon each side.
Fōss'il, *a.* (Lat. fossilis) dug out of the earth.
Fōss'il, *s.* any mineral or metal which is dug out of the earth. *Locke.*
FOSTER **Fōst'ér**, *v. a.* (Sax. fostrian) to nurse, to feed, to nuzzle, to support, to train or bring up (*Shak.*); to pamper, to encourage, to caress, to make much of (*Sidney*); to cherish, to forward: as, "ye fostering breezes blow." *Thomson.*
Fōst'ér-age, *s.* the charge of nursing.
Fōst'ér-brōth-ér, *s.* one bred at the same pap, one fed by the same nurse.
Fōst'ér-child, *s.* a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred up by a man not the father. *Addison.*
Fōst'ér-dām, *s.* a **NURSE**, one who suckles a child.
Fōst'ér-ēarth, *s.* earth by which a plant is nourished, though it did not at first grow in it. *Philips.*
Fōst'ér-ér, *s.* (foster) a **NURSE**. *Davies.*
Fōst'ér-fā-thér, *s.* one who gives food in the place of the father. *Davies.*
Fōst'ér-mōth-ér, *s.* a **NURSE**.
Fōst'ér-nūrsē, *s.* (an improper word) a **NURSE**. *Sh.*
Fōst'ér-son, *s.* a son brought up and educated by one who is not the parent.
Fōught, *pret. & pass. part.* of to fight.
† Fōught'en, *p.* contested, disputed by arms. *Mil.*
Fūl, *a.* (Sax. ful) not clean, **FILTHY**, dirty, miry: opposed, through most of its significations, to fair;—impure, polluted, full of filth (*Shak.*); wicked, detestable, abominable (*Mark*); not lawful, unjust, not according to the established rules (*Shak.*'s *Tempest*); hateful, ugly, loathsome (*Bacon*); disgraceful, shameful (*Milton*'s *P. Lost*); coarse, gross (*Felton on the Classics*); full of gross humours or bad matter, wanting purgation or mundification (*Shak.*'s *Henry IV*); not bright, not serene, cloudy, inclement (*Shak.*'s *King Lear*); with rough force, with unseasonable violence (*Waller*); among seamen, entangled; as, a rope is foul of the anchor.
Fōul, *v. a.* to daub, to bembire, to make filthy, to dirty, to soil. *Swift.*
Fōul-fa-cēd, *a.* having an ugly, hateful, or ill-formed visage. *Shak.*'s *Richard III.*
Fōully, *ad.* filthily, nastily; odiously, hatefully, scandalously, disgracefully, shamefully; not lawfully, not fairly.
Fōul'mōuth-ēd, *a.* scurrilous, reproachful, grossly opprobrious, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison.*
Fōul'nēss, *s.* (foul) the quality of being foul, nastiness, **FILTHINESS**; feculence, **DREGGINESS**; impurity, **POLLUTION** (*Shak.*); hatefulness, atrociousness, **WICKEDNESS** (*Ben Jonson*); ugliness, **DEFORMITY** (*Sidney*); want of candour, **DISHONESTY**. *Hammond.*
Fōund, *pret. & pass. part.* of to find.
Fōund, *v. a.* (Fr. fonder) to lay the basis of any building (*Matthew*); to **BUILD**, to raise

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(*Dryden*'s *Aeneid*); to erect, to **ESTABLISH** (*Milton*); to give birth or original to; as, he founded an art; he founded a family;—to raise upon, as a principle or ground (*Locke*); to fix firm. *Shakespeare.*
Fōund, *v. a.* (Fr. fondre to melt) to cast, to form by melting and pouring into moulds.
Fōun-dā'tion, *s.* (Fr. fondation) the basis or lower parts of an edifice, the bottom, the groundwork; the act of fixing the basis; the principle or ground upon which any notion is raised; **ORIGIN**, original, rise; a revenue settled or established for any purpose, particularly for charity (*Swift*); settlement, footing, institution, **ESTABLISHMENT**.
Fōund'ér, *s.* (found) a **BUILDER**, one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city (*Waller*); one who establishes a revenue for any purpose (*Dryden*); an institutor, establisher, one from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Dryden.*
Fōun'd'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. fondeur) a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.
Fōun'd'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. fondre) to cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.
Fōun'd'ér, *v. n.* (Fr. fond the bottom) to sink to the bottom; to **FAIL**, to miscarry. *Shak.*
Fōun'd'ér-y, **Fōun'dry**, *s.* a casting house, a place where figures are formed of melted metal cast into moulds.
Fōund'ling, *s.* (found of find) a child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*
Fōund'rēss, *s.* (founder) a woman who founds, builds, or establishes any thing; a woman who establishes any charitable revenue.
FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, **Fōunt**, **Fōun'tain**, *s.* (Lat. fons, Fr. fontaine) a well, a spring, a source, a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water (*Bacon*); the head or first spring of a river (*Dryden*); **ORIGIN**, original, first cause. *Common Prayer.*
Fōun'tain-lēss, *a.* having no fountain, wanting a spring or source.
Fōunt'fūl, *a.* full of springs. *Chapman.*
Fōur, *a.* (Sax. feower) twice two.
Fōur'fold, *a.* four times told.
Fōur'fōot-ēd, *a.* quadruped, having four feet.
Fōur'scōre, *a.* four times twenty, eighty.
Fōur-sqūare, *a.* quadrangular, having four sides and angles equal.
Fōur'tēn, *a.* (Sax. feowertyn) four and ten.
Fōur'tēnth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen.
Fōurth, *a.* (four) the ordinal of four.
Fōur'whēl-ēd, *a.* running upon four wheels.
Fōwl, *s.* (Sax. fuhl) a winged animal, a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribe. *F. vol* is used collectively; as, we dined on fish and *fovol*.
Fōwl, *v. n.* to kill birds for food or game.
Fōwl'ér, *s.* a sportsman who pursues birds.
Fōwl'ing-piēce, *s.* a gun for birds.
Fōx, *s.* (Sax.) a wild animal of the canine kind; figuratively, a sly fellow, a knave.
Fōx'cāse, *s.* a fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*
Fōx'chāse, *s.* the pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
Fōx'ē-vil, *s.* a kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
Fōx'glōve, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Fōx'hūnt-ér, *s.* a man whose chief ambition is to

shew his bravery in hunting foxes; a term of reproach used of country gentlemen. *Spec.*
Fox'ship, *s.* the character or qualities of a fox; cunning, mischievous art. *Shakespeare.*
Fox'trap, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.
† Fract, *v. a.* (Lat. fractus) to break, to violate, to INFRINGE. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Fract'ion, *s.* (Lat. fractio) the act of breaking; the state of being broken; the thing broken; a broken part of an integral.
Fract'ion-äl, *a.* belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.
Fract'ure, *s.* (Lat. fractura) BREACH, separation of continuous parts; the separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
Fract'ure, *v. a.* to break a bone.
Frag'ile, *a.* (French) BRITTLE, easily snapped or broken; WEAK, uncertain, easily destroyed (*Milton*); frail, liable to fault.
Fra-gil'i-ty, *s.* brittleness, aptness to break, fragibleness, easiness to be broken; WEAKNESS, uncertainty, easiness to be destroyed (*Knollys*); frailty, lialeness to fault. *Wotton.*
Frägm'ent, *s.* (Lat. fragmentum) a part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece (*Dryden*); a fritter. *Shakespeare.*
FRA'GRANCE, Frä'gränce, Frä'grän-cy, *s.* (Lat. fragrantia) sweetness of smell, pleasing scent, flavour, perfume, pulvil, redolence, grateful odour, odoriferousness. *Mil.'s P. Lost.*
FRA'GRANT, Frä'gränt, *a.* (L. fragrans) sweet of smell, odorous, odoriferous, grateolent, sweet-scented, sweetsmelling, flavoured, spicy, balmy, ambrosial, redolent, aromatic.
Frä'gränt-ly, *ad.* with sweet scent.
Fräil, *a.* (Lat. fragilis) WEAK, easily decaying; subject to casualties, fragile, easily destroyed; weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.
Fräil'n'ess, *s.* FRAILTY, instability of mind. *Norris.*
Fräil'ty, *s.* (frail) weakness of resolution, frailness, instability of mind, infirmity, WEAKNESS; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity. In this sense it has a plural.
Fräise, *s.* (Fr.) a pancake with bacon in it.
Främe, *v. a.* (Sax. framman) to form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts, to fit one to another, to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust (*Tillotson*); to form any rule or method by study or precept (*Shak.*); to plan, to contrive, to settle, to scheme out, to form and digest by thought; to invent, to fabricate, in a bad sense; as, to frame a story or lie. *Bacon.*
Främe, *s.* a fabric, a building, any thing constructed of various parts or members; any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity, adjusted series or disposition (*Shak.*); scheme, order (*Clarendon*); contrivance, projection (*Shak.*); mechanical construction; FORM, shape, proportion. *Hudibras.*
Främ'er, *s.* maker, former, contriver, projector, schemer.
† Främ'pöld, *a.* peevish, crossgrained, boisterous, rugged. *Shakespeare.*
Frän'chise, *s.* (French) exemption from any onerous duty; PRIVILEGE, immunity, right granted; district, extent, jurisdiction. *Spen.*
Frän'gi-ble, *a.* (Lat. frango to break) fragile, BRITTLE, easily broken.
Frän'gi-ble-n'ess, *s.* brittleness, fragility, easiness to be broken.

Fränk, *a.* (Fr. franc) LIBERAL, generous, not niggardly; candid, open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; void of conditions, free of expence.
Fränk, *s.* a place to feed hogs in, a sty: so called from liberality of food;—a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
Fränk, *v. a.* to shut up in a frank or sty (*Shak.*); to feed high, to fat, to cram (*Junius* and *Ainsworth*); to exempt letters from postage.
Fränk'in-cense, *s.* an odoriferous kind of resin.
Fränk'ly, *ad.* liberally, freely, readily; without restraint; without expence.
Fränk'n'ess, *s.* (frank) plainness of speech, openness, candour, ingenuousness; LIBERALITY, bounteousness; freedom from reserve.
Fränk-t'en'e-ment, *s.* a FREEHOLD.
Fränk-pl'edge, *s.* (a law term) a pledge or surety for freemen.
FRAN'TIC, Frän'tic, *a.* (corrupted from phrenetic, Lat. phreneticus) mad, insane, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously mad, frenetic, desperate, distraught, beside himself, distracted, raging, rageful, rabid, fierce, furious, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion, outrageous, turbulent (*Hooker*); simply mad. *Shakespeare.*
Frän'tic-ly, *ad.* madly, distractedly, furiously, outrageously.
FRAN'TICNESS, Frän'tic-n'ess, *s.* (frantic) MADNESS, distraction, fury, frenzy, phrenzy, phrenitis, fierceness, furiousness, enragedness, fury of passion.
Fra-tér'näl, *a.* (Fr. fraternel) brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.
Fra-tér'näl-ly, *ad.* in a brotherly manner.
Fra-tér'nä-ty, *s.* (Fr. fraternité) the state or quality of a brother; men of the same class or character; body of men united, corporation, guild, SOCIETY, sodality, association, BROTHERHOOD.
Frä'tri-cide, *s.* (French) the murder of a brother, one who kills a brother.
FRAUD, Fräud', *s.* (Fr. fraude) deceit, cheat, trick, artifice, subtilty, deception, delusion, elusion, deceit, stratagem, circumvention, craft, wile, gull, bite, bilk, chouse, shift, bubble, double, sham, shuffle, juggle, cross-bite.
Fräud'fül, *a.* treacherous, artful, trickish, deceitful, subtle, FRAUDULENT.
Fräud'fül-ly, *ad.* deceitfully, artfully, subtilly, treacherously, by stratagem.
FRAUDULENCE, Fräud'u-l'ence, Fräud'u-l'ency, *s.* (Lat. fraudulentia) trickishness, deceitfulness, knavishness, knavery, double-dealing, cheatingness, dishonesty, improbity, roguishness, cozenage, unfairness, wiliness, proneness to artifice.
FRAUDULENT, Fräud'u-l'ent, *a.* (Lat. fraudulentus) full of artifice, trickish, subtle, fraudulent, wily, crafty, knavish, roguish, dishonest, indirect, illusory, unfair, designing, covinous; performed by artifice, deceitful, treacherous. *Milton.*
Fräud'u-l'ent-ly, *ad.* by fraud, by deceit, by artifice, deceitfully.
Fräught', *part. pass.* of freight, laden, charged (*Milton*); filled, stored, thronged. *Hooker.*
† Fräught', *s.* a freight, a cargo. *Shak. Dryden.*
† Fräught', *v. a.* to load, to crowd. *Shakef.*
Fräy, *s.* (Fr. effrayer to fright) a FIGHT, a battle

F R E

(*Shak.*); a duel, a combat (*Pope*); a broil, a quarrel, a riot of violence. *Shakespeare.*
†Frāy, *v. a.* to fright, to terrify. *Spenser. Bacon.*
Frāy, *v. a.* (Fr. frayer) to rub, to rub against.
Frēak, *s.* a sudden and causeless change of place; a sudden fancy, a humour, whim, a capricious prank, a FROLIC.
Frēak, *v. a.* (supposed to be Scotch, introduced by Thomson) to VARIEGATE, to checker.
Frēak'ish, *a.* CAPRICIOUS, humourfome.
Frēak'ish-nēss, *s.* CAPRICIOUSNESS, humourfomeness, whimsicalness.
Frēam, *v. n.* (Lat. fremore) to growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
Frēckle, *s.* (Germ. fleck a spot) a spot raised upon the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
Frēck'led, *a.* spotted, maculated, discoloured with small spots.
Frēck'ly, *a.* full of freckles.
Frēe, *a.* (Sax. freah) having, or being at liberty, not a vassal, not enslaved, not a prisoner, not dependant; uncompelled, unrestrained (*Hooker*); not bound by fate, not necessitated (*Milton's P. Lost*); permitted, allowed (*Pope*); open, ingenuous, frank (*Otway's Orphan*); licentious, dissolute, unrestrained (*Temple*); acquainted, conversing without reserve (*Prior*); LIBERAL, not parsimonious; *with* of (*Shak.*); frank, not gained by importunity, not purchased (*Bac.*); clear from distress (*Shak.'s King Lear*); guiltless, innocent (*Shak.'s Hamlet*); exempt; *with* from (*Dryden*); invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage, admitted to the privileges of any body, enfranchised; *with* of (*Dryden*); without expence, by charity; as, a *free-school*.
Frēe, *v. a.* to set at liberty, to rescue from slavery or captivity, to loose, to manumit; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; *with* of or from;—to clear from impediments or obstructions;—to exempt (*Romans*): † to banish, to rid, to fend away. *Shakespeare.*
Frēe-bōt'ēr, *s.* (free and booty) a ROBBER, a plunderer, a pillager. *Bacon.*
Frēe-bōt'ing, *s.* ROBBERY, plunder, the act of pillaging. *Spenser.*
Frēe'bōrn, *a.* not a slave, inheriting liberty.
Frēe'chāp'el, *s.* a chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
Frēe'cōst, *a.* free, or exempt from charges.
Frēe'dmān, *s.* a slave manumitted, a man freed from slavery.
Frēe'dōm, *s.* (free) liberty, exemption from servitude, independence (*Dryden*); unrestrained (*1 Maccabees*); PRIVILEGES, franchises, immunities (*Shak.*); power of enjoying franchises (*Swift*); exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination (*Milton*); the state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience; ease or facility in doing or shewing any thing.
Frēe'fōt'ēd, *a.* not restrained in the march. *Sh.*
Frēe'hēart'ēd, *a.* LIBERAL, unrestrained. *Davies.*
FREEHOLD, Frēe'hold, *s.* a free estate, a demesne, a frank tenement, that land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.
Frēe'hold-ēr, *s.* one who has a freehold.
Frēe'ly, *ad.* (free) at liberty, without vassalage, without slavery, without dependance; without restraint, heartily, with full gust; plentifully, lavishly (*Shak.'s Henry IV.*); without

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scruple, without reserve (*Pope*); without impediment; without necessity, without predetermination; frankly, liberally, without cost; spontaneously, of its own accord.
Frēe'mān, *s.* one not a slave, not a vassal; one who partakes of the rights, privileges, and immunities of a corporate body, a citizen, a denizen, one enfranchised, one naturalized.
Frēe-mīnd'ēd, *a.* unperplexed, exempt from care or trouble. *Bacon.*
Frēe'nēss, *s.* (free) the state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, candour, ingenuoufness (*Dryden*); generosity, LIBERABILITY. *Spratt.*
Frēe'schōl, *s.* a school in which learning is given without pay.
Frēe-spō'ken, *a.* accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
Frēe'stone, *s.* stone commonly used in building, a sand stone.
Frēe-thīnk'ēr, *s.* a libertine, a contemner of religion; a deist.
Frēe-wīll', *s.* the power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate (*Locke*), voluntariness, spontaneoufness, spontaneity. *Ezra.*
Frēe'wōm-ān, *s.* a woman not enslaved.
Frēeze, *v. n.* to be congealed with cold, to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.
Frēeze, *v. a.* to glaciare, to congelate, to congeal with cold, to turn into ice; to kill by cold (*Shak. Richard III.*); to chill by the loss of power or motion. *Dryden.*
Frēight, *v. a.* to load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load as the burden, to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*
Frēight, *s.* any thing with which a ship is loaded, the cargo of a ship; the money due for the transportation of goods.
Frēight'ēr, *s.* he who freights a vessel.
Frēnch, *a.* (France) belonging to France.
Frēnch-bēan', *s.* a kidneybean.
Frēnch-chā'k, *s.* a dense indurated clay.
Frēnch'i-fy, *v. a.* (French) to infect with the manners of the French; to make a fop or coxcomb.
Frēn'e-tic, Frē-nēt'ic, *a.* (Fr. frenetique, Greek φρενιτικός) mad, distracted, phrenetic, FRANTIC.
Frēn'zy, *s.* (Gr. φρενις) FRANTICNESS, madness, distraction of mind, alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. *Ben Jonson.*
†Frēquēnce, *s.* (grown obsolete, French) crowd, concourse, assembly. *Shak. Milton.*
Frēquēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. frequentia) common occurrence, the condition of being often seen or done, COMMONNESS; † concourse, full assembly. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*
Frēquēnt, *a.* (French, Lat. frequens) often done, often seen, often occurring, COMMON; used often to practise any thing (*Duty of Man*): † full of concourse. *Milton.*
Frē-quēnt', *v. a.* (Fr. frequenter) to visit often, to haunt, to be much in any place, to resort often to.
†Frē-quēnt'a-ble, *ad.* conversable, accessible. *Sidney. Not now used, but not inelegant. Johnson.*
Frē-quēn-tā'tion, *s.* habit of frequenting. *Mason.*
Frē-quēn-tā-tive, *a.* (Lat. frequentativus) a grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

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Fre-quēnt'er, *s.* (frequent) one who resorts often to any place, a haunter.

Frē-quēnt-ly, *ad.* often, commonly, not rarely, not seldom, manifold times.

Frēs'co, *s.* (Italian) coolness, shade, duskiness like that of the evening or morning (*Prior*); a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

Frēsh, *a.* (Sax. *frisc*) cool, not vapid with heat; not salt; **MODERN**, new, not had before; new, not used, not impaired by time, in a state like that of recentness; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution (*Dryden*); florid, vigorous, cheerful, unfaded, unimpaired (*Pope*); healthy in countenance, ruddy (*Shak.*); brisk, strong, vigorous; as, a *frēsh* gale;—fasting: opposed to eating and drinking (a low word);—sweet: opposed to *stale* or *stinking*.

Frēsh, *s.* water not salt. *Shakespeare.*

Frēsh'en, *v. a.* (fresh) to make fresh.

Frēsh'en, *v. n.* to grow fresh.

Frēsh'ēt, *s.* (fresh) a stream of fresh water, a pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

Frēsh'ly, *ad.* (fresh) coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; ruddily, with a healthy look.

Frēsh'nēss, *s.* newness, vigour, spirit, the contrary to *vapidness*; freedom from diminution by time, not staleness; freedom from fatigue, newness of strength; coolness, fresco, shadiness; ruddiness, floridness, colour of health; freedom from saltiness.

Frēsh'wā-tēr, *a.* (a cant word among sailors) raw, unskilled, unacquainted.

Frēt, *s.* (doubtful etymology) a frith, an estuary, a bosphorus, a strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough; any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause (*Addison*); that stop of a musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberances (*Spectator*); agitation of the mind, commotion of temper, passion. *Pope.*

Frēt, *v. a.* to agitate violently by external impulse or action; to gall, to chafe, to hurt by attrition (*Shak.*); to **CORRODE**, to canker, to eat away (*Hakewill*); to form into raised work (*Milton*); to **VARIEGATE**, to diversify (*Shak.*); to **VEX**, to make angry. *Milton.*

Frēt, *v. n.* to be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away, to be corroded; to make way by attrition or corrosion (*Wise-man*); to be angry, to be peevish, to vex himself. *Hooker.*

Frēt'fūl, *a.* **PEEVISH**, waspish, irritable, angry, in a state of vexation.

Frēt'fūl-ly, *ad.* peevishly.

Frēt'fūl-nēss, *s.* (fretful) **PEEVISHNESS**, pettishness, passion, ill-humour.

Frēt'ty, *a.* adorned with fretwork.

Frēt'wōrk, *s.* a kind of masonry raised in protuberances.

Fri-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *friabilité*) capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Fri-a-blē, *a.* (French) easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder, **PULVERABLE**.

Fri'ar, *s.* (a corruption of *frère*, Fr.) a religious, a monk, a **CONVENTUAL**, a brother of some regular order.

Fri'ar-like, *a.* **CONVENTUAL**, monastic, cloistral, friarly, unskilled in the world.

Fri'ar-ly, *a.* **CONVENTUAL**, friarlike.

Fri'ar-y, *s.* (friar) a **CONVENT** of friars,

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Frib'ble, *v. n.* (uncert. deriv.) to trifle. *Hudibras.*

Frib'blér, *s.* a trifler, one who professes rapture for a woman, and dreads her consent. *Spect.*

Fric-ās-sē', *s.* (French) a dish made by cutting chickens or other small animals in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King.*

Fri-cā'tion, *s.* (L. *fricatio*) the act of rubbing one thing against another, **CONFRICATION**, **FRICITION**.

FRIC'TION, **Fric'tion**, *s.* the act of rubbing two bodies together, **frication**, **confrication**; **abrasion**, **attrition**; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Fri'day, *s.* (Sax. *frigedæg*) the sixth day of the week.

Frīend, *s.* (Sax. *freond*) one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*;—one without hostile intentions (*Shakef.*);—one reconciled to another (*This is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number. Shak.*);—an attendant, or companion (*Dryden*);—favourer, one propitious (*Peacbam*);—a familiar compellation. *Milton.*

Frīend, *v. a.* to favour, to befriend, to countenance, to support. *Shakespeare.*

Frīend'ed, *a.* well-disposed, inclined to love. *Sh.*

Frīend'lēss, *a.* wanting friends, wanting support, not countenanced; destitute, **FORLORN**.

Frīend'lī-ly, *ad.* in the manner of friends, kindly, benevolently, amicably.

FRIEND'LINESS, **Frīend'lī-nēss**, *s.* (friendly) a disposition to friendship, exertion of benevolence, neighbourliness, goodwill, amicableness, benignity.

FRIENDLY, **Frīend'ly**, *a.* (friend) having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable, benevolent, benign, neighbourly, amicable, disposed to union: salutary, homogeneous. *Milton.*

FRIEND'SHIP, **Frīend'shīp**, *s.* (Dut. *vriendscap*) the state of minds united by mutual benevolence, amity, highest degree of intimacy, benevolence, favour, personal kindness; assistance, help (*Shak.'s King Lear*); conformity, affinity, correspondence, aptness to unite. *Dryd.*

Frīze, *s.* (in architecture) a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice: in commerce, a coarse woollen cloth.

Frīz'ed, *a.* shagged or napped with frieze.

Frīze-like, *a.* resembling a frieze.

Frīgate, *s.* (Fr. *fregate*) a ship of war carrying not less than twenty, but under fifty guns, and commanded by a post captain.

Frīg-e-fā'ction, *s.* (Lat. *frigus* and *facio*) the act of making cold.

Frīg'e-ra-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. *frigeratorium*) a place to make any thing cold, a place to keep any thing cold, an ice-house.

Fright, *v. a.* (Sax. *frightan*) to frighten, to disturb with fear, to shock with fear, to daunt, to dismay, to **TERRIFY**.

Fright, *s.* a sudden **TERROR**. *Dryden.*

Fright'en, *v. a.* to **TERRIFY**, to shock with dread.

Fright'fūl, *a.* **TERRIBLE**, dreadful, full of terror; a cant word among women for any thing unpleasant.

Fright'fūl-ly, *ad.* dreadfully, horribly: † disagreeably, not beautifully. *A woman's word.*

Fright'fūl-nēss, *s.* (frightful) the power of impressing terror, **TERRIBLENESS**.

Frīg'id, *a.* (Lat. *frigidus*) cold, wanting warmth

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(*In this sense it is seldom used but in science.*); wanting warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire or fancy. *Swift.*

Frig-id-i-ty, *s.* COLDNESS, frigidness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire (*Pope*); want of corporeal warmth (*Glanville*); coldness of affection.

Frig-id-ly, *ad.* coldly, without affection.

Frig-id-ness, *s.* (frigid) COLDNESS, want of warmth; FRIGIDITY, dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of affection.

Frig-o-rific, *a.* (Lat. frigoris) causing cold. A word used in science.

Frill, *v. n.* (Fr. frilleux, *chilly*) to quake or shiver with cold: used of a bark. *Johnson.*

Frill, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the ruffle at the bosom of a shirt, a chitterling.

FRINGE, **Frings**, *s.* (Fr. frange) a flounce, a furbelow, ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture.

FRINGE, **Frings**, *v. a.* to flounce, to furbelow, to edge, to border, to befringe, to adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRINGED, **Fringed**, *p. a.* ornamented with fringe, flounced, furbelowed, edged, bordered, lacinated, fimbriated, jagged, scalloped, decorated with ornamental appendages; *with* with.

Frippér-ér, *s.* (Fr. frippier) one who deals in old things vamped up.

Frip-per-y, *s.* (fripperie) the place where old clothes are sold, ragfair; old clothes, cast-dresses, tattered rags. *Pope.*

Friseur, *s.* (Fr. frisure *a curl*) a hairdresser.

Frisk, *v. n.* (Ital. frizzare) to JUMP, to leap, to skip; to dance, to FROLIC.

Frisk, *s.* a FROLIC, a fit of wanton gaiety.

Friskér, *s.* a wanton, one not constant or settled.

Frisk-i-ness, *s.* (frisky) gaiety, liveliness, FROLICSOMENESS. A low word.

Frisk'y, *a.* (frisk) gay, airy, lively, wanton, FROLICSOME. A low word.

Frit, *s.* (*among chymists*) ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Johnson.*

Frith, *s.* (Lat. fretum) a strait of the sea, a fret, an estuary, a bosphorus: a kind of net. *Carew.*

Frit-i-nan-cy, *s.* (Lat. fritinio) the scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicade.

Frit-ter, *s.* (Fr. friture *frying*) a small piece cut to be fried; a kind of pancake made with apples; a fragment, a small piece (*Shak.'s Merry Wives of Windsor*); a cheesecake, a wig. *Ainsworth.*

Frit-ter, *v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Fri-völ-i-ty, *s.* (Fr. frivolité) frivolousness, TRIFLINGNESS, insignificance, want of importance.

Fri-vó-lous, *a.* (Lat. frivolus) TRIFLING, slight, unimportant, of no moment. *Milton.*

Fri-vó-lous-ly, *ad.* triflingly, without weight.

Fri-vó-lous-ness, *s.* (frivolous) TRIFLINGNESS, want of importance.

Friz-le, *v. a.* (Fr. friser) to curl in short curls like nap of frieze, to frounce.

Friz-lér, *s.* one who makes short curls.

Fró, *ad.* (Sax. fra) backward, regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; to and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

Fróck, *s.* (Fr. froc) a dress, a coat (*Shak.'s Hamlet*); a kind of close coat for men; a kind of gown for children.

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Frög, *s.* (Sax. frogga) a small animal of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of a horse's hoof. *Ainsworth.*

Frög-fish, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a kind of fish.

Frólic, *a.* (Dutch vrolijk) gay, full of levity, full of pranks. *Shakespeare.*

FROLIC, **Frólic**, *s.* a wild prank, a flight of whim and levity, a curvet, gambol, freak, flirt, heyday, vagary, a wicked trick.

Frólic, *v. n.* to GAMBOL, play wild pranks, to play tricks of levity and gaiety; to wanton, to dally, to play libidinally.

Frólic-ly, *ad.* gaily, wildly, wantonly.

FROLICSOME, **Frólic-sóme**, *a.* (frolic) frisky, jolly, buxom, lutescent, sportive, playful, gamesome, toyish, wanton, waggish, full of wild gaiety.

Frólic-sóme-ly, *ad.* with wild gaiety.

FROLICSOMENESS, **Frólic-sóme-ness**, *s.* (frolicsome) wildness of gaiety, pranks, friskiness, playfulness, sportiveness, buxomness, gamesomeness, wantonness, waggishness.

Fróm, *prep.* (Sax. fram) away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession, descent, or birth; noting transmission; noting abstraction or vacation; *with* to following—noting succession; as, *from* time to time;—out of, noting emission; noting progress from premises to inferences: noting the place or person from whom a message is brought;—out of, noting extraction;—because of, noting the reason or motive of an act or effect;—out of, noting the ground or cause of any thing;—not near to, noting distance; noting separation or recession; noting exemption or deliverance; noting absence; noting derivation;—since, noting distance from the past; noting removal.

From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, *from above*, *from afar*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from far*, *from high*, *from thence* (*from* is here superfluous), *from whence* (*from* is here superfluous), *from where*, *from without*.

From is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case; as, *from amidst*, *from among*, *from beneath*, *from beyond*, *from forth*, *from off*, *from out*, *from out of*, *from under*, *from within*.

Frón-dif-ér-óus, *a.* (L. frondifer) bearing leaves.

Frónt, *s.* (French) the face; the face in a sense of censure or dislike; as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front* (*Daniel*);—the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an enemy; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part or particular.

Frónt, *v. a.* to oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter, to meet face to face; to stand opposed, or over against any place or thing.

Frónt, *v. n.* to stand foremost. *Shakespeare.*

Frónt-éd, *a.* formed with a front.

Fróntiér, *s.* (Fr. frontière) the BOUNDARIES, the marches, the limit, the border, the utmost verge of any territory.

Fróntiér, *a.* bordering, conterminous. *Addison.*

Frón-tis-pice, *s.* (Fr. frontispice) that part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye (*Locke*); the decorations upon the forepart of any thing.

Frónt-lés, *a.* not blushing, wanting shame, void of diffidence. *Dryden.*

Frónt-lét, *s.* (Fr. frontale) a bandage worn upon the forehead. *Deuteronomy.*

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Frónt'róom, *s.* an apartment in the forepart of a house.

Fróre, *a.* (*obsolete*, Dutch bevrozen) frozen. *Mil.*

Fróst, *s.* (Sax.) the last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation; the appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelations of dew. *Pope's Winter.*

Fróst'bit-ten, *a.* nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer.*

Fróst'ed, *a.* (frost) laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

Fróst'i-ly, *ad.* with frost, with excessive cold; without warmth of affection. *B. Jonson.*

Fróst'i-néss, *s.* (frosty) cold, freezing cold, gelidity, gelidness.

Fróst'náil, *s.* a nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoe that it may pierce the ice.

Fróst'work, *s.* work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

Fróst'y, *a.* (frost) having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection, without warmth of kindness or courage; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost. *Shakesp.*

FROTH, **Fróth**, *s.* (Dan. froe) spume, foam, lather, the bubbles caused in liquor by agitation; any empty or senseless shew of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

FROTH, **Fróth**, *v. n.* to foam, to spume, to despumate, to generate spume, to throw out spume, to work, to fret, to effervesce, to mantle as new bottled beer.

Fróth'i-ly, *ad.* with foam, with spume; in an empty trifling manner.

Fróth'i-néss, *s.* (frothy) the state of being frothy, spuminess; lightness, TRIFLINGNESS, want of solidity.

Fróth'spít, *s.* the froth which is found upon plants in the spring with a little insect in it.

FROTH'Y, **Fróth'y**, *a.* (froth) full of foam, froth, spume, or lather; spumous, spumy, spumid, foamy, nappy, yesty; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, TRIFLING. *Tillotson.*

Fróunce, *s.* (*in falconry*) a distemper in hawks which affects the bill. *Skinner.*

Fróunce, *v. a.* to frizzle or curl the hair about the face.

Fróú'zy, *a.* (*a cant word*) MOULDY, fusty, musty, FETID (*Swift*); dim, cloudy. *Swift.*

Frówárd, *a.* (Sax. framweard) PEEVISH, petulant, angry; wayward, ungovernable, shrewish, tetrical, tetricous, perverse: the contrary to toward. *Temple.*

Frówárd-ly, *ad.* peevishly, perversely.

Frówárd-néss, *s.* (froward) PEEVISHNESS, perverseness, waywardness, untowardness.

Frów'ér, *s.* (*of unknown etymology*) a cleaving tool. *Tusser.*

Frówn, *v. n.* (*old Fr. frogner to wrinkle*) to express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles, to look stern or sullen, to pout, to lower, to scowl.

Frówn, *s.* a wrinkled look, a look of displeasure, a lower, scowl, sullen look.

Frówn'ing-ly, *ad.* sternly, with a sour look.

Fróze, *pret. of to freeze*; did freeze.

Frózen, *part. pass. of to freeze*; congealed with cold; chill in affection (*Sidney*); void of heat or appetite. *Pope.*

Frúc-tifér-ous, *a.* (Lat. fructifer) frugiferous, bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Frúc-tif-i-cá-tion, *s.* (fructify) the act of causing

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or of bearing fruit, fecundation, fertility, FRUITFULNESS.

Frúc'ti-fý, *v. a.* (Fr. fructifier) to FECUNDATE, to fertilize, to make fruitful.

Frúc'ti-fý, *v. n.* to bear fruit. *Hooker.*

Frúc'tu-ous, *a.* (Fr. fructueux) FRUITFUL, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, **Frú'gál**, *a.* (Lat. frugalis) thrifty, sparing, spare, choice, parsimonious, economic, economical, careful, husbandly, not prodigal, not profuse, not lavish.

Frú'gál-ly, *ad.* parsimoniously, thriftily, carefully, sparingly.

FRUGAL'ITY, **Fru-gál'i-ty**, *s.* (Lat. frugalitas) thrift, parsimony, thriftiness, carefulness, savingness, sparingness, parsimoniousness, discretion of expence, good economy, good housewifery, good husbandry, good management.

Frú'gál-néss, *s.* (*not much used*, frugal) good management, FRUGALITY.

Fru-gifér-ous, *a.* (Lat. frugifer) fructiferous, bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Frúit, *s.* (French) the product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production (*Ephesians*); the offspring of the womb, the young of any animal (*Sandys*); advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct (*Swift*); the effect or consequence of any action. *Sidn.*

Frúit'age, *s.* (French) fruit collectively, all sorts of fruit (*Milton*); fruitery. *Philips.*

Frúit'bear-ér, *s.* a tree which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

Frúit'bear-ing, *a.* having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

Frúit'ér-ér, *s.* (Fr. fruitier) one who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

Frúit'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. fruiterie) fruitage, fruit collectively taken (*Philips*); a fruit loft.

FRUITFUL, **Frúit'fúl**, *a.* (fruit and full) fertile, abundantly productive, liberal of vegetable product, fecund, rich, fructuous; actually bearing fruit; prolific, GENERATIVE, child-bearing, not barren (*Milton*); plenteous, abundant, abounding in any thing. *Addison.*

Frúit'fúl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, **Frúit'fúl-néss**, *s.* (fruitful) fertility, fecundity, fertility, fructification, productiveness, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific, or bearing many children, PROLIFICATION; exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Frúit'gróves, *s.* shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Fru-ítion, *s.* (Lat. fruor to enjoy) enjoyment, possession, pleasure arising from possession or use.

Frú-i-tive, *a.* enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

Frúit'léss, *a.* barren of fruit, not bearing fruit; vain, productive of no advantage, idle, useless, UNPROFITABLE; having no offspring, childless, BARREN. *Shakespeare.*

Frúit'time, *s.* the autumn, the time for gathering fruit.

Frúit'tréé, *s.* a tree chiefly valued from the fruit it produces. *Shakespeare.*

Fru-mén-tá-cious, *a.* (Lat. frumentum corn) made of grain. *Johnson.*

Frúm'en-ty, **Frúm'e-ty**, *s.* (Lat. frumentum) food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Frúmp, *v. a.* (*of unknown derivation*) to mock, to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsworth.*

F U L

Frūsh, *v. a.* (Fr. froisser) to break, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*
Frūs-trā-ne-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. frustra in vain) vain, useless, UNPROFITABLE. *South.*
Frūs'trate, *v. a.* (Lat. frustror) to defeat, to balk, to DISAPPOINT (*Hooker*); to make null, to nullify, to ANNUL. *Milton.*
Frūs'trate, *p. a.* vain, ineffectual, useless, UNPROFITABLE; null, void. *Hooker.*
Frūs-trā'tion, *s.* (Lat. frustratio) defeat, balk, DISAPPOINTMENT. *South.*
Frūs'tra-tive, *a.* (frustrate) fallacious, deceiving, disappointing. *Ainsworth.*
Frūs'tra-to-ry, *a.* (frustrate) that makes any procedure void, that vacates any former process. *Ayliffe.*
Frūs'tūm, *s.* (a term of science, Lat.) a piece cut off from a regular figure.
Frȳ, *s.* (Danish froe foam) the swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn (*Milton's P. Loss*); any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Collier.*
Frȳ, *s.* a kind of sieve. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Frȳ, *v. a.* (Lat. frigo) to dress food by roasting it in a pan upon the fire.
Frȳ, *v. n.* to be roasted in a pan upon the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in a pan upon the fire.
Frȳ, *s.* a dish of things fried.
Frȳ'ing-pān, *s.* the vessel in which meat is roasted upon the fire.
†Fūb, *v. a.* (generally written *fob*, Germ. suppe) to FOB; to shift off; to CHEAT. *Shakespeare.*
Fūb, *s.* a plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*
Fū'ca-tēd, *a.* (Lat. fucō, fucatus to colour) painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.
†Fū'cūs, *s.* (Lat.) paint for the face. *B. Jonson.*
Fūd'dle, *v. a.* (unknown etymol.) to INEBRIATE, to make drunk. *Thomson.*
Fūd'dle, *v. n.* to TOPE, to tittle, to drink to excess, to get drunk. *L'Estrange.*
Fū'el, *s.* (Fr. feu fire) the matter or aliment of fire, coals, firewood, firing.
Fū'el, *v. a.* to feed with combustible matter, to store with firing.
Fu-gā'cious, *a.* (Lat. fugax, fugacis flying) VOLATILE, apt to fly off.
Fu-gā'cious-nēss, *s.* VOLATILITY, fugacity, the quality of flying away.
Fu-gā'cī-ty, *s.* (L. fugax, fugacis) VOLATILITY; uncertainty, instability.
Fūgh, *intj.* expressing abhorrence, *fob*.
Fū'gi-tive, *a.* (Lat. fugitivus) not tenable, not to be held or detained (*Locke*); unsteady, unstable, not durable; VOLATILE, apt to fly away (*Woodward*); fleeing, running from danger (*Shak.*); flying from duty, falling off (*Clarissa*); wandering, vagrant, runagate, vagabond. *Wotton.*
Fū'gi-tive, *s.* one who runs from his station or duty, a runagate, a runaway, a rebel, an apostate; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment (*Dryden*); one hard to be caught or detained. *Harte.*
Fū'gi-tive-nēss, *s.* VOLATILITY, fugacity; instability, uncertainty.
Fūl'cī-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. fulcimen) a FULCRUM.
Fūl'crūm, *s.* (in mechanics) the prop or support by which a lever is sustained, the point of suspension, the fulciment, that upon which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

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Fūl-fūl, *v. a.* to answer any prophecy or promise by performance (*Acts*); to COMPLETE, to answer any purpose or design (*Milton*); to answer any desire by compliance or gratification (*Dryden*); to answer any law by obedience (*Romans*): † to fill till there be no room for more. *Shakespeare.*
Fūl-fūl'mēnt, *s.* COMPLETION, accomplishment.
Fūl'frāught, *a.* fully stored.
Fūl'gēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. fulgens) BRIGHTNESS, splendour, glitter, lustre. *Johnson.*
Fūl'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. fulgens) SHINING, dazzling, exquisitely bright. *Milton.*
Fūl'gid, *a.* (Lat. fulgidus) SHINING, glittering, dazzling.
Fūl'gid'ī-ty, *s.* splendour, fulgour, dazzling BRIGHTNESS like that of lightning. *Brown.*
Fūl'gōr, **Fūl'gōūr**, *s.* (Lat. fulgor) BRIGHTNESS, dazzling brightness like that of lightning, splendour, fulgidity. *Brown.*
Fūl-gu-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. fulguratio) the act of lightning, the flashes of lightning.
Fūl'hām, *s.* (a cant word) false dice. *Hammer.*
Fu-lig'īn-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. fuligineux, Lat. fuliginosus) SOOTY, smoky.
Fūl'ī-mārt, *s.* (in zoology) a kind of sinking ferret. *Walton's Angler.*
Fūll, *a.* (Sax. fulle) replete, without vacuity, having no void space; abounding in any quality good or bad, stored with any thing, well supplied with any thing; plump, saginated, FAT (*Wiseman*); saturated, fated; crowded with regard to the imagination or memory (*Locke*); that fills or makes full, large, great in effect (*Arbutnot*); COMPLETE, such as that nothing further is desired or wanted;—complete without abatement, at the utmost degree; containing the whole matter; expressing much; strong, not faint, not attenuated—as the voice; mature, perfect—as to age; complete in its orb: applied to the moon;—not continuous—as, a full stop;—spread to view in all dimensions, as, a full face, not a profile.
Fūll, *s.* complete measure, freedom from deficiency; the highest state or degree; the WHOLE, the total; the state of being saturated (*Jeremiah*): the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*
Fūll, *ad.* without abatement or diminution; with the whole effect; exactly (*Addison*); directly (*Sidney*). It is placed before adverbs and adjectives with the view of strengthening their signification.
Full is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
Fūll, *v. a.* (Lat. fullo to clean) to cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
Fūll'lage, *s.* the money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
Fūll'blown, *a.* spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom; † stretch by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden's Perseus.*
Fūll'bōt-tōm-ēd, *a.* having a large bottom.
Fūll'vār-ēd, *a.* having the heads full of grain.
Fūll'vār, *s.* (Lat. fullo) one whose trade is to cleanse cloth.
Fūll'vār'carb, *s.* a kind of marl used in fulling or cleansing cloth.
Fūll'vār-ēd, *a.* having large prominent eyes.
Fūll'vār-ēd, *a.* FAT, fated, saginated.
Fūll'vār-dēn, *a.* laden or loaded till there can be no more added. *Tillotson.*

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Fül'lér-y, *s.* the place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
Fül'ling, *s.* (full) the act or process of cleansing cloth.
Fül'ling-mill, *s.* a mill where water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.
Füll'sprēad, *a.* extended to the utmost.
Füll'sūm-mēd, *a.* complete in all its parts.
Fül'ly, *ad.* without vacuity; completely, without lack, without more to be desired.
Fül'mi-nānt, *a.* (French) thundering, making a noise like thunder.
Fül'mi-nate, *v. n.* (Fr. fulminer) to thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
Fül'mi-nate, *v. a.* to throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*
Fül'mi-nātion, *s.* (French) the act of thundering; denunciation of censure.
Fül'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* (fulminate) thundering, striking horror.
Fül'nēss, *s.* (full) plenitude, the state of being filled so as to have no part vacant; the state of abounding in any quality good or bad; COMPLETENESS, such as leaves nothing to be desired; completeness from the coalition of many parts; completeness, freedom from deficiency; repletion, SATIETY; plenty, wealth (*Shak.*); struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind (*Bacon*); largeness, extent (*Dryden*); force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope.*
Fül'sōme, *a.* (Sax. fulle foul) nauseous, offensive, loathsome, disgusting (*Roscommon*); rank, FETID, gross to the smell (*Bacon*); LEWD, lustful; OBSCENE, tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
Fül'sōme-ly, *ad.* nauseously, disgustfully; rankly; obscenely.
Fül'sōme-nēss, *s.* (fulsome) nauseousness, loathsomeness; FETIDNESS, rank smell; indecency, OBSCENITY.
Fu-mā'do, *s.* (Lat. fumus) a smoked fish.
Fū'mage, *s.* (Lat. fumus) hearthmoney. *Johns.*
Fū'ma-to-ry, *s.* (in botany) an herb.
Fū'm'ble, *v. n.* (Dutch fommelen) to attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity (*Dryden's Spanish Friar*); to play childishly. *Shak's Henry V.*
Fū'm'ble, *v. a.* to manage awkwardly.
Fū'm'blér, *s.* one who acts awkwardly.
Fū'm'bling-ly, *ad.* in an awkward manner.
Fūme, *s.* (Fr. fumée) SMOKE (*Dryden*); VAPOUR, any parts flying away (*Shak.*); exhalation from the stomach; ANGER, rage, passion, heat of mind (*South*); any thing unsubstantial (*Shak's Macbeth*); idle conceit, vain imagination. *Bac.*
Fūme, *v. a.* to SMOKE, to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.
Fūme, *v. n.* to smoke, to reek, to emit a sooty exhalation; to VAPOUR, to yield exhalations—as by heat, to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage, to be hot with anger.
Fu-mēr', *s.* the dung of the deer.
Fu-mētē', *s.* (French) the smell or stink of tainted meat. *Swift.*
Fū'mid, *a.* (Lat. fumidus) SMOKY; VAPOROUS, smoky, famous.
Fu-mid'i-ty, *s.* SMOKINESS, tendency to smoke.
Fū'mi-gate, *v. a.* (Fr. fumiger) to SMOKE, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.
Fu-mi-gātion, *s.* (French) scents raised by fire;

F U R

the application of medicines to the body by fumes.
Fū'm'ing-ly, *ad.* (fume) angrily, in a rage.
Fū'mi-to-ry, *s.* (in botany) a herb.
Fū'mōus, **Fū'my**, *a.* (fume) producing fumes, VAPOUROUS.
Fūn, *s.* (a low cant word) sport, high merriment, frolicsome delight. *Mora.*
Fūn'ction, *s.* (Lat. functio) discharge, performance (*Swift*); employment, post, office (*Addison*); single act of any office (*Hooker*); TRADE, occupation, calling (*Shak.*); office of any particular part of the body (*Bentley's Sermons*); power, faculty: either animal or intellectual. *Milton.*
Fūnd, *s.* (Fr. fond, Lat. fundus a bar) stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money. *Addison.*
Fūn'da-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. fundamentum) the back part of the body; the anus.
Fūn-da-mēnt'āl, *a.* (Lat. fundamentalis) serving for the foundation, that upon which the rest is built; essential, IMPORTANT, not merely accidental.
Fūn-da-mēnt'āl, *s.* leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest. *South.*
Fūn-da-mēnt'āl-ly, *ad.* essentially, originally.
Fū'ne-rāl, *s.* (F. funerailles) BURIAL, interment; the solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Pope.*
Fū'ne-rāl, *a.* used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Shakespeare.*
Fu-nē're-āl, *a.* (Lat. funerea) suiting a funeral; hearselike, herselflike; dark, dismal, lugubrious. *Pope.*
Fūn-gōs'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. fungus) an unsolid excrescence. *Johnson.*
Fūn'gōus, *a.* (Lat. fungus) excrescent, SPONGY, wanting firmness. *Sharp.*
Fūn'gūs, *s.* (Lat.) strictly—a mushroom; a spongy excrescence of flesh which frequently grows upon the lips of an ulcer.
Fū'nī-cle, *s.* (little used, Lat. funiculus) a small cord, a small ligature; a fibre.
Fūnk, *s.* (a low word) a stink, a stench.
Fūn'nēl, *s.* (Lat. infundibulum) an inverted hollow cone, with a pipe descending from it, used to pour liquors into vessels, a tundish; a pipe or passage of communication; the narrow part of a chimney.
Fūr, *s.* (Fr. fourrure) the soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, as of the beaver; skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks upon the part.
Fūr, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair, to cover with soft matter.
Fūr, *v. n.* to contract concretions; to grow hairy; to have the tongue foul, as in a fever.
† Fu-rā'cious, *a.* (Lat. furax) thievish, inclined to steal. *Johnson.*
† Fu-rā'c'i-ty, *s.* thievishness, disposition to theft. *Johnson.*
Fūr-be-low, *s.* a piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, upon the petticoats or gowns of women, a flounce, a FRINGE.
Fūr-be-low, *v. a.* to adorn with appendages of dress, to flounce, to FRINGE.

FUR

Furbish, *v. a.* (Fr. *farbir*) to burnish, to polish, to rub to brightness.
Furbish-er, *s.* one who polishes any thing.
Fur-cation, *s.* (Lat. *furca a fork*) forkedness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
Furfur, *s.* (Lat.) the husk, chaff, scurf, or dandrif that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*
Fur-fu-raceous, *a.* (Lat. *furfuraceus*) husky, branny, scurfy, scaly.
Furi-ous, *a.* (Fr. *furieux*) FRANTIC, mad; raging, violent, transported by passion beyond reason; VIOLENT, impetuously agitated.
Furi-ous-ly, *ad.* madly, violently.
Furi-ous-ness, *s.* (furious) FRANTICNESS, frenzy, madness; transport of passion.
Fur, *v. a.* (Fr. *ferler*) to draw up, to contract.
Furlong, *s.* (Sax. *farlang*) a measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.
Furlough, *s.* (Dutch *verloef*) a licence given to a soldier to be absent.
Furnace, *s.* (Lat. *furnus*) an enclosed fireplace; a large copper vessel for boiling.
Furnace, *v. n.* to throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Furnish, *v. a.* (Fr. *fournir*) to supply with what is necessary for a certain purpose, to provide things for use; to give, to supply (*Locke*); to fit up, to fit up with appendages; to store, to equip, to fit out for any undertaking; to decorate, to ADORN, to supply with ornamental household stuff. *Halifax.*
Furnish-er, *s.* one who supplies or fits out.
Furni-ture, *s.* (Fr. *fourniture*) moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages (*Tillotson*); equipage, embellishments, DECORATIONS.
Furrier, *s.* (fur) a dealer in furs.
Furrow, *s.* (Sax. *furh*) a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle upon the face;—a CHAMFER.
Furrow, *v. a.* to cut in furrows, to groove, to gutter, to CHAMFER; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting. *Wotton.*
Furry, *a.* (fur) covered with fur; dressed in fur; made, or consisting of fur.
Further, *a.* (forth) FARTHER, at a greater distance, beyond this. *Milton.*
Further, *ad.* to a greater distance.
Further, *v. a.* to put onward, to forward, to promote, countenance, to help, to ASSIST.
Further-ance, *s.* promotion, advancement, help, aid, ASSISTANCE. *Hocker.*
Further-er, *s.* promoter, advancer.
Further-more, *ad.* moreover, besides.
Further-most, *a.* most distant, most remote.
Furtive, *a.* (French) stolen, gotten by stealth.
Furtive-ly, *ad.* by theft; clandestinely.
Furuncle, *s.* (Fr. *furuncle*) a bile, a phlegmon, an angry pustule. *Wiseman.*
Furze, *a.* made of fur. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Fury, *s.* (Fr. *furor*) madness, fierceness, FRANTICNESS; passion of anger, rage, tumult of mind approaching to madness; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy (*Sidney*); a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman. *Shakespeare.*
Furze, *s.* (Sax. *firs*) gorse, whin, kneebalm, a thick prickly shrub, that bears yellow flowers in winter.
Furzy, *a.* overgrown with furze, full of gorse. *Gay.*

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Fuscation, *s.* (Lat. *fuscus clouded*) the act of darkening or obscuring. *Johnson.*
Fuse, *v. a.* (Lat. *fundo, fusum*) to melt, DISSOLVE, put into fusion, to liquefy by heat.
Fuse, *v. n.* to be melted, to melt, to DISSOLVE, to be capable of being liquefied by heat.
Fusee, *s.* (Fr. *fuseau*) the cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
Fusee, *s.* (Fr. *fusil*) the match of a bomb or grando shell; a firelock.
FUSIBILITY, *s.* (fusable) capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat, liquation, liqueficiency, colliquativeness, fluxility, dissolubility.
FUSIBLE, *a.* (fusable) capable of being melted; liquefiable by heat, liquable, colliquable, resolvable, dissolvable.
Fusil, *s.* (French) a firelock, a fusee, a small neat musket.
Fusilier, *s.* a musketeer, a foldier armed with a fusil.
Fusion, *s.* (Lat. *fusio*) the act of melting, or of running by heat, flux, LIQUEFACTION; the state of being melted, or of running with heat.
Fuss, *s.* (a low cant word) a bustle, a tumult.
Fust, *s.* (Fr. *fuste*) a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel: in architecture, the trunk or body of a column.
Fust, *v. n.* to grow mouldy, to smell ill.
Fustian, *s.* (Fr. *futaine, from fuste a tree*) a kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated,—BOMBAST.
Fustian, *a.* made of fustian; bombast, bombastic, swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid: used of style. *Hudibras.*
Fustic, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of wood brought from the West Indies, used in the dying of cloth.
Fustigate, *v. a.* (Lat. *fustigo*) to cane, to beat with a stick. *Johnson.*
Fust-larrian, *s.* (fusty) a low fellow, a scoundrel, a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
Fustiness, *s.* (fusty) MOULDINESS, stink.
Fusty, *a.* (fust) MOULDY, ill-smelling.
Futile, *a.* (French) TRIFLING, worthless, of no weight; loquacious, TALKATIVE. *Bacon.*
Futility, *s.* (Fr. *futilité*) TRIFLINGNESS, want of solidity; loquacity, TALKATIVENESS.
Futtocks, *s.* (in shipbuilding, corrupted from foot hooks) the lower timbers which hold the ship together.
Future, *a.* (Lat. *futurus*) that will be hereafter, to come: as, the future state.
Future, *s.* time to come, hereafter, futurity; somewhat to happen hereafter.
Future-ly, *ad.* in time to come.
Futurity, *s.* (future) the state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter (*Swift*); futurity.
Futurity, *s.* (future) time to come, hereafter, future; event to come (*South*); the state of being to be, futuration. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
Fuzz, *v. n.* (unknown derivation) to fly out in small particles.
Fuzzball, *s.* a kind of fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
Fy, *intj.* (French *fi*) a word of blame and disapprobation. *Shakespeare.*

G.

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G, the seventh letter of the alphabet. It has two powers, or sounds, a *hard*, and a *soft*. It has uniformly the *hard* sound before *a, o, u, l,* and *r*, and at the end of words, unless followed by *d* and *e*, in which combination it has the *soft* sound, or that of *g*. It sounds sometimes *hard*, like the greek gamma (γ) before *e, i,* and *y*, and sometimes *soft*, like *g*, before the same vowels. When it has the *hard* sound before *e, i,* or *y*, it will have this character (*G, g*); as in *Gēt, Gīve, Bōg-gy*;—and when the *soft* sound before *e, i,* and *y*, it will have this character (*G, g*); as in *Gēm, Gīm, Gyre, Ge-ne-āl'o-gy*.

Gāb'ār-dine, *s.* (Ital. gavadina) a coarse frock; any mean dress. *Shak. Hudibras.*

Gāb'ble, *v. n.* (Dutch gabberen) to make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.

Gāb'ble, *s.* inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Gāb'blér, *s.* a PRATER, a chattering fellow.

Gāb'el, *s.* (Fr. gabelle) an excise, a TAX.

Gā'bī-ón, *s.* a wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

Gā'ble, *s.* (Welsh gaval) the sloping roof of a building.

Gād, *s.* (Sax.) a wedge or ingot of steel (*Moxon*); an instrument used by miners in breaking up the ore (*Asb*); a measure of ten feet, a geometrical perch: † a style or graver. *Shakespeare.*

Gād, *v. n.* (Welsh gadaw to forsake) to ramble about without any settled purpose; to WANDER, to rove loosely and idly.

Gād'dér, *s.* a rambler, WANDERER, one who runs much abroad without business.

Gād'ding-ly, *ad.* in a rambling manner.

Gād'fly, *s.* a fly that stings cattle, the breeze.

Gāff, *s.* a harpoon or large hook, a bearded dart. *Ainsworth.*

Gāffér, *s.* (Sax. gafere companion) goodman, a word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person. *Gay's Pastorals.*

Gāffles, *s.* (Sax. gafelucas spears) artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight; a steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsworth.*

Gāg, *v. n.* (Dutch gagbel) to stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

Gāg, *s.* a small bar of wood or iron put between the teeth, to hinder speech or eating.

Gāge, *s.* (French) a PLEDGE, pawn, caution, any thing given in security. *Shakespeare.*

Gāge, *v. a.* (Fr. gager) to wager; to depone as a wager; to PLEDGE, to pawn, to give as a caution or security; to bind by some caution or surety, to engage. *Shakespeare.*

Gāg'gle, *v. n.* (Dutch gagelon) to make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

Gā'e-ty, **Gāy'e-ty**, *s.* (Fr. gaieté) CHEERFULNESS, airiness, gayness, blithsomeness, gladness, glee, MERRIMENT, acts of juvenile pleasure; show, FINERY. *Shakespeare.*

Gā'ly, *a.* (gay) cheerfully, airily, merrily; splendidly, with great show.

Gāin, *s.* (French) PROFIT, advantage, contrary to loss; interest, lucrative views (*Shak.*); un-

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lawful advantage (*Corinthians*); overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

Gāin, *v. a.* (Fr. gagner) to obtain as profit or advantage, to get, to gain, not to lose; to obtain, to procure, to receive; to have the overplus in comparative estimation; to obtain increase of any thing allotted; to obtain whatever, good or bad; to win against opposition; to draw into any interest or party; to obtain as a wooer; to reach, to attain.

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

Gāin, *v. n.* to grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness; to ENCROACH, to come forward by degrees; with on;—to get ground, to prevail against; with on;—to obtain influence; with on.

Gāin'ér, *s.* one who receives profit or advantage.

Gāin'fūl, *a.* (gain) advantageous, PROFITABLE; lucrative, productive of money.

Gāin'fūl-ly, *ad.* profitably, advantageously.

Gāin'fūl-nēss, *s.* (gainful) PROFIT, advantage.

† **Gāin'giv-ing**, *s.* (gainst and give) the same as misgiving, a giving against, a gainfaying.

Gāin'lēss, *a.* UNPROFITABLE, producing no advantage.

Gāin'lēss-nēss, *s.* unprofitableness, want of advantage; inutility.

Gāin'fay, *v. a.* (gainst and say) to CONTRADICT, to oppose, to controvert with, to dispute against; to DENY any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Gāin'fay-ér, *s.* opponent, adversary.

† **Gāin'stānd**, *v. a.* to withstand, to oppose, to resist. A proper word but not used. *S. den.*

Gāir'ish, *a.* (Sax. gearrian to dress fine) gaudy, SHOWY; splendid, fine (*Milton*); extravagantly gay, flighty. *South.*

Gāir'ish-nēss, *s.* FINERY, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

Gāit, *s.* (Dutch gat) a way: as, gang your gait;—march, pace, walk; the manner and air of walking. *Shakespeare.*

Gāit'ers, *s.* spatterdashes, gambadoes, a kind of boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

Gāl-āx'y, *s.* (Gr. γαλαξία) the milky way, a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Gāl'ba-nūm, *s.* (in pharmacy) a resinous gum.

Gāle, *s.* (Germ. gahling hasty, sudden) a wind not tempestuous yet stronger than a breeze. *Shak.*

Gāl'e-at-ēd, *a.* (Lat. galeatus) covered as with a helmet: in botany, having a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

Gā-lēn'ic, **Gā-lēn'i-cāl**, *a.* (Galen) belonging to Galen; founded on the practice of Galen.

Gāl'i-ōt, **Gāl'li-ōt**, *s.* (Fr. galiote) a little galley or sort of brigantine.

Gāl'l, *s.* (Sax. geala) the bile an animal juice remarkable for its bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter (*Shak.*); MALICE, rancour, malignity; ANGER, bitterness of mind. *Prior.*

Gāl'l, *v. a.* (Fr. galer) to chafe, to excoriate, to hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away (*Shak.*); to VEX, to tease, to fret; to AGGRIEVE, to mischief, to harass, to keep in a state of uneasiness.

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- Gáll**, *v. n.* to fret, to be in agitation. *Shak.*
Gáll, *s.* a slight hurt by rubbing off the skin, an excoriation.
Gáll, *s.* (Lat. galla) a p^{er}ternatural excrescence upon trees, used in medicine, and dying; the gallnut, the oak apple.
Gállánt, *a.* (Fr. galant) *av.* well-dressed, showy, flashy, splendid, magnificent; **BRAVE**, high-spirited, daring, man^{im}ous (*Sidney*); fine, noble, spacious (*Shak.*); courtly with respect to ladies. *Clarendon.*
Gál-lánt, *s.* a beau, a wooer, a **LOVER**; a whore-master, one who caresses women to debauch them. *Shak. Addison.*
Gállánt-ly, *ad.* gaily, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.
Gállánt-ry, *s.* (Fr. galanterie) splendour of appearance, show, magnificence; glittering grandeur, ostentatious **FINERY**; nobleness, generosity, **BRAVERY**; a number of gallants (*Shak.*); refined address to women, **COURTSHIP** (*Granville*); vitious love, debauchery, **LEWDNESS**. *Swift.*
Gállblád-dér, *s.* the cist in which the bile or gall is collected.
Gállle-áfs, *s.* (Fr. galleasse) a heavy low built vessel which sails and rows.
Gállér-y, *s.* (Fr. galerie) a kind of walk along the floor of a house into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth; the seats in the playhouse above the pit.
Gállley, *s.* (Italian galea) a vessel driven with oars, much used in the Mediterranean; it is proverbially considered as a place of toil-some misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*
Gállley-sláve, *s.* a man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.
Gállviárd, *s.* (*obsolete*, French) a gay, brisk, lively man (*Cleave'and*); † an active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Shak.'s Twelfth Night.*
† Gállviárd-díse, *s.* (French) **MERRIMENT**, exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*
Gálllic, *a.* (Lat. Gallia) belonging to France, French, gallican.
Gállli-cán, *a.* **GALLIC**, belonging to France.
Gállli-cán, *s.* a Frenchman, a native of France.
Gállli-cism, *s.* (Fr. gallicisme) a mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* away in controversy; he *beld* the same language that another had *beld* before: which expressions are to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*. *Felton on the Classics.*
Gállli-gás-kíns, *s.* (*used only in ludicrous language*) large open hose (*Philips*); wide breeches. *Sh.*
Gál-li-mát'i-à, *s.* (Fr. galimatias) nonsense, talk without meaning. *Johnson.*
Gallimau'fry, *s.* (Fr. gallimafré, *pron.* gál-li-má'fry) a **HOTCHPOTCH**, or hash of several sorts of meat, a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.
Gállli-pót, *s.* (Spanish gala *finery*) a pot painted and glazed; used for medicines.
Gálllón, *s.* (*low* Lat. gelo) a liquid measure of four quarts.
Gál-lón, *s.* (Gr. galon) a kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
Gálllop, *v. n.* (Fr. galoper) to move forward by leaps so that all the feet are off the ground at

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- once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps: to move very fast.
Gálllop, *s.* the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
Gálllop-ér, *s.* a horse that gallops; a man who rides fast, or makes great haste.
† Gálllow, *v. a.* (*obsolete*, Sax. agælwan *to fright*) to fright, to **TERRIFY**. *Shakespeare.*
Gálllo-way, *s.* (*in the menage*) a horse not more than fourteen hands high; a **HOBBY**.
Gálllows, *s.* (gallow *to fright*) a beam laid over two posts, upon which malefactors are hung, a gibbet; a wretch that deserves the gallows.
Gálllows-free, *a.* exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*
Gálllús, *s.* (*in ornithology*, Lat.) the cock, the male of domestic fowls.
Gállly, *s.* (*on board a ship*) the place where a fire is made for dressing meat.
Gám-báde, **Gám-bá'doe**, *s.* (Ital. gamba) spatter-dashes, gaiters, boots worn upon the legs above the shoe; a kind of leather case or large boot fixed to the saddle instead of stirrups to preserve the leg from cold and dirt.
Gám'ble, *v. n.* (*a cant word, from game*) to game, to make a practice of gaming, to **CHEAT**.
Gám'blér, *s.* a sharper, a knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them; a **GAMESTER**.
Gám-bôge, *s.* (*in medicine*) a concreted vegetable juice, of a bright yellow colour.
Gám'bol, *v. n.* (Fr. gambiller) to dance, skip, frisk, frolic, jump for joy, to play tricks of levity; to leap, to start. *Shak.'s Hamlet.*
Gám'bol, *s.* a skip, a hop, a leap for joy; a **FROLIC**, a wild prank.
Gám'brél, *s.* (Ital. gamba, gambarella) the hind leg of a horse.
Gáme, *v. n.* (Sax. gaman) to play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*
Gáme, *s.* (Islandic gaman *a jest*) sport of any kind, play, **DIVERSION**; jest; *opposed* to earnest or seriousness;—insolent merriment, sportive insult (*Milton*); a single match at play; advantage in play; scheme pursued, measures planned (*Temple*); field sports: as, the chase, falconry;—animals pursued in the field, animals appropriated to legal sportsmen (*Milton*); solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Shakespeare.*
Gáme'cock, *s.* a cock bred to fight.
Gáme'egg, *s.* an egg from which a fighting cock is bred. *Gartb.*
Gáme'kē-p-ér, *s.* one who looks after the game, and sees it is not destroyed.
Gáme'sóme, *s.* **FROLICSOME**, gay, sportive, playful, sportful, **MERRY**.
Gáme'sóme-ly, *ad.* sportively, merrily.
Gáme'sóme-nés, *s.* (game'some) **FROLICSOMENESS**, sportiveness, **MERRIMENT**.
GAME'STER, **Gáme'stér**, *s.* (game) one who is vitiously addicted to play, a dicer; a gambler, a knave, a sharper; one who is engaged at play; † a merry frolicsome person (*Shak.'s Henry VIII.*); † a prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
† Gám'mér, (*obsolete, perhaps from grande mere*) the compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*; mother, neighbour.
Gám'món, *s.* (Ital. gambone) the buttock of a hog salted and dried, the lower end of the flitch; a kind of play with dice, backgammon. *Thomson's Autumn.*

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Gām'ūt, *s.* (Ital. gamma) the scale of musical notes. *Addison.*
Gānch, *v. a.* (Ital. ganciare) to drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment, as practised in Turkey.
Gān'dér, *s.* (Sax. gandra) the male of the goose.
† Gāng, *v. n.* (Sax. gangan) to go, to walk. An old word only used *ludicrously*.
Gāng, *s.* a number herding together, a troop, a company, a herd, a tribe. *It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.*
Gān'gre-nate, *v. a.* (gangrene) to **GANGRENE**, to produce a gangrene, to mortify. *Brown.*
Gān'grenz, *s.* (French) a sphacelus, a mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
GANGRENE, **Gān'grenz**, *v. a.* (Fr. gangrener) to gangrenate, to sphacelate, to produce a gangrene, to mortify, to corrupt to mortification.
GANGRENE, **Gān'grenz**, *v. n.* to sphacelate, to mortify, to corrupt, to become mortified.
Gān'gren-ōis, *a.* producing or betokening mortification, corrupted, mortified, sphacelated.
Gāng'way, *s.* (a sea term) the several ways or passages from one part of the ship to the other.
Gānt'lope, **Gānt'lēt**, *s.* (Dutch gant *all*, and *lopen* to run) a naval and military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man.
Gān'za, *s.* (Spanish) a kind of wild goose.
Gaol, *s.* (Welsh geol, * *pron.* jāle) a PRISON, a place of confinement.
* **Gaol**, *v. a.* to commit to prison. *Not used. Bacon.*
* **Gaol'de-liv-ér-y**, *s.* the judicial process which by condemnation or acquittal, empties the prisons.
* **Gaol'ér**, *s.* keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.
Gāp, *s.* (gape) an opening in a broken fence, a BREACH; any passage (*Dryden*); an avenue, an open way; a hole, a deficiency (*Shak.*); any interstice, a vacuity (*Hudibras*); hiatus, an opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.*
Gāpe, *v. n.* (Sax. geapan) to yawn, to open the mouth wide; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; *with for or after*;—to open in fissure or holes, to open with a breach; to open, to have an hiatus; to make a noise with open throat (*Rescommon*); to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently; *with at or on*.
Gāp'ér, *s.* one who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.
Gāp'tōth-ēd, *a.* having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*
Gārb, *s.* (Fr. garbe) DRESS, clothes, habit; fashion of dress (*Denham*); exterior appearance. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Gār'bage, *s.* (doubtful deriv.) the bowels, the offal, that part of the inwards that is separated and thrown away. *Shakespeare.*
† Gār'bidge, **Gār'būsh**, *s.* (corrupted from garbage) GARBAGE. *Mortimer.*
Gār'ble, *v. a.* (Ital. garbellare) to sift, to part, to select, to separate the good from the bad.
Gār'blér, *s.* he who separates one part from another.
Gār'bōil, *s.* (Ital. garbuglio) TUMULT, disorder, uproar. *Hanmer.*

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Gård, *s.* (Fr. garde) GUARDIANSHIP, wardship, care, custody. *Johnson.*
Gār'den, *s.* (Fr. jardin) a piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure; a place particularly fruitful or delightful.
Gār'den, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.
Gār'den-ér, *s.* he who attends or cultivates gardens.
Gār'den-ing, *s.* the act of cultivating or planning gardens.
Gār'den-wäre, *s.* the produce of gardens.
Gäre, *s.* the coarse wool growing upon the legs of sheep. *Johnson.*
Gār'ga-rīm, *s.* (Gr. γαργαρισμός) a gargle, a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*
Gār'ga-rize, *v. a.* (Gr. γαργαρίζω) to gargle, to wash the mouth and throat with medicated liquors.
Gār'gle, *v. a.* (Fr. gargarizer) to gargarize, to wash the mouth with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.
Gār'gle, *s.* a gargarism, a medicated wash for the mouth.
Gār'göl, *s.* a distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*
Gār'länd, *s.* (Fr. guirlande) a wreath of branches or flowers, a chaplet; an ornament of ribands and flowers: † the top, the principal, the thing most prized. *Shakespeare.*
Gār'lic, **Gār'lick**, *s.* (Sax. gar a lance, and leek) a kind of onion.
Gār'lick-ēat-ér, *s.* a mean fellow. *Shak.*
Gār'mēnt, *s.* (old Fr. garniment) any thing by which the body is covered, clothes, DRESS. *Shakespeare.*
Gār'nér, *s.* (Fr. grenier) a place in which thrashed corn is stored up, a granary; a repository, a STOREHOUSE.
Gār'nér, *v. a.* to store as in garners.
Gār'nēt, *s.* (in natural history) a precious stone of a deep red colour.
Gār'nīsh, *v. a.* (Fr. garnir) to ADORN with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it: to fit with fetters. *A cant term.*
Gār'nīsh, *s.* DECORATION, ornament, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; *in gaols*, FETTERS; the fees paid by a prisoner on his coming into a gaol.
Gār'nīsh-mēnt, *s.* furniture, ornamental appendages, DECORATION.
Gār'nī-ture, *s.* (Fr.) furniture, ornament, DECORATION.
Gār'rous, *a.* (Lat. garum) resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
Gār'rān, *s.* (Erse a gelding) a small horse, a pad, a hobby, a highland horse, a galloway.
Gār'rēt, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a room upon the highest floor of a house.
Gār-rēt-ēr, *s.* an inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.
Gār'rī-son, *s.* (Fr. garnison) a fortified place stored with soldiers, a FORTIFICATION; soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; the state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Gār'rī-son, *v. a.* to secure by fortresses; to put soldiers into a place to defend it, to supply a place with an armed force for its defence.
Gār-rū'lī-ty, *s.* (Lat. garrulitas) the quality of

GAT

talking too much, loquacity, TALKATIVE-NESS; incontinence of tongue, inability to keep a secret.

Gär'ru-lous, *a.* (Lat. garrulus) TALKATIVE, prattling, loquacious.

Gär'tér, *s.* (Fr. jartier) a string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

Gär'tér, *v. a.* to bind with a garter.

Gärth, *s.* (as if girth, from gird) the bulk of the body measured by the girdle. *Johnson.*

Gäs, *s.* a term invented by the chymists, and seems designed to signify, in general, a subtle, inflammable spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Johnson.*

Gäs-cón-àde', *s.* (French, from Gascon a nation eminent for boasting) a BOAST, a bravado.

Gäs-cón-àde', *v. n.* to BOAST, to brag, to hector, to bluster.

Gäsh, *v. a.* (Fr. hacher to cut) to cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Gäsh, *s.* a deep and wide wound; † the mark of a wound. *Arbutnot.*

Gäs'kins, *s.* (Gascoigne) wide hose, wide breeches (*Shak.*): galligaskins. *Philips.*

Gäsp, *v. n.* (Danish gispe to sob) to open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively: † to long for. *Addison.*

Gäsp, *s.* the act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison.*

Gäst, *v. a.* (Sax. gast; See AGHAST) to fright, to shock, to TERRIFY, to make aghast. *Sb.*

Gäs'tric, *a.* (Gr. γαστήρ) belonging to the stomach; belonging to the belly.

Gäs-tril'o-quist, *s.* (gastriloquy) one who speaks as if the sound of the voice came from the belly, a ventriloquist.

Gäs-tril'o-quy, *s.* (Gr. γαστήρ the stomach, and Lat. loquor to speak) the act of speaking in such a manner as that the sound seems to come from the belly, ventriloquy.

Gät, *pret.* of to get; did get. *Exodus.*

Gäte, *s.* (Sax. geat) the door of a city, castle, palace, or large building; a port; a frame of timber upon hinges to give passage into enclosed grounds; an avenue, an opening. *Knolle's History.*

Gäte'wäy, *s.* a way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Gäth'ér, *v. a.* (Sax. gaderan) to collect, to assemble, to bring into one place; to get in harvest; to pick up, to glean, to lease; to crop, to pluck; to select and take; to heap up, to ACCUMULATE; to sweep together; to collect charitable contributions; to draw together from a state of diffusion, to compress, to contract (*Pope*); to gain (*Dryden*); to pucker needlework; to collect logically, to know by inference.

To gather breath, (a proverbial expression) to have respite from any calamity.

Gäth'ér, *v. n.* to be condensed, to thicken; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble, to congregate, to convene; to CANKER, to beal, to fester, to generate pus or matter.

Gäth'ér, *s.* a pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles, a plait, a FOLD.

GAZ

Gäth'ér-ér, *s.* one who gathers, one who collects, a collector; one who gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

Gäth'ér-ing, *s.* collection of charitable contributions. *1 Corinthians.*

Gäude', *s.* (uncert. etymol.) an ornament, a fine thing, any thing worn as a sign of joy. It is not now much used. *Shakespeare.*

Gäude', *v. a.* (Lat. gaudeo) to EXULT, to rejoice at any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Gäud'ér-y, *s.* FINERY, ostentatious luxury of dress.

Gäud'i-ly, *ad.* showily, in a gaudy manner.

Gäud'i-nëss, *s.* FINERY, showiness, jauntiness, tinsel appearance.

Gäud'y, *a.* (gaude) SHOWY, splendid, pompous, ostentatiously fine.

Gäudy, *s.* (Lat. gaudeum) a feast, a festival, a day of plenty. A word used in the university. *Cheyne.*

Gäve, *pret.* of to give; did give.

Gäv'el, *s.* (a provincial word for) ground. *Mort.*

Gäuge, *v. a.* (Fr. jauger) to measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to mensurate, to measure with regard to any proportion.

Gäuge, *s.* (Fr. jauge) a measure; a standard.

Gäng'ér, *s.* one whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Gäunt', *a.* (Sax. gewanian to decrease) thin, slender, meagre, LEAN. *Shak.'s Richard III.*

Gäunt'lët, *s.* (Fr. gantelet) an iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenge. It is sometimes in poetry used for the cestus or ring glove.

Gäunt'ly, *ad.* (gaunt) meagerly, slenderly.

Gäv'ot, *s.* (Fr. gavotte) a kind of dance.

Gäuze', *s.* (Fr. gaze) a thin, transparent cloth made of silk or linen.

Gäwek', *s.* (Sax. geac) a cuckoo; a simpleton, a foolish fellow.

Gäw'n', *s.* (a provincial word corrupted for gallon) a small tub or lading vessel.

Gäw'n'tree, *s.* (Scottish) a wooden frame upon which beer-casks are set when tunned, a trail, a TRESTLE.

Gäy, *a.* (Fr. gai) LIVELY, airy, cheerful, blithe, jolly, jovial, gleeful, MERRY; fine, gallant, SHOWY.

† Gäy, *s.* an ornament, an embellishment, a DECORATION. *L'Estrange.*

Gäy'e-ty, *s.* (Fr. gaieté) GAIETY.

Gäy'ly, *ad.* (gay) GAILY.

Gäy'nëss, *s.* (not much used, gay) GAIETY.

Gäze, *v. n.* (Sax. gesean) to look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

Gäze, *v. a.* to view steadfastly. *Milton.*

Gäze, *s.* intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look: the object gazed on. *Mil.*

Gäze'fûl, *a.* looking intently. *Spenser.*

Gäze'höünd, *s.* a dog that pursues not by scent, but by the eye, a greyhound.

Gäz'ël, *s.* (in zoology) an Arabian deer.

Gäz'ér, *s.* one who gazes; one who looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

Gä-zët'te', *s.* (Venetian gazetta a halfpenny, the price of a newspaper of which the first was published at Venice) a paper of news, an official newspaper, bulletin.

Gäz-ët-ëer', *s.* a writer of news; an officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state. *Pope.*

Gäz'ing-stöck, *s.* a person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence. *Ray.*

Gēar, *s.* (Sax. *geawre*) furniture, accoutrements; DRESS, habit; ornaments, DECORATIONS; the traces by which horses or oxen draw, the furniture of a draught horse, the harness; stuff (*Shak's Merchant of Venice*); in Scotland, goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.

† **Gēck**, *s.* (Sax. *geac a cuckoo*) a bubble, one easily imposed on. *Shak's Cymbeline.*

† **Gēck**, *v. a.* to CHEAT, to trick.

Gēse, *s.* the plural of goose.

Gēla-ble, *a.* (Lat. *gelu*) that may be congealed or concreted into a gelly, congealable, coagulable.

Gē-lāt'in-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *gelatus*) formed into a gelly, viscous, stiff and cohesive.

GELD, **Gēld**, *v. a.* (Germ. *gelten*) to castrate, to emasculate, to emembrate, to glib, to eunuchate, to evirate, to unman, to make an eunuch, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part; to deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

Gēld'ēr, *s.* one who castrates men or cattle.

Gēld'ing, *s.* (*geld*) any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Gēlid, *a.* (Lat. *gelidus*) extremely cold.

Gē-lid'i-ty, **Gēlid-nēss**, *s.* (*gelid*) extreme cold, frostiness, COLDNESS. *Johnson.*

Gēlli-ēd, *a.* glutinous, brought into a state of viscosity, coagulated.

Gēlly, *s.* (Lat. *gelatus*) a coagulated fluid, any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluy substance, VISCOSITY.

Gēlly, *v. n.* to form in a gelly, to become viscous; to coagulate, to CONCRETE.

Gēlt, *part. pass.* of to *geld*.

Gēm, *s.* (Lat. *gemma*) a jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind: the first bud of a plant. *Dryden.*

Gēm, *v. a.* to ADORN as with jewels or buds.

Gēm, *v. n.* (Lat. *gemmo*) to BUD, to put forth the first buds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Gēm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *gemino*) to double. *John.*

Gēm-i-nā'tion, *s.* repetition, reduplication. *Boyle.*

Gēm'i-nī, *s.* (in astronomy) the twins, one of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

Gēm'in-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *gemino*) double. *Brown.*

Gēm'i-ny, *s.* (Lat. *gemini*) twins, a pair, a brace, a COUPLE.

Gēm'ma-ry, *a.* (*gem a jewel*) pertaining to gems or jewels.

Gēm'me-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *gemmeus*) tending to gems; resembling gems.

Gēn'dér, *s.* (Fr. *gendre*) a † kind, sort (*Shak.*); a sex: in grammar, a denomination or distinction of nouns.

Gēn'dér, *v. a.* (Fr. *engendrer*) to GENERATE, to beget; to produce, to cause.

Gēn'dér, *v. n.* to copulate, to breed. *Shak.*

Gē-ne-a-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (genealogy) pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

Gē-ne-āl'o-gist, *s.* (genealogy) he who traces descents of families.

Gē-ne-āl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *γενεά a generation*, and *λόγος a description*) history of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession, RACE, pedigree, ANCESTRY.

Gēn'ér-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *genero*) that may be produced or begotten.

Gēn'ér-āl, *a.* (French) comprehending many species or individuals, not special, not particular; lax in signification, not restrained to

any particular import (*Watts*); not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations (*Locke*); relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being (*Whitgift*); public, national, exceptless, catholic, comprising the whole, not directed to any single object, having relation to all (*Milton*); extensive, large, though not universal; usual, current, COMMON.

Gēn'ér-āl, *s.* the WHOLE, the totality, the main without insisting on particulars.

Gēn'ér-āl, *s.* (French) one who has the command over an army.

Gēn'ér-āl-is'si-mo, *s.* (Fr. *generalissime*) the supreme commander.

Gēn'ér-āl-ize, *v. a.* (general) to arrange particulars under general heads.

Gēn'ér-āl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *généralité*) the state of being general, the quality of including species or particulars; the main body, the bulk, the common mass. *Addison.*

Gēn'ér-āl-ly, *ad.* in general, without specification or exact limitation; extensively, though not universally; frequently, commonly; in the main, without minute detail, in the whole taken together.

Gēn'ér-āl-nēss, *s.* (general) wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, frequent occurrence, COMMONNESS.

Gēn'ér-āl-ty, *s.* (general) the WHOLE, the entire, the totality. *Hale.*

Gēn'ér-ānt, *a.* (Lat. *generans*) GENERATIVE, producing, begetting.

Gēn'ér-ānt, *s.* the begetting or productive power. *Glanville's Sceptis. Ray.*

GENERATE, **Gēn'ér-ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *genero*) to beget, to gender, to engender, to breed, to procreate, to propagate, to fecundate, to fecundify, to make fruitful, to impregn, to impregnate, to make prolific, to produce to life; to cause, to produce. *Bacon.*

GENERATION, **Gēn'ér-ā'tion**, *s.* (French) the act of begetting or producing, procreation, progeneration, coition, copulation, propagation, increase, production; a RACE, family; progeny, offspring; a single succession, one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent (*Matthæw*); an age. *Calmet.*

GENERATIVE, **Gēn'ér-a-tive**, *a.* (Fr. *génératif*) having the power of propagation, procreant, genital, generant, generating, begetting, childbearing, prolific, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, **Gēn'ér-a-tōr**, *s.* (generate) the generant, the power which begets, causes, or produces, a procreator, begetter, father, propagator, causer, producer.

Gē-nēr'ic, **Gē-nēr'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *générique*) that comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

Gē-nēr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with regard to the genus, though not the species.

Gēn'ér-ōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *générosité*) the quality of being generous, LIBERALITY, bounty, munificence, magnanimity.

Gēn'ér-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. *généreux*) LIBERAL, munificent; well-born, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; strong, vigorous (*Boyle, Swift*); sprightly, daring, courageous: used of animals. *Addison.*

Gēn'ér-ōūs-ly, *ad.* magnanimously, nobly; not meanly with regard to birth: liberally.

GEN

Gēn'ér-ous-nēss, *s.* (generous) the quality of being generous; magnanimity; bounteousness, munificence, **LIBERALITY**.

Gēn'e-sis, *s.* (Greek) generation; the first book of Moses which treats of the production of the world.

Gēn'et, *s.* (French) a small sized well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Dryden.*

Gē-nēth'li-āc, **Gē-nēth'li-a-cāl**, (Gr. γενεθλιακός) pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers, astrological, shewing the configuration of the stars at any birth.

Gē-nēth'li-ācs, *s.* (Gr. γενεθλια a generation) the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

Gē-nēth'li-āl'o-gy, (Gr. γενεθλια a generation, and λόγος a description) the art of calculating nativities, astrology, the pretended art of telling fortunes by consulting the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

Gē-nēth'li-ātic, *s.* he who calculates nativities, an astrologer, a figureslinger, **FORTUNETELLER**.

Gē-nē'va, *s.* (Fr. genevre, a juniper berry) a kind of spirit distilled from the berry of the juniper tree, gin.

Gē'nī-āl, *a.* (Lat. genialis belonging to generation) that contributes to propagation; that gives cheerfulness, or supports life (*Milton*); natural, **NATIVE**. *Brown.*

† **Gē'nī-āl'i-ty**, *s.* festivity, cheerfulness. *Scott.*

Gē'nī-āl-ly, *ad.* by genius, naturally; gaily, cheerfully.

Gē-nīc'u-lat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. geniculatus) **KNOTTY**, knotted, jointed, as a plant.

Gē-nīc'u-lā-tion, *s.* (Lat. geniculatio) **KNOTTINESS**, the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

Gē'nī-o, *s.* (Italian) a man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

Gē'nī-tāl, *a.* (Lat. genetalis) **GENERATIVE**, pertaining to generation.

Gē'nī-tāls, *s. plu.* the parts of generation.

Gē'nī-t-ing, *s.* the name of an apple.

Gē'nī-tive, *a.* (Lat. genitivus belonging to the same flock) belonging to that case of nouns by which property or possession is signified.

Gē'nī-ūs, *s.* (Lat.) the protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things (*Shakespeare's Macbeth*); a man endowed with superior faculties, mental power or faculties (*Waller*); disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment (*Dryden*); nature, disposition. *Pope.*

Gēn'tēl', *a.* (Fr. gentil) **POLITE**, elegant in behaviour; **CIVIL**; graceful in mien (*Tatler*); elegantly dressed. *Law.*

Gēn'tēl-ly, *ad.* politely, elegantly; gracefully, handsomely.

Gēn'tēl'nēss, *s.* (genteel) **POLITENESS**, gracefulness, elegance of manners; qualities befitting a man of rank.

Gēn'tian, *s.* (Lat. gentiana) a plant.

Gēn'tile, *s.* (L. gentilis) one of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God, a pagan, an **INFIDEL**.

Gēn'tile, *a.* belonging to the heathen, heathenish, **INFIDEL**.

Gēn'tiles, *s.* (in grammar) the nouns which distinguish the people of different countries; as, a *Frenchman*, a native of France.

Gēn'til-ism, *s.* (Fr. gentilisme) heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

GEO

Gēn'til-ī-tious, *a.* (Lat. gentilitius) **ENDEMIC**, peculiar to a nation (*Brown*); **HEREDITARY**, entailed on a family. *Arbutnot.*

Gēn'til'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. gentilité) **POLITENESS**, elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste; good extraction, dignity of birth; † paganism, heathenism. *Hooker.*

Gēn'tle, *a.* (Lat. gentilis) soft, bland, **MEEK**, placid, mild, tender, clement, peaceable, dove-like; **TAME**; soothing, pacific; well-born, well-descended, ancient, though not noble.

† **Gēn'tle**, *s.* a gentleman, a man of birth (*Shak.*); a particular kind of worm. *Walton's Angler.*

† **Gēn'tle**, *v. a.* to make gentle or a gentleman, to raise from the vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

Gēn'tle-folk, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar. *Shak.'s Richard III.*

Gēn'tle-mān, *s.* a man of birth, a man of extraction though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or his post; a term of complaisance: sometimes *ironical*;—the servant who waits about the person of a man of rank. *It is used of any man however high.* *Shakespeare.*

Gēn'tle-mān-like, **Gēn'tle-mān-ly**, *a.* becoming a man of birth.

Gēn'tle-nēss, *s.* (gentle) dignity of birth, goodness of extraction; softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness, tenderness; manfuetude, tameness, the contrary to ferociousness; † kindness, benevolence. *Shakespeare.*

Gēn'tle-wōm-ān, *s.* a woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

Gēn'tly, *ad.* softly, meekly, tenderly, inoffensively, kindly; softly, without violence.

Gēn'try, *s.* (gentle) birth, condition, rank derived from inheritance (*Shak.*); class of people above the vulgar, those between the vulgar and nobility; a term of civility *real* or *ironical*: † civility, complaisance. *Shakespeare.*

Gē-nu-flēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. genu and flecto); the act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GEN'UINE, **Gēn'u-ine**, *a.* (Lat. genuinus) not spurious, not counterfeit, real, pure, authentic, authentical, uncounterfeit, proceeding from the right kind, natural, veritable, true.

Gēn'u-ine-ly, *ad.* without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GEN'UINENESS, **Gēn'u-ine-nēss**, *s.* freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration, natural state, purity, authenticity, authentickness, authenticalness; † legitimacy, not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

Gēnūs, *s.* (Lat.) a class of being comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts;—sort, mode, manner, fashion: *in logic*, one of the five predicables which contain the species; as *animal* is a genus, because it agrees to horse, dog, lion, whale, &c.

Ge-o-cēn'tric, *a.* (Gr. γη the earth, and κέντρον a centre) applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

Geodē'sia, *s.* (Gr. γηωδαισια, pron. ge-o-dē'ihī-a) that part of geometry which teaches the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures; land-measuring, planimetry.

Ge-o-dat'i-cāl, *a.* relating to the art of measuring

GER

surfaces, comprehending or shewing the art of measuring land.

Ge-ōg'ra-phér, *s.* (geography) one who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

Ge-o-grāph'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. géographique) relating, or belonging to geography.

Ge-o-grāph'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Ge-ōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *γῆ* the earth, and *γράφω* to describe) the description of the earth according to its several divisions, whether natural or arbitrary, including, in its largest sense, the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Ge-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *γῆ* the earth, and *λογία* a discourse) the doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

Ge-o-mān-cér, *s.* (geomancy) a FORTUNE-TELLER, a caster of figures, a cheat, one who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Ge-o-mān-cy, *s.* (Gr. *γῆ* the earth, and *μαντῖα* magic) the act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

Ge-o-mān'tic, *a.* pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Ge-ōm'e-tér, *s.* (geometry) a geometrician, one skilled in geometry.

Ge-ōm'e-trāl, *a.* (French) geometrical, pertaining to geometry. *Johnson.*

Ge-o-mēt'ric, Ge-o-mēt'ri-cāl, *a.* (Fr. géométrique, Gr. *γεωμετρικός*) pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

Ge-o-mēt'ri-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of geometry.

Ge-ōm'e-tri'cian, *s.* (Gr. *γεωμετρῆς*) one skilled in geometry, a geometer.

Ge-ōm'e-trize, *v. n.* (Gr. *γεωμετρίω*) to act according to the laws of geometry.

Ge-ōm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *γεωμετρία*) the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions upon or within it; the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Ge-o-pōn'ic, Ge-o-pōn'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *γῆ* the earth, and *πόνος* labour) belonging to agriculture, agricultural, georgic.

Ge-o-pōn'ics, *s.* (geoponic) the science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture, HUSBANDRY.

Geōrge, *s.* (Lat. georgius) a figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Ge-ōr'gic, *s.* (Gr. *γεωργικός*) some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

Ge-ōr'gic, *a.* relating to the doctrine of agriculture, agricultural, geoponic.

† Ger'mān, *a.* (Fr. german) related. *Shak.*

Ger'mān, *s.* one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; as, cousin german, or first cousin. *Sidney.*

Ger'mān-dér, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Germe, Germ, *s.* (Lat. germen) a SPROUT, a shoot, a BUD, that part which grows and spreads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

† Ger'min, *s.* (Lat. germen) a sprouting or shooting seed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ger'min-āte, *v. n.* (Lat. germino) to BUD, to put forth, to shoot, to sprout, to grow.

GHO

Ger-mi-nā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of sprouting or shooting, GROWTH.

Ger'und, *s.* (in the Latin grammar, Lat. gerundium) a kind of verbal noun.

† Gēst, *s.* (obsolete, Fr. gîte) the roll or journal prefixing the stages in the progress of a king or any great personage (*Shak.*); † a stage, so much of a journey as passes without interruption. *Brown.*

Gēs-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. gestatio) the act of bearing the young in the womb (*Brown*); gravidity, PREGNANCY.

Gēs-tic'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat. gesticular) to play antic tricks, to shew postures. *Johnson.*

Gēs-tic-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. gesticulatio) antic tricks, various postures, BUFFOONERY.

Gēs'ture, *s.* (Lat. gero, gestum; Fr. geste) action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body, attitude.

Gēs'ture, *v. a.* to accompany with appropriate action or posture. *Hooker.*

Get, *v. a.* (Sax. gettan) to procure, to obtain, to acquire; to win by contest, to gain as profit, to gain advantage or superiority; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as price or reward; to have possession of, to have; to beget upon a female; to con, to learn; to prevail on, to induce; to procure to be; to put into any state; to draw, to hook (*Addison*); to betake, to remove: implying *haste* or *danger*; to remove by force or art; to put: as, *get on thy boots.* *Shakespeare.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

To *get* off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*

Get, *v. n.* to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty (*used either of persons or things*); to fall, to come by accident (*Tatler*); to find the way, to insinuate itself (*Boyle*); to move, to remove (*Tusser*); to have recourse to (*Locke*); to go, to repair (*Swift*); to put one's self in any state (*Wake*); to become by any act what one was not before (*Dryden*); to be a gainer, to receive advantage. *Waller.*

To *get* off, to escape. To *get* over, to conquer, to suppress;—to pass without being stopped for thinking or acting. To *get* up, to rise from repose;—to rise from a seat;—to remove from a place.

Get'tér, *s.* one who procures or obtains; one who begets upon a female.

Get'ting, *s.* (get) act of getting, acquisition, ACQUIREMENT; gain, PROFIT.

GEW'GAW, Gew'gāw, *s.* (Sax. gegaw) a showy trifle, a toy, bawble, bagatelle, knack, knick-knack, a splendid plaything.

Gew'gāw, *a.* showy, splendidly trifling, having little value.

Ghāst'li-nēss, *s.* (ghastly) paleness, resemblance of a ghost; horror of countenance, TERRIBLENESS.

Ghāst'ly, *a.* (Sax. gast a ghost) pale, like a ghost; having horror in the countenance, shocking, horrible, dreadful, dismal, TERRIBLE. *Milton.*

† Ghāst'li-nēss, *s.* (ghast) ghastliness. *Shake-sp.*

Gber'kin, *s.* (Germ. gurcke a cucumber) a small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

Ghōst, *s.* (Sax. gaste) the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost; the soul of man (*Shak.*); a spirit appearing after

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death, an APPARITION.

To give up the ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

† **Ghōst**, *v. a.* to haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shak.*

† **Ghōst**, *v. n.* to die, yield up the ghost. *Sidney.*

Ghōst'li-nēss, *s.* (ghostly) spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul; spirituality, IMMATERIALITY.

Ghōst'ly, *a.* (ghost) IMMATERIAL, spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Gi'ant, *s.* (Fr. géant) a man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Gi'ant-ēss, *s.* a she-giant.

Gi'ant-like, **Gi'ant-ly**, *a.* HUGE, gigantic, vast, big, enormous, BULKY.

Gi'ant-ship, *s.* (giant) state, quality, or character of a giant.

Gibbe, *s.* (unknown derivation) any old worn out animal. *Hammer.*

Gib'ber, *v. n.* (jabber) to speak inarticulately.

Gib'ber-ish, *s.* cant, the private language of rogues and gipseys, words without meaning.

Gib'bet, *s.* (Fr. gibet) a gallows, the post upon which malefactors are hanged, or upon which their carcases are exposed; any traverse beams.

Gib'bet, *v. a.* to hang or expose upon a gibbet; to hang upon any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

Gib-bōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. gibbosité) PROTUBERANCE, prominence, CONVEXITY. *Ray.*

Gib'bōss, *a.* (Fr. gibbeux) PROTUBERANT, CONVEX; swelling into inequalities (*Dryden*); crook-backed, hunch-backed. *Brown.*

Gib'bōss-nēss, *s.* PROMINENCE, CONVEXITY.

Gib'cāt, *s.* an old worn out cat.

Gibe, *v. n.* (Fr. gaber) to JEER, to sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

Gibe, *v. a.* to reproach by contemptuous hints, to flout, to scoff, to mock, to ridicule, to taunt, to treat with scorn.

Gibe, *s.* a JEER, sneer, a hint of contempt by word or look, a scoff, taunt, fling, insult, an expression of contempt.

Gib'er, *s.* a JEERER, scoffer, taunter, sneerer, one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints.

Gib'ing-ly, *ad.* scornfully, contemptuously.

Gib'lēts, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) the parts of a goose which are cut off before it be roasted.

Gid'di-ly, *ad.* (giddy) with the head seemingly to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

GID'DINESS, **Gid'di-nēss**, *s.* (giddy) the state of being giddy or vertiginous, dizziness, vertiginousness, vertigo, whirl in the head, the sensation we have when every thing seems to turn round; inconstancy, unsteadiness, mutability, CHANGEABLENESS; quick rotation, inability to keep its place (*South*); frolic, wantonness of life, THOUGHTLESSNESS. *Donne.*

GID'DY, **Gid'dy**, *a.* (Sax. gidig) vertiginous, dizzy, having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness; rotatory, whirling, running round with celerity (*Pope*); that causes giddiness (*Prior*); inconstant, mutable, changeable, CHANGEABLE (*Shak.*); heedless, wild,

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harebrained, incautious, THOUGHTLESS (*Roxe*); tottering, unfixed (*Shak.*); intoxicated, elated to thoughtlessness, overcome by any overpowering incitement. *Shakespeare.*

Gid'dy-brain-ēd, *a.* CARELESS; wild, THOUGHTLESS, harebrained, giddy-headed.

Gid'dy-head-ēd, *a.* THOUGHTLESS, without caution, without steadiness or constancy.

Gid'dy-pa-cēd, *a.* moving without regularity, uncertain in motion.

GIFT, **Gift**, *s.* (give) a thing given or bestowed, something conferred without price, a donation, donative, donary, alms, benefaction, boon, dower, present, bounty, largess, grant, collation, gratuity; the act of giving (*Milton*); the power or right of bestowing (*Milton*); oblation, offering (*Tobit*); a bribe (*Deuteronomy*); power, talent, faculty. *Shakespeare.*

Gift'ed, *a.* given, bestowed (*Milton*); endowed with extraordinary powers (commonly used ironically). *Dryden.*

Gig, *s.* (uncert. etymol.) any thing that is whirled round in play (*Locke*); a two-wheeled light chaise: † a small fiddle.

Gig'gle, *v. n.* (Dutch gichelin) to LAUGH idly, to titter, to grin with merry levity.

Gig'glér, *s.* a laugher, a titterer, one idly and foolishly merry. *Herbert.*

Gig'lēt, *s.* (giggle) a wanton, lascivious girl. *Sh.*

Gild, *v. a.* (Sax. gildan) to inaurate, to overlay with thin gold, to cover with foliated gold, to †deaurate (*Johnson*); to cover with any yellow matter (*Shak.*); to adorn with lustre (*Pope*); to brighten, to illuminate (*South*); to recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Dryd. Sh.*

Gild, *s.* (Sax. gildan to pay) a TAX, tribute, contribution; a SOCIETY, fraternity.

Gild'er, *s.* (from to gild) one who lays gold upon the surface of any other body.

Gild'ing, *s.* gold laid upon any surface by way of ornament, †decoration. *Johnson.*

Gill, *s.* (Lat. gula) the apertures at each side of a fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin. *Bac.*

Gill, *s.* (in botany) a plant, ground ivy.

Gill, *s.* ale impregnated with ground ivy.

Gill, *s.* (barbarous Lat. gilla) a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gill, *s.* (Juliana) the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. "Each jack with his gill." *B. Johnson.*

Gill'hōuse, *s.* a house where gill is sold; an ale-house, a mughouse.

Gilly-flōw-ēr, *s.* (corrupted from July flower, or from Fr. giroflée) a garden flower.

† **Gilt**, *s.* (gild) golden shew; gold laid upon the surface of any matter, the gilding, the inaurating. *Shakespeare.*

Gilt, *pret. & pass. part. of to gild.*

Gilt'head, *s.* a sea-fish; a bird. *Hakewill.*

Gim, *a.* (an old word) NEAT, spruce, tidy, clean, genteel, well dressed.

Gim'blēt, *s.* (with artificers) a piercer, a borer with a screw at its point.

Gim'crack, *s.* (uncert. etymol.) a slight or trivial piece of mechanism.

Gimp, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of silk twist or lace.

Gin, *s.* (engine) a SNARE, a trap; any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture (*Spenser*); a pump worked by rotatory sails. *Ray. Woodward.*

Gin, *s.* (contracted from Geneva) the spirit drawn or distilled from juniper berries.

Gin'ger, *s.* (Lat. zinziber) an Indian plant; the root of the plant, a kind of spice.

Gin'ger-bread, *s.* a kind of farinaceous SWEETMEAT, flavoured with ginger or some aromatic seed.

Gin'ger-ly, *ad.* (*unknown deriv.*) cautiously, nicely. *Shakespeare.*

Gin'ger-ness, *s.* niceness, tenderness. *Johnson.*

Gin'gi-väl, *a.* (Lat. gingivæ the gums) belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

Gin'gle, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to utter a sharp clattering noise, to utter a sharp noise in quick succession (*Gay*); to make an affected sound in periods or cadence; to † rhyme.

Gin'gle, *v. a.* to shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*

Gin'gle, *s.* a shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods; † rhyme.

Gin'seng, *s.* (Chinese) the panax, a medicinal root growing in Tartary.

Gip'sy, *s.* (*corrupted from Egyptian*) a vagabond, a strolling beggar who pretends to foretell futurity by palmistry or physiognomy; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.

Girân-dole, *s.* (French) a chandelier, a branched candlestick.

Girra-söl, *s.* (Fr. girasole) the herb turnsol.

Girra-söl, *s.* (*in nat. history*) the opal stone.

Gird, *v. a.* (Sax. gyrdan) to bind round, to girdle; to put on so as to surround or bind (*Swift*); to fasten by binding (*Milton*); to invest (*Shak. Milton*); to DRESS, to habit, to clothe (*Dryden*); to cover round as a garment (*Milton*); to furnish, to equip (*Milton*); to enclose, encircle, SURROUND (*Milton*); to reproach, to gibe. *Shakespeare.*

Gird, *s.* a twitch, a pang. *Shakespeare.*

Gird, *v. n.* to JEER, to gibe, to sneer, to break a scornful jest. *Shakespeare.*

Girded, *p.* bound round; dressed, clothed, equipped; with with.

Gird'er, *s.* (*in architecture*) the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, **Gir'dle**, *s.* (Sax. gyrde) any thing drawn round the waist and tied or buckled, a cincture, brace, sash, belt, baldrick, zone; the zodiac; enclosure, circumference. *Shak.*

Gir'dle, *v. a.* to gird, to bind as with a girdle; to enclose, to shut in, to environ. *Shakel.*

Gir'dle-belt, *s.* the belt encircling the waist.

Gird'ler, *s.* (girdle) a maker of girdles.

Girl, *s.* (*uncert. deriv. pron. *gärl*) a young woman, a female child.

Girl'ish, *a.* suiting a girl, youthful.

Girl'ish-ly, *ad.* in manner of a girl.

Girt, *pret. & part. pass.* of to gird.

Girt, **Girth**, *s.* (gird) a band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse, a cingle; a circular bandage (*Wifeman*): the CIRCUMFERENCE, the compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

Girth, *v. a.* to bind with a girth.

Give, *v. a.* (Sax. gifan) to bestow, to confer without any price or reward, not to sell; to transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing, to deliver (*Genesis*); to put into one's possession, to consign, to impart, to communicate (*Matthew*): to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange (*Job*); to yield, not to withhold (*Addison*); to quit, to yield as due (*Eccles.*); to confer, to impart (*Genesis*); to expose, to yield without retention (*Dryden's*

Æneid); to yield, grant, not to deny (*Rome*); to afford, to supply (*Hooker*); to empower, to commission (*Pope's Odyssey*); to enable (*Hooker*); to pay (*Shak.*); to utter, to vent, to pronounce (*Sh.*); to exhibit, to shew (*Hale*); to exhibit as the product of a calculation (*Arbutnot*); to exhibit, to send forth as odours from any body (*Bacon*); to addict, to apply (*Hooker*); to resign, to yield up (*Herbert*); to conclude, to suppose. *Garth's Ovid.*

To give away, to alienate from one's self, to make over to another, to TRANSFER. *To give back*, to return, to restore. *To give forth*, to publish, to tell. *To give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *To give over*, to leave, to quit, to cease;—to addict, to attach to (*Sidney*);—to conclude lost;—to abandon, to forsake. *Hooker.* *To give out*, to utter, to proclaim, to publish;—to shew in false appearance. *Shak.* *To give up*, to resign, to quit, to yield;—to ABANDON;—to deliver. *Swift.* *To give way*, to yield, not to resist, to make room for.

Give, *v. n.* to rush, to fall on, to give the assault: a phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption (*Dryden. Hooker*);—to relent, to grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To give in, to go back, to give way: in pugilism, to yield, to acknowledge himself beat or conquered. *To give into*, (a French phrase) to adopt, to embrace. *To give off*, to cease, to forbear. *To give over*, to cease, to act no more. *To give out*, to publish, to proclaim;—to cease, to yield, to give in.

Given, *part. pass.* of to give.

Given to, addicted to.

Giv'er, *s.* one who gives, donor, bestower, distributor, granter.

Giz'zard, *s.* (Fr. gésier) the strong muscular stomach of a fowl. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he frets his gizzard, he harasses his imagination.

Gla'cial, *a.* (Lat. glacialis, *pron. glä'shi-äl*) icy, made of ice, frozen.

Gla'ciate, *v. a.* (Lat. glacies, *pron. glä'shi-ate*) to freeze, to turn into ice, to congelate, to congeal with cold.

GLACIATION, *s.* (glaciate, *pron. gla'shi-ä'tion*) the act of turning into ice, frozenness, congelation, congelation, ice formed.

Gla'cious, *a.* (Lat. glacio, *pron. glä'shi-üs*) icy, glacial, resembling ice.

Gla'cis, *s.* (*in fortification*) the slope of the parapet to the level of the field.

Gläd, *a.* (Sax. gläd) CHEERFUL, gay, in a state of hilarity; wearing a gay appearance, fertile, bright, showy (*Isaiah*); pleased, elevated with joy, with, generally, of, sometimes at or with before the cause of gladness;—pleasing, exhilarating (*Sidney*); expressing gladness. *Pope.*

Gläd, *v. a.* (*little used*) to GLADDEN. *Crashaw.*

Gläd'den, *v. a.* to CHEER, to delight, to make glad, to COMFORT, to enliven, to animate, to exhilarate.

Gläd'dér, *s.* (glad) one who gladdens.

Gläde, *s.* (Sax. glowan to be bat) a lawn or opening in a wood; an avenue through a wood.

Gläd-i-ä'tör, *s.* (Lat.) a swordplayer, a prize-fighter, a fencer.

Gläd'ly, *ad.* (glad) joyfully, with gaiety, merriment, triumph, or exultation.

Gläd'nëss, *s.* (glad) CHEERFULNESS, gaiety, joy, exultation.

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Gläd'sóme, *a.* (glad) pleased, gay, delighted, causing joy, having an appearance of gaiety. *Pri.*
Gläd'sóme-ly, *ad.* with gaiety and delight.
Gläd'sóme-néfs, *s.* (gladsome) **GAIIETY**.
Gláirs, *s.* (Sax. glær) the white of an egg: a kind of halberd. *Johnson.*
Gláire, *v. a.* to smear with the white of eggs.
GLANCE, **Glánce**, *s.* (German glantz glitter) a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight, a snatch of sight, a cast, an eyeshot, a transient view, a quick view, aspect.
Glánce, *v. n.* to shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction (*Shak.*); to strike in an oblique direction (*Pope*); to view with a quick cast of the eye, to play the eye (*Suckling*); to censure by oblique hints. *Audi.*
Glánce, *v. a.* to move nimbly, to shoot obliquely. *Shakespeare.*
Glánc'ing-ly, *ad.* in an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Glánd, *s.* (in anatomy, Fr. glande, Lat. glans) a smooth fleshy substance or kernel, of which there are two sorts, *conglobate*, and *conglomerate*, whose use is to separate the fluids.
Glán'dérs, *s.* a disease incident to horses.
Glán-dif'é-r-óus, *a.* (Lat. glans and fero) bearing mast, bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
Glán'dule, *s.* (Lat. glandula) a small gland.
Glán-du-ló's'i-ty, *s.* (glandulous) a collection of glands. *Brown.*
Glán'du-lóus, *a.* (Lat. glandulosus) pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands, of the nature of glands.
Gláns, *s.* (Lat.) the nut of the penis.
Gláns, *s.* (in botany) that fruit which is contained within a smooth but hard bark, and containing but one seed; the fruit of the oak, an acorn.
Gláre, *v. n.* (Dutch glaren) to shine, to glitter, to shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes (*Shak.*); to shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre. *Felt.*
Gláre, *v. a.* to shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*
Gláre, *s.* overpowering lustre, splendour such as dazzles the eyes; a stare, a fierce piercing look. *Milton.*
Glá're-óus, *a.* (glaire) consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
Glár'ing, *a.* flagrant: applied to any thing notorious; as, a glaring crime.
Glás, *s.* (Sax. glæs) an artificial transparent substance made by fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; an hour glass; the destined time of man's life (*Chapman*); a cup or glass used to drink out of; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass, a draught; a perspective glass. *Milton.*
Glás, *a.* vitreous, **GLASSY**.
Glás'fúr-nace, *s.* a furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.
Glás'gaz-ing, *a.* finical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.
Glás'grind-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
Glás'hóuse, *s.* a house or building where glass is manufactured.
Glás'mán, *s.* one who sells glass.
Glás'mét-al, *s.* glass in fusion.
Glás'wórk, *s.* manufacture of glass.
Glás'wórt, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
GLASSY, **Glás'sy**, *a.* made of glass, vitreous;

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resembling glass, as in smoothness, lustre, or brittleness, crystalline.
Gláve, *s.* (Fr. glaive) a falchion, a broad sword.
† Gláv'ér, *v. a.* (Welsh glave flattery) to FLATTER, to wheedle. *A low word. L'Estrange.*
Gláze, *v. a.* (glass) to furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.
Glá'zier, *s.* (pron. glá'zhür) one whose trade is to glaze windows.
Gláz'ing, *s.* (glaze) the act of putting glass into windows; the act of overlaying with something smooth and shining; that with which any thing is glazed, **ENAMEL**.
Gléam, *s.* (Sax. gelioma) sudden shoot of light, flash, glimpse, coruscation, sudden blaze; lustre, **BRIGHTNESS**.
Gléam, *v. n.* to glitter, to shine with sudden coruscation; to SHINE. *Thomson.*
Gléam'y, *a.* flashing, coruscant, darting sudden coruscations of light.
Gléan, *v. a.* (Fr. glaner) to gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered; to cull, to collect, to select scraps from others.
Gléan, *s.* collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Gléan'ér, *s.* one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke.*
Gléan'ing, *s.* the act of gleaning; the thing gleaned.
Glébe, *s.* (Lat. gleba) turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.
Glé'boús, **Glé'by**, *a.* (glebe) turfy, cloddy.
Gléde, *s.* (Sax. glida) a kite, a hawk.
Gléde, **Gléed**, *s.* (local, Sax. gled) a hot ember, a coal burning without blaze.
Glée, *s.* (Sax. gligge) **MERRIMENT**, gaiety.
† Glée'fúl, *a.* merry, gay, cheerful. *Shak.*
Gléek, *s.* (Sax. gligge) music, or musician. *Sh.*
† Gléek, *v. a.* to sneer, to gibe, to droll on. *Shak.*
† Gléek, **Glíke**, *s.* a sneer, scoff, flout. *Shakespeare.*
Gléen, *v. n.* (uncert. deriv.) to shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*
Gléet, *s.* (Sax. glidan to run softly) a fanious ooze, a thin ichor running from a sore (*Wifeman*); an involuntary discharge of semen from the urethra, or clitoris.
Gléet, *v. n.* to drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor; to run slowly.
Gléet'y, *a.* ichorous, thinly fanious; gently oozing or running.
Glén, *s.* (Erse gleann) a VALLEY, a dale, a depression between two hills.
Glib, *a.* (Gr. λείος) smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble, fluent, flowing, suppliant. *Locke.*
Glib, *v. a.* to castrate, to GELD. *Shakespeare.*
Glib'ly, *ad.* (glib) smoothly, volubly.
Glib'néfs, *s.* (glib) smoothness, slipperiness; volubility, **FLUENCY**.
Glide, *v. n.* (Sax. glidan) to flow gently and silently; to pass on without change of step; to move swiftly and smoothly along.
Glide, *s.* lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakespeare.*
Glid'ér, *s.* one who glides.
Glim'mér, *v. n.* (Danish) to shine faintly, to SHINE; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

Glim'mér, *s.* faint splendour, glimpse, weak light: a kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
 Glimpse, *s.* (Dutch glimmen *to glow*) a glimmer, transitory lustre, a weak faint light; a quick flashing light (*Milton*); short fleeting enjoyment (*Prior*); a short transitory view (*Milton*); the exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakespeare.*
 Glis'ten, *v. n.* (Germ. glittan) to SHINE, to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*
 † Glis'tér, *v. n.* (Dutch glisteren) to SHINE, to be bright. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
 † Glis'tér, *s.* (Gr. *κλύζω*: properly) CLYSTER.
 Glit'tér, *v. n.* (Sax. glitenan) to SHINE, to gleam, to exhibit lustre; to be specious, to be striking. *Decay of Piety.*
 Glit'tér, *s.* lustre, bright show, splendour, BRIGHTNESS; show, FINERY, clinquant, tinsel.
 Glit'tér-ing-ly, *ad.* with shining lustre,
 Glōar, *v. n.* (Dutch gloeren) to squint, to look askew: in Scotland, to stare.
 Glōat, *v. n.* (*perhaps for* gloar) to cast side glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*
 Glō'bārd, *s.* (glow) a glowworm.
 Glō'bat-ēd, *a.* formed in shape of a globe, round, CIRCULAR, spherical, spheroidal.
 Glōbe, *s.* (French) a sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball: a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky; a body of soldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*
 Glo-bōse, Glō'bōis, *a.* (Lat. globosus) spherical, round, orbicular, CIRCULAR.
 Glo-bōs'i-ty, *s.* sphericity, CIRCULARITY.
 Glōb'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. globulus) having the form of a small sphere, spherical, CIRCULAR.
 Glōb'ule, *s.* (French) such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.
 Glōb'u-leūs, *a.* in form of a small sphere, round, orbicular, CIRCULAR.
 Glōm'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. glomero) to gather into a ball or sphere. *A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be glomerated; but discontinuous particles are conglobated.*
 Glōm'ér-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. glomeratio) the act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*
 Glōm'ér-ōus, *a.* (Lat. glomeratus) gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.
 Glōm, *s.* (Sax. glomang *twilight*) imperfect darkness, DISMALNESS; defect of light, OBSCURITY; cloudiness of aspect, fullness, heaviness of mind, MELANCHOLY.
 Glōm, *v. n.* to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be fullen.
 Glōm'i-ly, *ad.* obscurely, dimly; dismally, fullenly, with cloudy aspect.
 Glōm'i-nēs, *s.* (gloomy) want of light, tenebrosity, OBSCURITY; imperfect light, DISMALNESS; cloudiness of look, heaviness of mind, want of cheerfulness, MELANCHOLY.
 Glōm'y, *a.* (gloom) OBSCURE; imperfectly illuminated, almost dark, DISMAL for want of light; dark of complexion (*Milton's P. Lost*); cloudy of look, fullen, heavy of heart, MELANCHOLY.
 Glō'ri-a pā'tri, *s.* (Lat.) an ascription of glory to the Father, the doxology.
 Glō-rif-i-cā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of giving

glory; PRAISE; the perfection of glory in the heavenly world. *Ast.*
 GLORIFY, Glō'ri-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. glorifier) to procure honour or praise to one (*Shak.*); to praise, honour, laud, bless, celebrate, magnify, carol, exalt, lift up, to pay honour or praise in worship (*Hooker*) to exalt to glory in heaven, to raise to celestial beatitude. *John.*
 Glō'ri-ōus, *a.* (Fr. glorieux) boastful, ostentatious, haughty, PROUD; noble, illustrious, eminent, excellent. *It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven. Daniel.*
 Glō'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* nobly, splendidly, illustriously, excellently.
 Glō'ry, *s.* (Lat. gloria) praise paid in adoration (*Locke*); the felicity of heaven prepared for those who please God. (*Psalms*); honour, praise, FAME, renown, celebrity; SPLENDOR, magnificence; BRIGHTNESS, lustre; a circle of rays which surround the heads of saints in picture; pride, boastfulness, arrogance (*Wisdom*); generous pride. *Sidney.*
 Glō'ry, *v. n.* (L. glorior) to boast in, to be proud of.
 Glō'se, Glō'ze, *v. a.* (Sax. glesan) to FLATTER, to colloque. *Hanmer.*
 Glō'ss, *s.* (Gr. *γλῶσσα* a tongue) a scholium, a comment, an EXPLANATION; superficial lustre; an interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Sidney.*
 Glō'ss, *v. n.* to comment, to annotate (*Dryden*); to make fly remarks. *Prior.*
 Glō'ss, *v. a.* to EXPLAIN by comment; to PALLIATE by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.
 Glō'ss-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. glossarium) a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.
 Glō's-sā'tōr, *s.* (Fr. glossateur) a writer of glosses, a glosser, a COMMENTATOR.
 Glō'ss-ēd, *p.* explained; palliated; embellished with superficial lustre; *with over, and with.*
 Glō'ss-ēr, *s.* (Lat. glossarius) a COMMENTATOR, a scholiast; a polisher, a burnisher.
 Glō'ss-i-nēs, *s.* (glossy) smooth polish or burnish, superficial lustre.
 Glō'ss-ing, *p. a.* explaining by comment; palliating; embellishing; *with on.*
 Glō's-sōg'ra-phér, *s.* (G. *γλῶσσα* a tongue, and *γράφω* to write) a COMMENTATOR.
 Glō's-sōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *γλῶσσα*, and *γράφω* a description) the writing of commentaries.
 Glō'ssy, *a.* (gloss) shining, smoothly burnished or polished.
 Glō'tis, *s.* (*in anatomy*) the head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.
 Glōve, *s.* (Sax. glōfe) cover of the hands.
 Glōve, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove.
 Glōv'ér, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.
 Glōv'ér-ēs, *s.* she who makes gloves.
 Glōūt, *v. n.* (*a loan word, without etymology*) to pout, to look fullen.
 Glōw, *v. n.* (Sax. glowan) to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy (*Addison*); to rage or burn as a passion; *with with.* *Dryden.*
 Glōw, *s.* shining heat; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour. *Shak.*
 Glōw'wōrm, *s.* a small creeping grub with a luminous tail, a globard.
 Glōze, *v. a.* (Sax. glesan) to FLATTER; to colloque, to wheedle, to insinuate.

Glōze, *s.* FLATTERY, insinuation.

Glōz'ér, *s.* a FLATTERER, wheedler, insinuator.

Glūe, *s.* (Lat. gluten) a strong cement.

Glūe, *v. a.* to join with a viscous cement; to hold together (*Newton*); to join, to unite, to inviscate. *Dryden.*

Glū'hōil-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to make glue.

Glū'ér, *s.* one who cements with glue.

Glū'i-nēs, *s.* (glue) VISCOSITY. *Scott.*

Glūm, *a.* (a low cant word, corrupted from gloom) fullen, stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

GLUT, **Glūt**, *v. a.* (Lat. glutio to swallow) to swallow greedily, to devour, to lurch, to raven; to cloy, cram, load, gorge, overfil, pall, sate, disgust, SATIATE, fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to saturate. *Boyle.*

Glūt, *s.* that which is gorged or swallowed (*Milton's P. Loss*); plenty even to loathing and satiety, more than enough, overmuch, EXUBERANCE; any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*

Glūt'in-ūs, *a.* (Fr. glutineux) viscous, gluy, viscid, tenacious.

Glūt'in-ūs-nēs, *s.* VISCOSITY, tenacity.

Glūt'ed, *p.* cloyed, satiated, &c. *with with.*

GLUTTON, **Glūt'ton**, *s.* (Fr. glouton) one who indulges himself too much in eating, a gulchin, gulch, guzzler, guttler, cormorant, gobbler, gormand, gormandizer, surfeiter; one eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.*

GLUTTONISE, **Glūt'ton-ise**, *v. n.* to guttle, guzzle, gormandize, epicurize, to play the glutton, to be luxurious.

Glūt'ton-ūs, *a.* (glutton) given to excessive feeding, intemperate, delighted overmuch with food.

Glūt'ton-ūs-ly, *ad.* with the voracity of a glutton.

Glūt'ton-y, *a.* (glutton) excess of eating, gulosity, epicurism, luxury of the table.

Glū'y, *a.* (glue) viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

Gnār, **Gnār'l**, *v. n.* (Sax. gnirran) to growl, to murmur, to snarl. *Shakespeare.*

Gnār'l'ed, *a.* knotty; as, the gnarled oak. *Shak.*

Gnāsh, *v. a.* (Dutch knaschen) to strike together, to CLASH. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Gnāsh, *v. n.* to grind or collide the teeth (*Psalms*); to rage even to collision of the teeth, to RAGE, to fume, to growl. *Dryden.*

Gnāt, *s.* (Sax. gnāt) a small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*

Gnāw, *v. a.* (Sax. gnagan) to eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage (*Dryden*); to wear away by biting (*Shak.*); to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

Gnāw'ér, *s.* one who gnaws.

Gnāw'n, *pass. part.* of to gnaw.

Gnō'món, *s.* (Gr. γνώμων one who knows) the hand or pin of a dial.

Gno-mōn'ics, *s.* the art of dialing.

Gō, *v. n.* to walk, to move step by step; to move, not stand still; to walk solemnly, or leisurely, not run; to march or walk a foot; to travel, to journey, to pass on, to proceed, to make a progress; to remove from place to place, to depart from a place, to move from a place; the opposite of *to come*;—to move or pass in any manner, or to any end; to pass in company with others; to proceed in any course of life good or bad; to proceed in mental operations; to take any road; to march in a hostile or warlike manner (*Numbers*); to

change state or opinion for better or worse (*Dryden*); to apply one's self (*Bentley*); to be about to do (*Locke*); to shift, to pass life not quite well (*Locke*); to be in party or design (*Dryden*); to escape (*2 Macc.*); to tend to any act (*Shak.'s As you like it*); to be uttered (*Addison*); to be talked of, to be known (*Addison*); to pass, to be received (*Sidney*); to move by mechanism (*Bacon*); to be in motion from whatever cause (*Shakespeare's Macbeth*); to move in any direction (*Shak.*); to flow, to pass, to have a course (*Dryden's Æneid*); to have any tendency (*Dryden*); to be in a state of compact or partnership (*L'Estrange*); to be regulated by any method, to proceed on principles (*Hooker*); to be pregnant (*Shak.*); to pass, not to remain (*Judges*); to pass, or be loosed, not to be retained (*Shak.'s Hamlet*); to be expended (*Felton*); to be in order of time or place (*Watts*); to reach or be extended to any degree (*Locke*); to extend to consequences (*L'Estrange*); to reach by effects (*Wilkins*); to extend in meaning (*Dryden's Ovid, Preface*); to spread, to be dispersed, to reach (*Tate*); to have influence, to be of weight, to be of value (*Swift*); to be rated one with another, to be considered with regard to greater or less worth (*Arbutnot*); to contribute, to conduce, to concur, to be an ingredient (*Bacon*); to fall out or terminate, to succeed (*Shak.*); to be in any state: this sense is *impersonal* (*Job*); to proceed in train or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

To go about, to attempt, to endeavour, to set one's self to any business. *To go aside*, to err, to deviate from the right. *To go between*, to interpose, to mediate between two. *To go by*, to pass away unnoticed (*Shak.'s Hamlet*);—to find or get in the conclusion (*L'Estrange*);—to observe as a rule. *Sharp's Surgery.* *To go down*, to be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Locke.* *To go in and out*, to do the business of life (*Psalms*);—to be at liberty. *John.* *To go off*, to die, to go out of life, to de cease (*Tatler*);—to depart from a post. *Sh.* *To go on*, to make attack (*Ben Jonson's Cataline*);—to proceed. *Sidney.* *To go over*, to revolt, to betake himself to another party. *Addison on Italy.* *To go out*, to go on any expedition (*Shak.*); to be extinguished. *To go through*, to perform thoroughly, to execute;—to suffer, to undergo. *To go upon*, to take as a principle. *Addison.*

Gō tō, *intj.* come, come, take the right course: a scornful exhortation. *Shakespeare.*

Gōad, *s.* (Sax. gad) a long stick with a spike at the end, used to drive oxen.

Gōad, *v. a.* to prick or drive with a goad; to INCITE, stimulate, instigate, urge on.

Gōad'ed, *p.* incited, stimulated, &c. *with on.*

Gōal, *s.* (Fr. gaule a long pole) the landmark set up to bound a race, the point marked out to which racers run; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends. *Dryden.*

Gōar, *s.* (Welsh goror) a slanting piece sewed in to a garment in order to widen it; any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

Gōat, *s.* (Sax. gat) a ruminating animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gōat'hērd, *s.* one whose employment is to tend goats.

Gōat'ish, *a.* resembling a goat in quality: as rankness, lust.

Gōb', *s.* (Fr. gobe) a small quantity. *A low word.*

Gōb'bēt, *s.* a mouthful, as much as can be swallowed at once. *Addison.*

Gōb'bēt, *v. a.* to swallow at once, or at a mouthful. *A low word. L'Esrange.*

Gōb'ble, *v. a.* (Fr. gober) to swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*

Gōb'bled, *p.* swallowed hastily; *with up.*

Gōb'blér, *s.* one who devours in haste, a greedy eater, a gormand, a GLUTTON.

Gōbe-twēn, *s.* one who transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense. *Shakespeare.*

Gōb'lēt, *s.* (Fr. gobelet) a cup that holds a large draught, generally of glass.

Gōb'līn, *s.* (Fr. gobeline) an evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom, an APPARITION; an elf, a FAIRY. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Gō'bȳ, *s.* delusion, artifice, circumvention, overreach, escape, shift. *Collier.*

GOD, *s.* (Saxon, pronounced gōd') the Supreme Being (*John*); a false god, an idol (*St. King Lear*); any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Philippians.*

Gōd'child, *s.* the child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Gōd'dāu**-**tér, *s.* a girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Gōd'dēss, *s.* (God) a female divinity.

Gōd'dēss-hōd, *s.* state of being a goddess. *Clar.*

Gōd'dēss-like, *a.* resembling a goddess.

Gōd'fā-thér, *s.* the sponsor at the font.

Gōd'hēad, *s.* godship, deity, divinity, divine nature (*It is used both of idols and of the true God.*); a deity in person, a god or goddess. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Gōd'lēss, *a.* having no sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, irreligious, impious, PROFANE.

Gōd'like, *a.* divine, resembling a divinity, supremely excellent.

Gōd'līng, *s.* a little divinity, a diminutive god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Gōd'lī-ly, *ad.* (godly) piously, righteously.

Gōd'lī-nēss, *s.* (godly) piety to God, general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion, RELIGIOUSNESS.

Gōd'ly, *a.* (god) pious toward God, good, devout, righteous, RELIGIOUS.

Gōd'mōth-ér, *s.* a woman who has undertaken sponsorship at baptism.

Gōd'shīp, *s.* (god) the rank or character of a god, godhead, deity, divinity. *Prior.*

Gōd'sōn, *s.* one for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

Gōd'wārd, *ad.* toward God.

Gōd'wīt, *s.* a bird of particular delicacy.

† **Gōd**'yēld, **Gōd**'yēld, *ad.* (corrupted from God shield or protect) a term of thanks. *Shak.*

Gō'ér, *s.* one who goes, a runner (*Shak.'s Cymb.*); a walker; one who has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

Gōff, *s.* a sort of play, with stick and ball.

Gōg', *s.* (go) a state of motion; a state of earnest desire.

To be a gog for a thing, to be eagerly bent on it.

Gōg'gle, *v. n.* to look askint. *Mudibras.*

Gōg'gle-ē-ēd, *a.* squint-eyed, not looking straight; having full rolling eyes.

Gō'ing, *s.* (go) the act of walking (*Shak.*); gestation, PREGNANCY; departure. *Milton.*

Gōld, **Gōld**, *s.* (Sax.) the purest, the heaviest, the most dense, and most ductile of all metals; money: any thing pleasing and valuable. *Sh.*

Gōld'bēat-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Gōld'bēat-ér's *Skin*, *s.* the gut of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

Gōld'bōund, *a.* encompassed with gold. *Shak.*

Gōld'ēn, *a.* (gold) made of gold, consisting of gold; BRIGHT, shining, splendid, resplendent; yellow, of the colour of gold (*Mortimer*); excellent, valuable (*Sh.*); happy, resembling the age of gold. *Shakespeare.*

Gōld'ēn-ly, *ad.* delightfully, splendidly.

Gōld'ēn nūm'bér, *s.* (in chronology) the number which shews the year of the moon's cycle.

Gōld'ēn rūl', *s.* the rule of proportion.

Gōld'finch, *s.* (Sax. goldfinc) a singing bird.

Gōld'find-ér, *s.* one who finds gold; one who empties a jakes, a nightman.

Gōld'fōil, *s.* leaf gold.

Gōld'hēad-ēd, *a.* having a head of gold.

Gōld'lēaf, *s.* goldfoil, gold beat into thin plates or leaves for gilding.

Gōld'sīze, *s.* a glue of a golden colour, glue used by gilders.

Gōld'smīth, *s.* (Sax. gold and smit) one who works or manufactures in gold; † a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

Gōme, *s.* (uncert. deriv. vulgarly pronounced cōm) the black grease of a cart wheel.

Gōn'do-la, *s.* (Fr. gondole) a small boat, much used at Venice.

Gōn'do-līer', *s.* a boatman, one who rows in a gondola. *Shakespeare.*

Gōne, *part. pass.* of to go; advanced, forward in progress (*Mortimer*); ruined, undone (*Shak.*); past (*Shak.'s Tempest*); lost, departed (*Acts*); dead, departed. *Oldham.*

† **Gōn**'fa-lōn, **Gōn**'fa-nōn, *s.* (Fr. gonfalon) an ensign, a standard. *Milton.*

Gōn'ōr-rhē'a, *s.* (Fr. gonorrhée) a clap, the first stage of a venereal infection.

Gōd, *a.* (Sax. god) having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired, not bad, not evil; proper, fit, convenient, right, not wrong; conducive to happiness; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious, medicinal, salutary; pleasant to the taste; complete, full, useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held (*Wotton*); confirmed, attested, valid (*Smith*); well qualified, not deficient (*Locke*); skilful, ready, dextrous; happy, prosperous; honourable (*Milton*); considerable, not small though not very great (*Acts*); elegant, decent, delicate: with breeding (*Addison*); real, serious, not feigned (*Shak.*); rich, of credit, able to fulfil engagements (*Shak.*); having moral qualities such as are wished, virtuous, pious, religious (*applied to both persons and actions*); not bad, not evil (*Romans*); kind, soft, benevolent (*Luke*); favourable, loving (*Psalms*); companionable, sociable, merry: often used ironically (*Bacon*); hearty, earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*

As good as, no better than;—no worse. In good time, not too fast. Collier.

In good sooth, really, seriously. Shak.

To make good, to keep, to maintain, not to give up, not to abandon (Bacon's Henry VII.);—to confirm, to

G O R

- establish (*Shak.*);—to perform (*Waller*);—to supply. *L'Esrange.*
- Good, *s.* that which physically contributes to happiness, benefit, advantage, the contrary to evil or misery; PROFIT, prosperity, advancement (*Ben Jonson*); earnest, not jest (*L'Esrange*); moral qualities such as are desirable, virtue, righteousness, piety, the contrary to wickedness. *Psalms.*
- Good, *ad.* well, not ill, not amiss. *Milton.*
As good, no worse.
- Good, *intj.* well! right! *Shakespeare.*
- Good con-dition-éd, *a.* without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- Good'li-néss, *s.* (goodly) BEAUTY, grace, elegance. *Sidney.*
- Good'ly, *a.* (good) BEAUTIFUL, graceful, fine, splendid (*little in use. Sidney*); bulky, swelling, affectedly turgid (*Dryden*); happy, desirable, gay. *Shakespeare.*
- Good'mán, *s.* a slight appellation of civility, generally ironical; a rustic term of compliment, + gasser. *Shakespeare.*
- Good'néss, *s.* (good) desirable qualities either moral or physical, KINDNESS, favour.
- Good'nów, *intj.* (*a low word*) in good time,—a gentle exclamation of intreaty (*Shak.*); a soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
- Goods, *s.* (good) moveables in a house; personal or moveable estate; wares, gear, freight, merchandise.
- Good'y, *s.* (*corrupted from good wife*) a low term of civility used to mean persons.
- Good'y-ship, *s.* the quality of a goody. *Ludicrous. Hudibras.*
- Goose, *s.* (*Sax. gos*) a large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*
- Goose'bér-ry, *s.* (goose and berry, *because eaten with young geese as sauce*) a berry and tree.
- Goose'cáp, *s.* a silly person.
- Gör'bél-li-éd, *a.* (gorbelly) FAT, bigbellied, having swelling paunches. *Shakespeare.*
- Gör'bél-ly, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a big paunch or belly. *A term of reproach for a fat man.*
- Göré, *s.* (*Sax.*) blood effused from the body (*Dryden's Aeneid*); blood clotted or congealed.
- Göré, *v. a.* (*Sax. gehoran*) to stab, to pierce, to pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*
- Görge, *s.* (*French*) the throat, the swallow, the gullet. *Sidney.*
- Görge, *v. n.* to fill up to the throat, to swallow, as a fish the hook; to glut, to SATIATE.
- Görge'd, *p.* glutted, satiated; *with with.*
- Görge'd, *a.* having a gorge or throat. *Shak.*
- Gör'geous, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) SPLENDID, magnificent, pompous, fine, glittering in various colours, SHOWY.
- Gör'geous-ly, *ad.* splendidly, magnificently.
- Gör'geous-néss, *s.* (gorgeous) SPLENDOUR, magnificence, show, grandeur of appearance.
- Gör'gét, *s.* (gorge) the piece of armour which defends the throat, breastplate, neckpiece, habergeon.
- Gör'gón, *s.* (*Gr. γοργών*) a monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Milton.*
- Gör'mánd, *s.* (*Fr. gourmand*) a GLUTTON, a ravenous luxurious feeder.
- Gör'mánd-ize, *v. n.* to GLUTTONISE, to eat greedily, to feed ravenously.
- Gör'mánd-iz-ér, *s.* a GLUTTON.
- Görse, *s.* (*Sax. gors*) furze, whin, kneebalm, a

G O U

- thick prickly shrub, that bears yellow flowers in winter.
- Göry, *a.* (gore) covered with clotted blood; + bloody, murderous, fatal. *Shakespeare.*
- Gös'hâwk, *s.* (*Sax. gos a goose, and hawoc a hawk*) a hawk of a large size.
- Gös'ling, *s.* (goose) a young goose; a catkin upon nut-trees and pines.
- Gös'pél, *s.* (*Sax. god God, and spel speech*) God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation; divinity, theology.
- Gös'pél, *v. a.* to instruct in the principles of the christian religion.
- Gös'sa-mér, *s.* (*low Lat. gossipium*) the down of plants, the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn. *Hanmer.*
- Gös'sip, *s.* (*Sax. god, and sib relation, affinity*) one who answers for the child in baptism; a tippling companion (*Shak.*); one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Hudibras.*
- Gös'sip, *v. n.* to PRATE, to chat; to be merry; to be a pot companion.
- Göt', *pret.* of to get; did get.
- Göt'ten, *past. part.* of to get.
- Göth'ic, *a.* (Goth) belonging to the Goths; having the manners of the ancient Goths; having ornaments wild or chimerical; built after the manner of a cathedral.
- Góv'érn, *v. a.* (*Fr. gouverner*) to rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct (*Atterbury*); to manage, to RESTRAIN (*Shak.*): *in grammar*, to have force with regard to syntax; as, *amo governs* the accusative case.
- GOVERN, Góv'érn, *v. n.* to rule, to bear rule, to sway, to command, to have the supreme authority, to possess the chief power;—to keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.
- Góv'érn-a-ble, *a.* submissive to authority, regible, manageable, obedient, subject to rule.
- Góv'érn-ánce, *s.* (govern) government, rule, MANAGEMENT (*1 Maccabees*); control, as that of a guardian, GUARDIANSHIP.
- Góv'érn-ánt, *s.* (*Fr. gouvernante*) a lady who has the care of young girls of quality, a governess, a tutorefs.
- Góv'érn-éss, *s.* (*Fr. gouvernante*) a female invested with authority; a tutorefs, a governant, a woman who has the care of young ladies; a tutorefs, an instructress, a directress.
- Góv'érn-mént, *s.* (*Fr. gouvernement*) form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority, an established rule of legal authority; administration of public affairs; MANAGEMENT, rule, direction, guidance, governance; + regularity of behaviour (*Shak.*); manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness (*Shak.*): *in grammar*, influence with regard to construction.
- Góv'érn-ór, Góv'érn-óür, *s.* (*Fr. gouverneur*) one who has the supreme direction, one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor, who has the care of a young man; pilot, regulator, manager.
- Góuge, *s.* (*French*) a chisel with a circular edge.
- Góurd, *s.* (*Fr. gourde*) a plant and its fruit.
- Góút, *s.* (*Fr. goutte*) the arthritis.
- Góút, *s.* (*French*) a taste; an inclination.
- Góút'y, *a.* (gout) afflicted or diseased with the gout, arthritic, like the gout; relating to the gout.

Gŏwn, *s.* (Welsh gwn) a long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as, divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace. *Dryden.*

Gŏwn'ed, *s.* dressed in a gown.

Gŏwn'mān, Gŏwns'mān, *s.* one whose proper habit is a gown. *Swift.*

Grāb'ble, *v. n.* (probably from grapple) to grope, to grapple, to feel eagerly with the hands: to lie prostrate upon the ground. *Ainsworth.*

Grāce, *s.* (French) favour, KINDNESS; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon, mercy, forgiveness; favour conferred (*Prior*); PRIVILEGE (*Dryden*); a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty (*Prior*); BEHAVIOUR, considered as decent or unbecoming (*Temple*); adventitious or artificial beauty, pleasing appearance (*Dryden's Æneid*); natural excellence (*Hooker*); embellishment, recommendation, beauty (*Dryden*); single beauty (*Dryden*); ornament, flower, highest perfection (*Shak.*); single or particular virtue (*Shak.'s Macbeth*); virtue physical (*Shak.*); the title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*; a short prayer said before and after meat.

Grāce, *v. a.* TO ADORN, to embellish, to decorate; to dignify, to recommend; to dignify or raise by an act of favour (*Shak.*); to favour.

Grāce'cup, *s.* the cup or health drunk after grace. *Prior.*

† Grā'ced, *a.* virtuous, regular, chaste (*Shak.*); beautiful, graceful. *Not in use.* *Sidney.*

Grāce'fūl, *a.* beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

Grāce'fūl-ly, *ad.* elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

Grāce'fūl-nēss, *s.* (graceful) elegance of manner, dignity with beauty.

Grāce'less, *a.* void of grace, wicked, hopelessly corrupt, ABANDONED.

Grā'ces, *s. plu.* good liking, favourable opinion.

† Grā'cil, *a.* (Lat. gracilis) slender, small.

† Grā'cil-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. gracilentus) lean.

† Gra-cil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. gracilitas) slenderness, smallness. *Johnson.*

Grā'cious, *a.* (Fr. gracieux) merciful, tender, benevolent; favourable, KIND; acceptable, favoured (*Clarendon*); virtuous, good. *Sh.*

Grā'cious-ly, *ad.* kindly, with kind condescension, in a pleasing manner.

Grā'cious-nēss, *s.* kind condescension, descent from dignity, pleasing manner.

Grā-da'tion, *s.* (French) regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step, graduality, graduation; order, sequence, series; regular process of argument.

Grād'a-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. gradus a step) steps from the cloisters into the church.

Grād'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. gradiens) walking, moving by steps.

Grād'u-āl, *a.* (Fr. graduel) proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Grād'u-āl, *s.* an order of steps. *Dryden.*

Grād-u-āl'i-ty, *s.* (gradual) GRADATION, regular progression.

Grād'u-āl-ly, *ad.* by degrees, in regular progression; in degree. *Grew.*

Grād'u-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. graduer) to dignify with a degree in the university; to mark with degrees: in chemistry, to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals (*Boyle*); to heighten, to

improve.

Grād'u-ate, *s.* a man dignified with an academical degree. *Brown.*

Grād-u-ā'tion, *s.* (Fr.) GRADATION, regular progression by succession of degrees; improvement, exaltation of qualities (*Brown*); the act of conferring academical degrees.

Grāff, Grāft, *s.* (Fr. greffe) a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit, a young cion, an ingraftment, ingraftment.

Grāff, Grāft, *v. a.* (Fr. greffer) to ingraft, to ingraft, to insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another, to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to impregnate with an adventitious branch; to join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

Grāft'ed, *p.* grafted, &c. within, on, or upon.

Grāft'er, *s.* (graft, or graft) one who propagates fruit by grafting.

† Grāil, *s.* (Fr. grêle) small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

Grāin, *s.* (Fr. graine) a single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle, any single body (*Shak.*); a small weight; any thing proverbially small (*Wisdom*); the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter (*Shak.*); the body of the wood as modified by the fibres (*Dryden*); the body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles (*Brown*); died or stained substance (*Milton*); temper, disposition, inclination, humour from the direction of the fibres (*Shak.*); the heart, the bottom (*Hayward*); the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness. *Grain of allowance*, something indulged or remitted; something above or under exact weight. *Addison.*

Grāin'ed, *a.* rough, made less smooth. *Shak.*

Grāins, *s.* (without a singular) the husks of malt-exhausted in brewing.

Grāin'y, *a.* (grain) full of corn, full of grains or kernels.

† Gra-mér'cy, *intj.* (grant me mercy) an obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakespeare.*

Gra-mīn'e-ous, *a.* (Lat. gramineus) grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a foot stalk.

Grām-i-niv'o-rous, *a.* (Lat. gramen and voro) grass-eating, living on grass.

Grām'mār, *s.* (Fr. grammaire) the science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech, speech according to grammar; the book which treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Grām-mār'i-ān, *s.* (Fr. grammairien) one who teaches grammar, a philologist, a humanist.

Grām'mār schōol, *s.* a school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Sh.*

Grām-māt'i-cāl, *a.* (French) belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

Grām-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the rules or science of grammar.

Grām-māt'i-cāl-ér, *s.* (Latin) a mere verbal pedant, a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

Grām'ple, *s.* (in ichthyology) the crabfish. *Ainsw.*

Grām'pūs, *s.* (in ichthyology) a large fish of the cetaceous kind.

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Grāna-ry, *s.* (Lat. granarium) a garner, a **STORE-HOUSE** for thrashed corn.

Grān'am, *s.* (*corrupted from grandam*) a ludicrous word for grandmother.

Grān'atē, **Grān'ite**, *s.* (Lat. granum, Fr. granit) a kind of grained marble.

Grānd, *a.* (French) great, illustrious, august, **EMINENT**, high in power or dignity; great, magnificent, **SPLENDID**; principal, **CHIEF**; eminent, superiour: frequently in an *ill sense* (*Milton*);—**SUBLIME**, noble, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity. *It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.*

Grān'dām, *s.* (grand, and dam or dame) grandmother, my father or mother's mother; an old withered woman. *Dryden.*

Grānd'dāugh-tēr, *s.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

Grānd'child, *s.* the son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Grān-dē', *s.* (Fr. grand, Lat. grandis) a man of great rank, power, or dignity.

† **Grān-dēv'i-ty**, *s.* (Lat. grandævus) great age, length of life, longevity.

Grān-dē'vōūs, *a.* (Lat. grandævus) long-lived, of great age, living long.

Grān'deur, *s.* (French) state, solemn pomp, magnificence, splendour of appearance; greatness, illustriousness, **EMINENCE**; elevation of sentiment, language or mien.

Grānd'fā-thēr, *s.* grandfire, the father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

† **Grān-dif'ic**, *a.* (Lat. grandis and facio) making great. *Johnson.*

† **Grān-dil'o-quēnce**, **Grān-dil'o-quy**, *s.* (Lat. grandis and loquor) a lofty style, a superb manner of expression. *Scott. Cole.*

† **Grān'din-cūs**, *a.* (Lat. grando hail) full of hail, consisting of hail. *Johnson.*

Grānd'mōth-ēr, *s.* the mother of my father or mother.

Grānd'fīre, *s.* grandfather (*Shak.*); any ancestor, *poetically.* *Pope.*

Grānd'sōn, *s.* the son of a son or of a daughter.

Grānge, *s.* (French) a farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

Grān'ite, **Grān'atē**, *s.* (Fr. granit) a kind of grained or variegated marble.

Grā-niv'o-roūs, *a.* (Lat. granum and voro) eating grain, living on grain.

Grān'nām, *s.* (grandam) grandmother. *Used only in burlesque works.*

Grānt, *v. a.* (*perhaps from gratia favour*) to admit that which is not yet proved, to allow, to yield, to concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

Grānt, *s.* the act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a **GIFT**, a boon: *in law*, a gift confirmed by deed or writing;—concession, admission of something in dispute. *Hocker.*

Grānt'a-ble, *a.* that may be granted. *Ayl.*

Grānt-ē', *s.* (grant) he to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

Grānt'ōr, *s.* (grant) he by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

Grān'u-la-ry, *a.* (granule) small and compact; resembling a small grain of seed.

Grān'u-late, *v. n.* (Fr. granuler) to be formed into small grains, to corn; to rise in small asperities.

Grāu-u-lā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of pouring

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melted metal, as lead, through a colander into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains; the act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Grān'ule, *s.* (Lat. granum a grain) a small compact particle.

Grān'u-lōūs, *a.* full of little grains.

Grāpe, *s.* (Fr. grappe) the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

Grāp'stōne, *s.* the seed of the grape.

Grāph'ic, **Grāph'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. γράφω) well delineated. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Grāp'nēl, *s.* (Fr. grappin) a small kind of anchor belonging to a little boat or vessel; a grapple, a grappling iron with which, in fight, one ship fastens on another.

Grāp'ple, *v. n.* (Dutch grabbelen) to contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers; to contest in close fight.

Grāp'ple, *v. a.* to **SEIZE**, to lay fast hold of, to close with, to engrapple.

Grāp'ple, *s.* contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other, the wrestler's hold; close fight; iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

Grāsp, *v. a.* (Ital. graspare) to hold in the hand, to clutch, to gripe; to **SEIZE**, to catch at.

Grāsp, *v. n.* to catch, to endeavour to seize, to try at; to gripe, to encroach (*Dryden*): † to struggle, strive, grapple. *Shakespeare.*

Grāsp, *s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand (*Milton*); power of seizing (*Milton*); **PINCH**, squeeze: clutch, **SEIZURE**; hold, possession. *Shakespeare.*

Grāsp'ēr, *s.* one who grasps, clutches, seizes, or catches at.

Grās, *s.* (Sax. græs) the common herbage of the field on which cattle feed.

Grās, *v. n.* to breed grass, to become pasture.

Grās'hōp-pēr, *s.* a small insect that hops among the grass in summer.

Grās'si-nēss, *s.* (grassy) the state of abounding in grass.

Grās'plōt, *s.* a small level covered with short grass.

Grās'y, *a.* (grass) covered with grass, abounding in grass, gramineous.

Grāte, *s.* (Lat. crates) a partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other (such as in cloisters or prisons); the range of bars within which fires are made.

Grāte, *v. a.* (Fr. gratter) to wear away by rubbing against a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh, vexatious, or unpleasing; to form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Grāte, *v. n.* to rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend as by oppression or importunity; to make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

Grāte'fūl, *a.* (Lat. gratus) having a due sense of benefits, thankful, willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; **PLEASING**, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

Grāte'fūl-ly, *ad.* with willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits, with due sense of obligation, thankfully; in a pleasing manner.

Grāte'fūl-nēss, *s.* (grateful) quality of being acceptable, **PLEASANTNESS**: † gratitude, duty to benefactors. *Obsolete.* *Sidney.*

Grā-tē'o-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. gratus pleasing, and oleo to smell) smelling gratefully, redolent, **FRAGRANT**

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Grät'er, *s.* (grate, Fr. grattoir) a kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Grät'work, *s.* lattice work, work formed of bars put near to each other.

Grät-îf-î-câ'tion, *s.* (Lat. gratificatio) the act of pleasing; PLEASURE, delight: reward, recompence, COMPENSATION. *A low sense.*

Grät-îf-î-câ'tor, *s.* one who gratifies. *Scott.*

Grät'î-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. gratificor) to indulge, to please by compliance (*Dryden*); to PLEASE, to delight, to humour, to soothe; to COMPENSATE, to requite with a recompence: as, I will gratify you for this trouble.

Grät'ing-ly, *ad.* (grate) harshly, offensively.

Grät'is, *ad.* (Latin) for nothing, without a recompence, freely.

Grät'î-tude, *s.* (French) duty to benefactors, thankfulness for favours received; desire to return benefits.

Gra-tû'î-toûs, *a.* (Lat. gratuitus) voluntary, granted without claim or merit, bestowed freely; asserted without proof. *Ray.*

Gra-tû'î-toûs-ly, *ad.* without claim or merit, freely; without proof.

Gra-tû'î-ty, *s.* (Fr. gratuite) a present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

Grät'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. gratulor to rejoice) to CONGRATULATE, to compliment, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for, to mention with expressions of joy. *B. Jonson.*

Grät-u-lâ'tion, *s.* (Lat. gratulatio) salutations made by expressing joy, expression of joy, CONGRATULATION.

Grät'u-la-to-ry, *a.* (gratulato) CONGRATULATORY, expressing congratulation.

Grâve, *s.* (Sax. græf) the place in the ground in which the dead are repositied: figuratively, the end of life, death, the pit.

GRAVE, **Grâve**, *a.* (French, Lat. gravis heavy) solemn, serious, sage, deep in thought, sober, staid, demure, not gay, not light or trifling; of weight, not futile, weighty, IMPORTANT; plain, decent, not showy, not tawdry: as, a grave suit of clothes;—deep in sound, not sharp of sound, not acute, slow in movement.

Grâve, *v. a.* (Fr. grâver) to ENGRAVE, to insculp, to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance (*Milton*); to carve or form (*Herbertus*): to entomb, to bury (*Shak.'s Timon*); to clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

Grâve, *v. n.* to write or delineate upon hard substances.

Grâve'clothes, *s.* the dress of the dead.

Grâv'el, *s.* (Fr. gravier) hard sand, sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Grâv'el, *v. a.* to pave or cover with gravel: to stick in the sand (*Camden*); to puzzle, to stop, to put to a stand, to embarrass, to perplex: in horseman'ship, to hurt the foot by gravel confined in the shoe.

Grâv'el, *s.* (Fr. gravelle) sandy matter concreted in the kidneys or bladder.

Grâve'lëss, *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied. *Shak.*

Grâv'el-î-nëss, *s.* (gravelly) state of being gravelly, grittiness, SANDINESS. *Scott.*

Grâv'el-ly, *ad.* full of gravel, abounding with gravel, consisting of gravel, gritty, SANDY.

Grâv'ely, *ad.* solemnly, seriously, soberly, demurely, without lightness or mirth; without gaudiness or show.

Grâv'en, *p.* (grave) carved, engraved.

GRAVE'NESS, **Grâv'nëss**, *s.* (grave) seriousness,

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fageness, demureness, gravity, solemnity and sobriety of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

Gra-vë'o-lënt, *a.* (Lat. graveolens) strong scented, strong-smelling, FETID.

Gräv'er, *s.* (Fr. graveur) an engraver; the style or tool used in graving.

Gräv'id, *a.* (Lat. gravidus) big, big with child, PREGNANT.

Gra-vid'i-ty, *s.* state of being with child, gestation, PREGNANCY.

Gräv'ing, *s.* (grave) carved work. *2 Chronicles.*

Gräv'i-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. gravis heavy) to tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*

Gräv-i-tâ'tion, *s.* act of tending to the centre.

Gräv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. gravitas) WEIGHT, heaviness; tendency to the centre; atrociousness, weight of guilt (*Hook*); seriousness, solemnity, GRAVENESS. *Shakespeare.*

Gräv'vy, *s.* the serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Grây, *a.* (Sax. græg) white with a mixture of black; grizzled, white or hoary with age; dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Grây, *s.* a gray colour, grizzle; hoar, hoar from age.

Grây, *s.* (in zoology) a BADGER, a brock.

Grây'bëard, *s.* an old man: in contempt. *Shak.*

Grây'ling, *s.* (in ichthyology) the umber, a fish.

Grây'nëss, *s.* (gray) the quality of being gray, hoariness.

Grâze, *v. n.* (grafs) to eat grafs, to feed on grafs, to supply grafs; to move on devouring. *Bac.*

Grâze, *v. a.* to set cattle to feed on grafs, to feed on, to supply with grafs, to tend grazing cattle.

Grâze, *v. n.* (Fr. raser) to touch lightly, to skim upon the surface; with on or upon; as, the ball grazed upon his cheek.

Grâze, *v. a.* to touch lightly, to rase.

Grâz'er, *s.* who grazes or feeds on grafs.

Grâz'ër, *s.* who feeds cattle for slaughter.

Grëase, *s.* (Fr. graisse) the soft part of the fat, the oily or unctuous part of animals; a disease in horses.

Grëase, *v. a.* to smear or anoint with grease; to bribe, to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*

Grëas'î-ly, *ad.* in a greasy manner.

Grëas'î-nëss, *s.* (greasy) OILINESS, fatness.

Grëas'y, *a.* (grease) OILY, fat, unctuous; smeared with grease: † fat of body, bulky: in reproach. *Shakespeare.*

Grëat, *a.* (Saxon) large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; having number or bulk, relative or comparative (*Locke*); considerable in extent or duration (*2 Samuel*); IMPORTANT, weighty; CHIEF, principal; venerable, adorable, awful (*Milton*); wonderful, marvelous, ASTONISHING (*Milton*); of high rank, of large power (*Sh.*); general, extensive in consequence or influence (*Milton*); illustrious, noble, excellent, EMINENT (*Milton*); grand of aspect, of elevated mien (*Dryden's Virgil*); magnanimous, generous, high minded (*Sidney*); opulent, sumptuous, magnificent (*Milton*); intellectually great, SUBLIME (*Milton*); swelling, PROUD (*Knolles*); familiar, much acquainted: a low word (*Bacon*);—teeming, PREGNANT (*Sidney*); hard, difficult, grievous: a proverbial expression. *Taylor's Devotion.*

It is used in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity; as, great grandson is the son of my grandson.

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Grēat, *s.* the WHOLE, the gross, the whole in a lump. *Dryden. Addison.*
 Grēat'bēl-lī-ēd, *a.* PREGNANT, teeming.
 Grēat'en, *v. a.* (little used, great) to aggrandize, to enlarge, to magnify. *Raleigh.*
 Grēat'heart-ēd, *a.* high-spirited, undejected.
 Grēat'ly, *ad.* in a great degree; nobly, magnanimously, generously, bravely.
 Grēat'nēss, *s.* (great) largeness of quantity or number; comparative quantity (*Locke*); high degree of any quality, eminence, EXCELLENCE; high place, dignity, power, influence, empire (*Sidney. Shak.*); swelling pride, affected state (*Bacon*); merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind (*Milton*); grandeur, state, magnificence. *Pope.*
 Grēaves, *s.* (Fr. grēves) armour for the legs, a sort of boots. *1 Samuel.*
 Grēcism, *s.* (Lat. grēcismus) an idiom of the Greek language, a hellenism.
 †Grēce, Grēne, Grice, *s.* (corrupted from degrees) a flight of steps. *Shakespeare.*
 Grēdī-ly, *ad.* (greedy) eagerly, ravenously, voraciously, with keen appetite or desire.
 Grēdī-nēss, *s.* (greedy) VORACIOUSNESS, voracity, gulosity, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire; covetousness, AVARICE.
 Grēdy, *a.* (Sax. grādīg) VORACIOUS, ravenous, hungry; eager in desire, vehemently desirous; covetous, AVARICIOUS.
 Grēek, *a.* (Greece) belonging to Greece; pertaining to the customs or language of the Grecians.
 Grēek, *s.* a native of Greece; the language of the ancient Grecians.
 Grēek'ling, *s.* a smatterer in Greek.
 Grēen, *a.* (Dutch grēen) having a colour formed commonly of blue and yellow, of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs; flourishing, fresh, undecayed: from trees in spring (*Dryden*);—new, fresh: as, a green wound (*Shak.*);—not dry: as, green wood (*Boyle*);—not roasted, half raw (*Watts*);—UNRIPE, immature, young: because fruits are green before they are ripe (*Dryden*);—pale, sickly: from which we call the maid's disease the green sickness or chlorosis. *Garth.*
 Grēen, *s.* the green colour; green colour of different shades; a grassy plain; leaves, branches, wreaths. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 Grēenbrōm, (L. cytho genistra) a shrub. *Millar.*
 Grēen'clōth, *s.* a board or court of justice of the king's household.
 Grēen'y-ēd, *a.* having eyes coloured with green.
 Grēen'finch, *s.* (in ornithology) a kind of bird.
 Grēen'fish, *s.* (in ichthyology) a kind of fish. *Ains.*
 Grēen'gāge, *s.* (in gardening) a kind of plum.
 Grēen'hōuse, *s.* a house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.
 Grēen'ish, *a.* (green) somewhat green, tending to green colour.
 Grēen'ly, *ad.* with a greenish colour; newly, freshly; immaturely: †wanly, timidly. *Sh.*
 Grēen'nēss, *s.* (green) the quality of being green, viridity, viridness, verdure; immaturity, UNRIPENESS; freshness, vigour (*South*); newness.
 Grēen'sick'nēss, *s.* the chlorosis, the disease of maids producing paleness.
 Grēen'swārd, *s.* (of the same original with sword) the turf upon which grass grows.
 Grēen'wood, *s.* a wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.
 Grēat, *v. a.* (Sax. gretan) to address or compli-

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ment at meeting, to hail, to accost, to salute, to congratulate; to address in whatever manner (*Shak.'s Macbeth*), to salute in kindness or respect (*Milton*); to pay compliments at a distance: †to meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Shakespeare.*
 Grēet, *v. n.* to meet and salute.
 Grēet'ēr, *s.* one who greets.
 Grēet'ing, *s.* the act of greeting; salutation at meeting; compliments at a distance.
 †Grēgāl, *a.* (Lat. grex, gregis) belonging to a flock. *Johnson.*
 Grē-gāl'rī-ōus, *a.* (Lat. gregarius) going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges, going in company.
 Grē-nādē, *s.* (Lat. pomum granatum) a hollow ball or globe of iron to be filled with combustible matter, a small bomb.
 Grēn-a-dīer, *s.* (French, from grenade) a tall foot soldier, of which there is one company in every regiment.
 Grēw, *pret.* of to grow; did grow.
 Grēy'hōund, *s.* (Sax. grighund) a tall fleet dog that chases in flight.
 †Grīde, *v. a.* (Ital. gridare) to cut, to make way by cutting. *Milton's P. Lost.*
 Grīd'e-līn, *s.* a colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden's Fables.*
 Grīd'iron, *s.* (grate and iron, *pron.* grīd'i-ūrn) a well-known kitchen utensil.
 Grīf, *s.* (grieve) SORROW, condolence, mourning, trouble for something past, AFFLICTION: †grievance, harm. *Shakespeare.*
 Grīv'ānce, *s.* the cause of uneasiness.
 Grīve, *v. a.* (Fr. grēver) to AGGRIEVE, to afflict, to hurt, to make sorrowful.
 Grīve, *v. n.* to be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, to LAMENT, as for the death of friends; with at and for.
 Grīv'ing-ly, *ad.* in sorrow, sorrowfully.
 Grīv'ōus, *a.* (Lat. gravis heavy) afflictive, painful, hard to be borne; CALAMITOUS, such as causes sorrow; expressing a great degree of uneasiness; atrocious, wicked, heavy. *Shak.*
 Grīv'ōus-ly, *ad.* painfully, with pain; with discontent, with ill-will; calamitously, miserably; vexatiously, to a great degree of uneasiness.
 Grīv'ōus-nēss, *s.* (grievous) SORROW, affliction, pain, CALAMITY.
 Grīff'īn, Grīff'ōn, *s.* (Gr. γρίψ) a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of a lion, and the wings of the eagle.
 Grīg, *s.* (Bavarian kricke a little duck) any thing below the natural size; a small eel; a merry creature. *Swift.*
 Grīll, *v. a.* (Fr. grille a grate) to broil upon a grate or gridiron.
 Grīll'ādē, *s.* any thing broiled upon the grate or gridiron.
 †Grīll'y, *v. a.* (grill) to harass, to vex, to tease, to hurt. *Hudibras.*
 Grīm, *a.* (Sax. grimma) having a countenance of terror, hideous, horrible, frightful, TERRIBLE, ugly, ill-looking. *Shakespeare.*
 Grī-mācē, *s.* (French) a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation. *Granville.*
 Grī-māl'kīn, *s.* (Fr. gris gray, and malkin, or little Moll) the name of an old cat. *Philips.*
 Grīmē, *s.* (grim) dirt deeply insinuated; sullyng blackness not to be cleansed easily.
 Grīmē, *v. a.* to SOIL, dirty, sully deeply.

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Grimly, *ad.* (grim) horribly, hideously, terribly; sourly, sullenly.

Grimness, *s.* (grim) TERRIBLENESS, horror; frightfulness of visage.

Grin, *v. n.* (Sax. grennian) to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth; to fix the teeth as in anguish; to smile with a kind of displeasure. *Asb.*

Grin, *s.* the act of closing the teeth and shewing them; a **JEER**, fleer, mockery, ridicule, an act of contempt.

† **Grin**, *s.* (*obsolete*, Sax. gryn) a snare, a trap. *Job.*

Grind, *v. a.* (Sax. grindan) to reduce any thing to powder by friction, to mill, to comminute by attrition; to rub one against another: as, to *grind* the teeth;—to sharpen or smooth by rubbing upon something hard;—to harass, to oppress. *Addison.*

Grind, *v. n.* to perform the act of grinding; to move a mill; to be moved as in the act of grinding.

Grinder, *s.* one who grinds; one who works in a mill; the back teeth, the double teeth; the teeth in irony or contempt. *Dryden.*

Grindstone, *s.* the stone upon which edged instruments are sharpened.

Grinner, *s.* (grin) he who grins.

Grinningly, *ad.* with a grinning laugh.

Gripe, *v. a.* (Sax. gripan) to hold with the fingers closed, to grasp, to close, to clutch, to press with the fingers, to pinch, to press, to squeeze; to oppress; to seize, to catch eagerly; to give a pain in the bowels.

Gripe, *v. n.* to feel the colic, to have the belly-ache; to pinch, to catch at money meanly.

Gripe, *s.* grasp, hold, clutch, seizure of the hand or paw, squeeze, pressure; oppression, crushing power (*Shakspeare*); CALAMITY, affliction, pinching distress (*Milton's P. Lost*): in the plural, bellyache, colic.

Griper, *s.* oppressor, usurer, extortioner.

Gripingly, *ad.* with pain in the guts.

Grisamber, *s.* used by *Milton* for ambergris.

Griskin, *s.* (Irish grisgin *roast meat*) the vertebres of a hog broiled.

Grisly, *a.* (Sax. grislu) dreadful, horrible, hideous, frightful, TERRIBLE.

Grist, *s.* (Sax.) corn to be ground; supply, provision. *Swift.*

Grist to mill, is profit, gain. *Ayliffe.*

Gristle, *s.* (Sax.) a cartilage, a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

Gristly, *a.* cartilaginous, made of gristle.

Grit, *s.* (Sax. gritta) the coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground, groats; SAND, rough hard particles.

Grittness, *s.* (gritty) SANDINESS, the quality of abounding in grit.

Gritty, *a.* (grit) SANDY, gravelly, full of hard particles, consisting of grit.

Grizelin, *s.* (*more properly*) GRIDELIN. *Temple.*

Grizzle, *s.* (Fr. gris gray) a mixture of white and black, gray. *Shakspeare.*

Grizzled, *a.* interspersed with gray.

Grizzly, *a.* (Fr. gris gray) somewhat gray.

Gröan, *v. n.* (Sax. granan) to breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Gröan, *s.* breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness; any hoarse dead mournful sound.

Gröat, *s.* a piece valued at four pence; proverbially, a small sum.

Gröats, *s.* oats that have the hulls taken off, grits.

GRO

Gröce, *s.* (Fr. grosse) twelve dozen, the number of twelve dozen, † a gross.

Gröcer, *s.* (*perhaps* from grossus *a fig*) one who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums and spices for gain.

Gröcer-y, *s.* grocer's ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

Grög, *s.* (*a cant word among sailors*) rum, brandy, or gin mixed with water without sugar.

Gröggy, *a.* intoxicated, tipsy, DRUNK.

Gröggram, *s.* (*low Lat.* grössogramus, Fr. gros, grain) stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

Gröin, *s.* (*uncert. etymol.*) the part next the thigh.

Gröom, *s.* (Dutch grom) the servant who superintends the stable; a waiter, a servant; a young man (*Fairfax*); a man newly married. *Dryden.*

Gröove, *s.* (grave) a deep cavern, or hollow in mines; a CHAMFER, a channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

Gröove, *v. a.* to CHAMFER, channel, cut hollow.

Gröpe, *v. n.* (Sax. grapan) to grabble, to grubble, to feel where one cannot see.

Gröpe, *v. a.* to search by feeling in the dark, to feel without being able to see.

Gröper, *s.* one who searches in the dark.

Gröls, *a.* (Fr. gros) thick, bulky; INDECENT, shameful, unseemly, enormous (*Hooker*); intellectually coarse, palpable, impure, unrefined (*Milton*); inelegant, disproportionate in bulk (*Thomson's Seasons*); dense, thick, turbid, muddy, cras, coarse, spiss, earthy, not thin, not subtle, not attenuated, not pure; dull, STUPID (*Milton*); coarse, ROUGH, not delicate (*Wotton*); thick, corpulent, bulky, fat, FLESHY.

Gröfs, *s.* the main body, the main force (*Dryden*); the bulk, the WHOLE not divided into its several parts; not individual, but a body together; the chief part, the main mass (*Bac.*); the number of twelve dozen: commonly written *groce*.

Gröfsly, *ad.* bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely: as, *this matter is gröfsly pulverized*;—without subtilty, without art, without delicacy, without refinement, coarsely, palpably.

Gröfsness, *s.* (gröfs) coarseness, not subtilty; THICKNESS, spissitude, density, greatness of parts; inelegant fatness, bulkiness, unwieldy corpulence; INELEGANCE, want of refinement, want of delicacy, intellectual coarseness. *Dryden.*

Gröt, *s.* (Fr. grotte) a CAVE, a grotto, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

Gro-téque, *a.* (French) distorted of figure, unnatural, wildly formed. *Dryden.*

Grötto, *s.* (Ital. grotta) a CAVE, a grot, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

Gröve, *s.* (grave) a walk covered by trees meeting above. *Milton.*

Grövél, *v. n.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to lie prone, to creep low upon the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity or elevation.

Gröund, *s.* (Sax. grund) the earth—considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action,—soil; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country (*Hudibras*); region, territory (*Milton*); estate, possession (*Dryden*); land occupied (*Milton*); the floor or level of the place (*2 Samuel*); DRUGS, lees, feces (*Mortimer*); the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

ed; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported (*Pope*); the plain song, the tune on which descants are raised (*Shak.'s Richard III.*); first hint, first traces of an invention, that which gives occasion to the rest (*Dryden*); the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause, the true reason, original principle (*Sidney*); the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire (*Dryden*); the intervening space between the flyer and pursuer (*Milton's P. Loss*); the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors (*Atterbury*); state of progress or recession (*Temple*); the soil to let a thing off. *Shakespeare.*

Grōund, *v. a.* to lay, or fix upon the ground; to found or establish, as upon cause, reason, or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Grōund, *pret. & part. pass.* of to grind.

Grōund, is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

Grōund āsh, *s.* a sapling of ash taken from the ground, growing from seed, not a branch cut from a tree.

Grōund'ed, *p.* fixed upon the ground; established as on a first principle; *with on or upon.*

Grōund'ly, *ad.* on firm principles. *Glanville.*

Grōund floor, *s.* the lower part of a house.

Grōund'ivy, *s.* (*in botany*) alehoof.

Grōund'less, *a.* void of reason, having no ground, having no foundation in truth.

Grōund'less-ly, *ad.* without reason, without cause, without just reason.

Grōund'less-ness, *s.* want of just reason.

Grōund'ling, *s.* (ground) a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.*

Grōund oak, *s.* a young oak raised from an acorn. *Mortimer.*

Grōund pine, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.

Grōund'plot, *s.* the ground upon which a building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

Grōund'rent, *s.* a yearly rent paid for the privilege of building upon another man's ground.

Grōund room, *s.* a room upon a level with the ground. *Tatler.*

Grōunds, *s.* (*Sax. grund*) lees, DREGS, that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Grōund'sel, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb.

Grōund'sil, *s.* (ground and sill) the timber or stone at the foot of a door; the lower part of the building, † the grundsel. *Milton.*

Grōund'work, *s.* the ground, the first stratum, the FOUNDATION, the first part of the whole, that to which the rest is additional; first principle, original reason. *Dryden.*

Grōup, *s.* (*Fr. groupe*) a crowd, cluster, huddle, a number thronged together.

Grōup, *v. a.* to huddle together, to put into a crowd, to aggroup, to crowd.

Grōuse, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a heathcock.

Grōut, *s.* (*Sax. grut*) coarse meal, pollard (*In Scotland groats.*); that which purges off (*Dryden*); a kind of wild apple.

Grōw, *v. n.* (*Sax. growan*) to vegetate, to have vegetable motion, to germinate, to increase by vegetation, to be produced by vegetation; to shoot in any particular form, to issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk; to increase in stature, to come to manhood from infancy (*commonly with up*), to in-

crease in bulk, to become greater or more numerous; to improve, to make progress, to advance in any state (*Dryden*); to come by degrees, to reach any state gradually (*Dryden*); to come fast, to gather ground (*Knolles*); to be changed from one state to another, to become either better or worse, to turn (*Shak. Locke*); to proceed as from a cause or reason (*Hooker*); to accrue, to be forthcoming (*Shak.*); to swell: a sea term (*Raleigh*); to adhere, to stick together. *Shakespeare.*

Grōw'er, *s.* an increaser.

Grōwl, *v. n.* (*Flemish grollen*) to snarl and murmur like an angry cur; to grumble, to MURMUR. *Gay.*

Grōwn, *part. pass.* of to grow; advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing (*Proverbs*); arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.*

Grōwth, *s.* (grown) vegetation, germination, vegetable life, increment, increase of vegetation; product, production, thing produced, act of producing (*Milton*); increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase in stature, advance to maturity (*Sh.*); improvement, advancement.

Grōb, *v. a.* (*Gothic grob to dig*) to dig up, to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground, to extirpate, to ERADICATE by throwing up out of the soil.

Grōb, *s.* (grubbing) a small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man; a dwarf: *in contempt.*

Grōb'bed, *p.* destroyed by digging; *with up.*

Grōb'bing, *s.* the act of digging up.

Grōb'ble, *v. n.* (*Germ. grubelen*) to grope, to grapple, to feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

Grōb'street, *s.* (*from a street in London once said to have been inhabited by poetsasters and low authors*) any mean literary production.

Grōdge, *v. a.* (*Fr. gruger to grind or eat*) to envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*

Grōdge, *v. n.* to murmur, to repine (*Hooker*); to be unwilling, to be reluctant (*Raleigh*); to be envious (*James*); † to wish in secret (*Dryd.*); † to give or have any uneasy remains. *Dryden.*

Grōdge, *s.* old quarrel, inveterate malevolence, fullen malice, aversion, bitterness of mind, anger, ill-will, dislike, unwillingness to benefit, envy, hatred, odium, invidious censure, a grumbling; remorse of conscience (*Ainsw.*); some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

Grōdg'ing-ly, *ad.* unwillingly, reluctantly, malignantly, with dislike.

Grō'el, *s.* (*Fr. gruau*) food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water. *Arbutnot.*

Grōff, *a.* (*Dutch groff*) four of aspect, harsh of manners, austere, MOROSE.

Grōff'ly, *ad.* harshly, ruggedly, roughly, morosely, with four aspect.

Grōff'ness, *s.* (gruff) ruggedness of mien, sourness of aspect, MOROSENESS, harshness of look; harshness of voice.

Grōm, *a.* (*a low word, contracted from grumble*) sour, surly, severe. *Arbutnot.*

Grōm'ble, *v. n.* (*Dutch grommelen*) to MURMUR with discontent, to growl, gnarl, snarl; to make a hoarse rattle: as, thou grumbling thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Grōm'bled, *p. a.* (*a colloquial word*) censured by a discovery of discontent; *with at.*

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Grūm'blér, *s.* one who grumbles, a murmurer, a discontented person.
 Grūm'bling, *s.* a murmuring through discontent; invidious censure, grudge.
 Grūme, *s.* (Lat. grumus) a thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*
 Grū'mōus, *a.* thick, clotted, concentered.
 Grū'mōus-nēss, *s.* thickness of a coagulated liquor.
 †Grūn'sel, *s.* (Sax. grund, and fill) the lower part of the building. See *Groundfil.* *Milton.*
 Grūnt, Grūn'tle, *v. n.* (Lat. grunio) to murmur or make a noise like a hog.
 Grūnt, *s.* the noise of a hog.
 Grūnt'ér, *s.* he who grunts; a kind of fish.
 Grūnt'ling, *s.* (grunt) a young hog.
 †Grūtch, *v. n.* (corrupted for the sake of rhyme from grudge) to envy, to grudge.
 †Grūtch, *s.* malice, ill-will, grudge. *Hudibras.*
 Grȳ, *s.* (Gr. γῆ) any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *Johnson.*
 Gūā'ia-cūm, *s.* (in botany) the *lignum vitæ.*
 Gūār-ān-tēe', *s.* (Fr. garantie) a power who undertakes to see stipulations performed between contracting parties.
 Gūār-ān-ty, *v. a.* (Fr. garantir) to undertake to secure the performance of any articles.
 Gūārd, *v. a.* (Fr. garder) to watch by way of fence and security, to protect, defend, shield, to keep, tend, ward, preserve by caution; to provide against objections: †to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakespeare.*
 Gūārd, *v. n.* to be in a state of caution or defence; with against.
 Gūārd, *s.* a man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention; convoy, conduct, escort, safeguard, defence (*Dryd.*); a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection, caution of expression (*Atterb.*); †an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.
 †Gūārd'age, *s.* (obsolete) state of wardship. *Shak.*
 Gūārd'ér, *s.* one who guards. *Ainsworth.*
 GUARDIAN, Gūār'di-ān, *s.* (guard) one who has the care of an orphan, one who is to supply the want of parents; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed, a warder, a warden, a keeper: †a repository or storehouse. *Shak.*
 Gūār'di-ān, *a.* performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant, protecting, tutelary, tutelary.
 GUARDIANSHIP, Gūār'di-ān-shīp, *s.* the office or charge of a guardian, governance, tutelage, care, custody, charge, ward, wardship, guardianship; the state of being under a ward.
 Gūārd'lēss, *a.* void of defence, defenceless.
 Gūārd'ship, *s.* (guard) care, protection, wardship, GUARDIANSHIP. *Swift.*
 Gūārd'ship, *s.* (guard and ship) a king's ship to guard the coast or harbour.
 Gūā'vā, *s.* an American fruit.
 Gu-bér-nā'tion, *s.* (little used, Lat. gubernatio) government, authority, superintendency, superior direction. *Watts.*
 Gūd'geón, *s.* (Fr. goujon) a small river fish, easily caught; a man easily cheated; a bait, an allurement, something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage: gudgeons being commonly used as baits for pike. *Shakespeare.*
 †Gūēr'dón, *s.* (obsolete, French) a reward, recompense, COMPENSATION. *Milton.*
 Gūēs, *v. n.* (Dutch ghissen) to CONJECTURE, to

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judge without any certain principles of judgment (*Shak.*); to conjecture rightly, or on some just reason. *Stillingfleet.*
 Gūēs, *v. a.* to hit upon by accident, to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.
 Gūēs, *s.* conjecture, supposition, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.
 Gūēs'ér, *s.* conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.
 Gūēs'ing-ly, *ad.* conjecturally, uncertainly. *Sh.*
 Gūēst, *s.* (Sax. gest) one entertained at the house or at the table of another, a visitor, a visitant; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.
 Gūēst'rite, *s.* offices due to a guest. *Chapman.*
 Gūēst'chām-bér, *s.* chamber appropriated for the entertainment of company. *Mark.*
 Gūg'gle, *v. n.* (Fr. glouglou) to sound as water running with intermissions out of a bottle, or narrow-mouthed vessel, to gully, to gurgle.
 Gūid'age, *s.* (guide) the hire or reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*
 Gūid'ānce, *s.* (guide) direction, management, government, SUPERINTENDANCE.
 Gūide, *v. a.* (Fr. guider) to conduct, lead, direct in a way; to govern by counsel, to instruct (*Psalms*); to regulate, to SUPERINTEND.
 Gūide, *s.* one who directs another in the way, one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator. *Hooker.*
 Gūide'lēss, *a.* having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.
 †Gūid'ér, *s.* director, regulator, guide. *Shak.*
 Gūild, *s.* (Sax. gildan) a SOCIETY, a corporation, a fraternity or company combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence.
 Guile, *s.* (old Fr. guille) deceitful cunning, wile, insidious artifice, mischievous subtilty.
 Gūile'fūl, *a.* wily, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.
 Gūile'fūl-ly, *ad.* insidiously, treacherously.
 Gūile'fūl-nēss, *s.* (guileful) secret treachery, perfidiousness, tricking cunning.
 Gūile'lēss, *a.* free from deceit, void of insidiousness, simply honest.
 Gūil-lo-tine', *s.* (French) a French instrument for beheading.
 Gūil-lo-tine', *v. a.* to decapitate, to behead, to cut off the head.
 Gūilt, *s.* (Sax. gilt) the state of a man justly charged with a crime, the contrary to innocence; a CRIME, an offence.
 Gūilt'i-ly, *ad.* without innocence, without clearness of conscience.
 Gūilt'i-nēss, *s.* (guilty) the state of being guilty, criminalness, wickedness, consciousness of crime.
 Gūilt'lēss, *a.* INNOCENT, free from crime.
 Gūilt'lēss-ly, *ad.* innocently, without guilt.
 Gūilt'lēss-nēss, *s.* (guiltless) INNOCENCE, freedom from crime.
 Gūilt'y, *a.* (Sax. giltig) justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt, criminal, ABANDONED.
 Gūin'ea, *s.* (from Guinea, a country in Africa abounding with gold) a gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
 Gūin'ea-drōp-pér, *s.* one who has a design to cheat by dropping guineas.
 Gūin'ea-hēn, *s.* a small Indian hen.
 Gūin'ea-pig, *s.* a small animal with a pig's snout, brought from Africa.

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Gūn'ea-pép-pér, *s.* a plant, capficum. *Miller.*
Gūise, *s.* (Sax. gifa) manner, mien, HABIT, cast of behaviour; practice, custom, property (*Pope*); external appearance, dress. *Swift.*
Gūt-ar', *s.* (Ital. ghitarra) a stringed instrument of music.
Gūlch, **Gūlch'in**, *s.* (Lat. gulo) a little GLUTTON.
Gūlf, † **Gūlp**, *s.* (Ital. golfo) a bay, an opening for the water into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a WHIRLPOOL, a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach. *Shakespeare.*
Gūlfy, *a.* full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Milton.*
Gūll, *v. a.* (old Fr. guiller to cheat) to CHEAT, to trick, to defraud, to deceive.
Gūll, *s.* a CHEAT, fraud, trick; a stupid animal, a geck, one easily cheated.
Gūll, *s.* (in ornithology) a sea bird.
Gūll'cāch-ér, *s.* a CHEAT, a man of trick, one who takes in silly people.
Gūll'ér, *s.* (gull) a CHEAT, an impostor.
Gūll'et, *s.* (Fr. goulet) the throat, the passage through which the meat passes, the meat-pipe, the œsophagus.
Gūlly, *v. n.* (corrupted from gurgle) to gurgle, to guggle, to run with noise.
Gūlly-hōle, *s.* the hole where the gutters empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer.
Gū-lōs'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. gulofus) greediness, voracity, GLUTTONY. *Brown.*
Gūlp, *v. a.* (Dutch golpen) to swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.
Gūlp, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at once.
Gūm, *s.* (Lat. gummi) a viscous vegetable substance soluble in water.
Gūm, *v. a.* to close, or smear with gum.
Gūm, *s.* (Sax. goma) the fleshy covering that invests the teeth.
Gūm'mi-nēss, *s.* (gummy) state of being gummy; VISCOSITY; accumulation of gum.
Gūm-mōs'i-ty, *s.* (gummosé) the nature of gum; VISCOSITY, gumminess.
Gūm'mōse, *a.* (gum) of the nature of gum, gum-mous, gummy; VISCOS.
Gūm'mōūs, *a.* (gum) of the nature of gum, gum-mose, gummy; viscous.
Gūm'may, *a.* (gum) consisting of gum; of the nature of gum, gummosé, gum-mous; VISCOS; producing gum (*Mil.*); overgrown with gum.
Gūn, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire, a firelock, a musket, a fusil, a fusée.
Gūn'nér, *s.* he who manages the artillery in a ship, a cannonier.
Gūn'nér-y, *s.* the science of artillery, the art of managing cannon.
Gūn'pōw-dér, *s.* the powder put into guns to be fired.
Gūn'shōt, *s.* the reach or range of a gun, the space through which a shot can be thrown by a gun.
Gūn'shōt, *a.* made by the shot of a gun: as, a gunshot wound.
Gūn'smith, *s.* one who makes guns by trade.
Gūn'stick, *s.* the rammer with which the charge is driven into the gun.
Gūn'stock, *s.* the wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
Gūn'stone, *s.* the shot of cannon. *Formerly stones were shot from artillery. Shakespeare.*
Gūrge, *s.* (Lat. gurgés) WHIRLPOOL, gulf.
Gūr'giōns, **Gūr'd'giōns**, *s.* (an old word) the coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran; the bran.
Gūr'gle, *v. n.* (Ita. gorgogliare) to fall or gush with

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noise, as water from a bottle, to gully, to guggle.
Gūr'nēt, *s.* (in ichthyology) a sea fish.
Gūsh, *v. n.* (Dutch goshelen) to flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream but in a larger body; to emit in a copious effluxion. *Dryden.*
Gūsh, *s.* an emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
Gūs'sēt, *s.* (Fr. gouffét) any piece sewed upon cloth in order to strengthen it.
Gūst, *s.* (Fr. gout) sense of tasting; taste, gusto, RELISH; height of perception, height of sensual enjoyment (*Milton's Par. Lost*); love, liking (*Shak.*); turn of fancy, intellectual taste.
Gūst, *s.* (Islandic guster) a sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare.*
Gūst'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. gusto) fit to be tasted; pleasant to the taste, palatable, SAVOURY.
Gūs-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. gusto) the act of tasting, a RELISH.
Gūst'fūl, *a.* tasteful, well-tasted, SAVOURY.
Gūs'to, *s.* (Italian) the RELISH of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking. *Dryd.*
Gūs'ty, *a.* (gust) TEMPESTUOUS, stormy.
Gūt, *s.* (Germ. kutteln) the long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent; proverbially, the stomach, the receptacle of food: gluttony, love of gormandizing.
Gūt, *v. a.* to EMBOWEL, to draw, to eviscerate, to extenterate; to plunder of contents. *Dryd.*
Gūt'tat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. gutta a drop) bedropped, besprinkled with drops. *Johnson.*
Gūt'tér, *s.* (Lat. guttur a throat) a passage for water, a kennel; a passage made by water; a small longitudinal hollow; a CHAMFER.
Gūt'tér, *v. a.* to cut in small hollows; to furrow, to CHAMFER.
Gūt'tle, *v. n.* (a low word, gut) to feed luxuriously, to gormandize, to GLUTTONISE.
Gūt'tle, *v. a.* (a low word) to swallow.
Gūt'tlér, *s.* a greedy eater, a GLUTTON.
Gūt'tu-lōūs, *a.* (Lat. guttula a little drop) having the form of a small drop.
Gūt'tūr-āl, *a.* (Lat. gutturalis) pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.
Gūz'zle, *v. n.* (gust) to GLUTTONISE, to gormandize, to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.
Gūz'zle, *v. a.* to swallow greedily.
Gūz'zler, *s.* an immoderate eater or drinker, a gormandizer, a GLUTTON.
† **Gybe**, *s.* (See GIBE) a jeer, taunt, sarcasm. *Sh.*
Gým-nāstic, *a.* (Gr. γυμναστικός) pertaining to athletic exercise; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
Gým-nās'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* athletically, fitly for strong exercise.
Gým-nās'tics, *s.* (gymnastic) that part of physic which teaches the preservation of health by exercise.
Gým'níc, *a.* (Gr. γυμνός naked) practising gymnastic exercises. *Milton.*
Gýp'sūm, *s.* (in natural history) a genus of fossils; the plaster stone; a kind of plaster, white lime plaster.
Gý-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. gyro to turn about) the act of turning any thing about.
Gýre, *s.* (Lat. gyros) a circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.
Gýr'ēd, *a.* falling in rings, like ungartered stockings. *Shakespeare.*
Gýv's, *s.* (Welsh gevyn) FETTERS, chains or irons for the legs. *Shakespeare.*

H.

H A C

H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet; its power is shewn by aspiration, or a forcible emission of breath; as in the words *hand, horse*;—it is sometimes mute in the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of words, in which case it will be printed in *Italics*; as, *honesty, rhetoric, messiah*.

Hà, *interj.* (Lat. *ha*) an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion: *with a reduplication* (*ha, ha*), an expression of laughter.

Häb'ér-däsh-ér, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) one who sells small wares; as, pins, needles, thread, tape, &c.; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

Häb'ér-dine, *s.* a dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

Ha-bér'ge-on, *s.* (F. *haubergeon*) armour to cover the neck and breast, breastplate, neckpiece, gorget.

Ha-bil'i-mént, *s.* (French) **DRESS**, clothes. *Sb.*

HABIT, **Häb'it**, *s.* (Lat. *habitus*) state of any thing: as, *habit* of body;—**DRESS**, accoutrement, garment; practice, guise, manner, assuefaction, assuetude, addiction, addictedness, customableness, frequency, inurement, custom, inveterate use; a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing of the same. *Locke.*

Häb'it, *v. a.* to **DRESS**, to accoutre, to array.

Häb'i-ta-ble, *a.* (French) capable of being dwelt in, capable of sustaining human creatures.

Häb'i-ta-ble-néss, *s.* capacity of being dwelt in, state of being habitable.

† **Häb'i-tänce**, *s.* (Lat. *habitatio*) **RESIDENCE**, dwelling, abode. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Häb'i-tänt, *s.* (French) **RESIDENT**, inhabitant, one who lives in any place. *Pope.*

Häb-i-tä-tion, *s.* (French) the state of a place receiving dwellers (*Milton*): act of inhabiting, state of dwelling (*Denham*); place of abode, dwelling, **RESIDENCE**. *Hooker.*

† **Häb-i-tä-tör**, *s.* (Lat.) dweller, **RESIDENT**.

Ha-bit'u-äl, *a.* (Fr. *habituel*) customary, customable, accustomed, acquired by habit, inveterate, established by frequent repetition.

HABITUALNESS, **Ha-bit'u-äl-néss**, *s.* state of being accustomed to any thing, assuefaction, assuetude, customableness, customariness, habit, devotedness, addictedness.

Ha-bit'u-äl-ly, *ad.* customarily, by habit.

Ha-bit'u-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *habitué*) to **ACCUSTOM**, to use one's self by frequent repetition; *with to.*

Häb'i-tude, *s.* (French) relation, respect, state with regard to something else (*Brown*); familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse (*Dryden*); † long custom, **HABIT**, inveterate use: this is more properly *habit* (*Dryden*);—the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

Häb'näb, *ad.* (*a cant word*) at random, at the mercy of chance, without any rule or certainty of effect. *Hudibras.*

Häck, *v. a.* (Sax. *haccan*) to cut into small pieces, to chop, to cut slightly with frequent blows, to haggle, to mangle with unskilful blows (*It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.*); to speak unreadily or with hesitation, to haw. *Shakespeare.*

H A I

Häck, *v. n.* to hackney, to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hammer.*

Häck, *s.* (hackney) a hired horse, a hackney, a horse kept purposely to be let out to hire; any thing commonly used; any thing to use in common.

Häck, *s.* (*a local word*) a rack for feeding cattle, a crib; a hayloft; a pickaxe, a mattock. *Bailey.*

Häck'kle, *s.* (*corrupted from hatchel*) a hatchel, an instrument to dress flax; raw silk, any flimsy substance unspun. *Johnson.*

Häck'kle, *v. a.* to hatchel, to dress flax.

Häck'ney, *s.* (Fr. *haquénée*) a horse for riding; a hired horse, a hack; any thing let out for hire; any thing much used, or used in common; a hireling, a prostitute, a whore. *Hudibras.*

Häck'ney, *v. a.* to practise in one thing, to accustom, as to the road. *Shakespeare.*

Häd, *pret & part. pass.* of to have.

Häd'dóck, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

Häft, *s.* (Sax. *hæft*) that part of any instrument which is taken into the hand, a helve, a handle.

Häft, *v. a.* to furnish with a haft.

Häg, *s.* (Sax. *hægeſſe* a goblin) a fury, a she-monster; a witch, an **ENCHANTRESS**; an ugly old woman.

Häg, *v. a.* to torment, to harass with vain terror.

Häg'gård, *a.* (Fr. *hagard*) wild, fierce, untamed, irreclaimable; **LEAN**, rugged, ugly (*L'Estrange*); deformed with passion, wildly disordered. *Dryden.*

Häg'gård, *s.* any thing wild or irreclaimable (*Shak.*); a species of hawk (*Walton*); † a hag. *Garth.*

Häg'gård-ly, *ad.* deformedly, uglily.

Häg'gëſs, *s.* (hack or hag) a mass of meat made of the entrails of a sheep chopped small, with herbs and onions, suet and spices, and enclosed in the maw.

Häg'gëſh, *a.* (hag) of the nature of a hag, ugly, deformed, horrid, **TERRIFIC**.

Häg'gle, *v. a.* (*corrupted from hack or hackle*) to cut, to chop, to hack, to mangle: always in a bad sense.

Häg'gle, *v. n.* to be tedious in a bargain, to chaffer, to higgler, to be long in coming to the price.

Häg'glér, *s.* one who haggles or mangles; one who is tardy in bargaining.

Ha-ſi-ög'ra-phér, *s.* (Gr. *ἅγιος* and *γράφω*) a holy writer.

Häb, *interj.* an expression of some sudden effort. *Dryden.*

Hä'hä, *s.* (*from the expression of surprise at the sight of it*) a canal of water, a wall, or some other fence at the end of a walk, sunk deep between two slopes so as to be concealed till you are just come upon it.

Häil, *s.* (Sax. *hagel*) drops of rain frozen in their falling.

Häil, *v. n.* to pour down hail.

Häil, *intj.* (Sax. *heil health*) a term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you;—it is like-

H A L

wife used to things inanimate; welcome: as, hail horrors, hail infernal world. *Milton.*
Hail, v. a. to salute, to GREET, to accost, to call or speak to a ship at sea.
Hailstone, s. a single particle of hail.
Hail'y, a. consisting of hail. *Pope.*
Hair, s. (Sax. hæ) one of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small: course, order, grain, the hair falling in a certain direction. *Shakesp.*
Hair'bëll, s. a flower, the hyacinth.
Hair'breadth, s. a very small distance; the diameter of a hair.
Hair'clôth, s. stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly.
Hair'i-nëfs, s. (hairy) the state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair, pilosity, † crinosity.
Hair'lëfs, a. wanting a hair.
HAIR'Y, Hair'y, a. (hairy) covered with hair, overgrown with hair, consisting of hair, crinigerous, shaggy, villous, shagged; ROUGH.
Hake, s. (in ichthyology) a kind of fish.
Hal'bërd, s. (Fr. halebarde) a battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Shakespeare.*
Hal-bër-dîer', s. one armed with a halberd.
*Hal'cyon, s. (Lat. halcyo, pron. * hăl'shî-ôn) a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.*
**Hal'cyon, a. placid, SERENE, quiet, still, peaceful.*
Hale, a. (Sax. hæl) HEALTHY, sound, hearty, well-complexioned. *Addison.*
Hâlê, v. a. (Fr. haler) to PULL, haul, lug, to drag by force, to pull violently.
Hâl'ër, s. he who pulls and hales.
Hâl'f, s. plu. hâl'vës, (Sax. healf) a moiety, one part in two, an equal part.
Hâl'f, ad. in part, equally. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect.
Hâl'fblôod, s. one not born of the same father and mother.
Hâl'fblôod-êd, a. degenerate, MEAN.
Hâl'fbrêd, a. MONGREL, mixed in the breed.
Hâl'fbrôth-ër, s. a brother by father or mother's side.
Hâl'fcâp, s. cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved in salutation. *Shakespeare.*
Hâl'f'fa-cêd, a. shewing only a part of the face; small faced: in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
Hâl'f'file, s. the three foremost, or the three hindmost men of a battalion.
Hâl'fhatch-êd, a. imperfectly hatched.
Hâl'fhéard, a. imperfectly heard, not heard to an end. *Pope.*
Hâl'f-môon, s. the moon at its appearance, when at half increase or decrease; any thing in the figure of a half moon.
Halfpenny, s. (pron. hăl'pën-ny) a copper coin, of which two make a penny.
Hâl'fpîke, s. a small pike carried by officers.
Hâl'fpînt, s. the fourth part of a quart.
Hâl'f'schöl-âr, s. one imperfectly learned.
Hâl'f'rôund, a. hemispheric, hemispherical, containing half a sphere.
Hâl'f sêas over, a proverbial expression for one far advanced (Dryden). It is commonly used for one half-drunk.
Hâl'fsîght-êd, a. seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*
Hâl'f'sphêre, s. hemisphere.
Hâl'f'strâin-êd, a. half-bred, imperfect. *Dryden.*
Half'swôrd, s. close fight; with half the length

H A M

of the sword. *Shakespeare.*
Hâl'fway, ad. in the middle. *Granville.*
Hâl'fwit, s. a BLOCKHEAD, a foolish fellow.
Hâl'fwit-têd, a. imperfectly furnished with understanding. *Swift.*
When half is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.
Hâl'i-bût, s. (in ichthyology) a kind of fish.
Hâl'i-dôm, s. (Sax. halig holy, and dame) our blessed lady, the virgin Mary. *Hubbard.*
Hâl'i-mäs, s. (Sax. halig holy, and mäs) the feast of All-souls. *Shakespeare.*
Hâl'i-tôus, a. (Lat. halitus breath) VAPOROUS, fumous, fumid. *Boyle.*
Häll, s. a court of justice; as Westminster hall; a manor house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room of a house.
Hallelu'jah, s. (Hebrew, signifying, praise ye the Lord, pronounced hăl-le-lü'yä) a song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*
Häl-lôo', intj. a word of encouragement when dogs are let loose upon their game.
Häl-lôo', v. n. (Fr. haler) to cry as after the dogs; to treat as in contempt.
Häl-lôo', v. a. to encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Häl'lorv, v. a. (Sax. halig holy) to CONSECRATE, to make holy; to reverence as holy: "hal-loved be thy name."
Häl-lu-ci-nät'ion, s. (Lat. hallucinatio) error, blunder, mistake, folly.
Hål'm', Hål'm', Hål'm', s. (Sax. healm) straw."
Hål'o, s. (Gr. ἅλων an area) a meteor in form of a red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*
Hål'sér, s. (Sax. hals neck, and seel a rope) a rope less than a cable.
Hål't', v. n. (Sax. healt lame) to limp, to hobble, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious (1 Kings); to fail, to falter.
Hål't', a. lame, crippled, hobbling, limping.
Hål't', s. the act of limping; the manner of limping, a limp.
Hål't', s. (Fr. halte) a stop in a march.
Hål't'ër, s. (halt) he who limps.
Hål't'ër, s. (Sax. healstre) a rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a string.
Hål't'ër, v. a. to bind with a cord, to catch in a noose. *Atterbury.*
Hål've, v. a. (half) to divide into two parts.
Hål'vës, intj. (halves, plu. of half) an expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.
Häm, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a house, farm, or village.
Häm, s. (Dutch hamme) the hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee; the thigh of a hog salted.
Häm'at-êd, a. (Lat. hamatus) hooked, set with hooks.
Häm'ble, v. a. (ham) to HAMSTRING, to cut the tendons of the thigh.
Häm'e, Häm'ë, s. (Sax. hama) the collar, or crooked piece of wood by which a horse draws in a waggon.
Häm'lët, s. (Sax. ham, and let, the diminutive termination) a small village.
Häm'mër, s. (Sax. hamer) the instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven; any thing destructive. *Hakewill on Providence.*

H A N

Häm'mér, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour: *used commonly in contempt.*
Häm'mér, *v. n.* to work, to be busy: *in contempt; —to be in agitation.* *Shakespeare.*
Häm'mér-ér, *s.* he who works with a hammer.
Häm'móck, *s.* (Sax. hamaca) a swinging bed.
Häm'pér, **Häm'per**, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a large basket for carriage,
Häm'pér, **Häm'pér**, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to FETTER, to shackle, to entangle, as in chains or nets; to INSNARE, to inveigle, to catch with allurements; to complicate, to tangle, (*Blackmore*); to PERPLEX, to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
Häm'stríng, *s.* the tendon of the ham.
HAM'STRÍNG, **Häm'stríng**, *v. a.* to hough, hock, hox, hockle, hamble, hammel, to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
Hän'a-pér, *s.* (*low Lat.* hanaperium) a TREASURY, fisc, fiscal, exchequer.
Händ, *s.* (Sax. hand, hond) the palm with the fingers, the member with which we hold or use any instrument; measure of four inches, used in the matches of horses, a palm; side, right or left (*Exodus*); part, quarter, side: it is allowed on all *hands* (*Swift*);—ready payment with respect to the receiver (*Tillotson*); rate, price, terms, condition (*Bacon*); act, deed, external action (*King Charles*); labour, act of the hand (*Addison*); performance (*Sh.*); power of performance (*Addison*); manner of gathering or taking (*Bacon*); agency, part in action (*South*); the act of giving or presenting (*2 Samuel*); care, necessity of managing (*Pope*); discharge of duty (*Hooker*); reach, nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching (*Shak.*); manual management (*Dryden*); state of being in preparation (*Shak.*); state of being in agitation (*Locke*); cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another (*Hudibras*); scheme of action (*Ben Jonson*); advantage, gain, superiority; competition, contest (*Shak.*); transmission, conveyance, agency of conveyance (*Colossians*); possession, power (*Hooker*); pressure of the bridle (*Shak.*); method of government, discipline, restraint (*Locke*); influence, management (*Daniel*); that which performs the office of a hand in pointing (*Locke*); agent, person employed, manager (*Swift*); giver and receiver (*Tillotson*); an actor, a workman, a soldier (*Dryden*); catch or reach without choice (*Judges*); form or cast of writing.
Hand over head, negligently, rashly, without seeing what one does. *Hand in hand*, close fight;—in union, conjointly;—fit, pat. *Hand to mouth*, as want requires. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation, to elude. *To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar, to suit one another.
Händ, *v. a.* to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to SEIZE, to lay hands upon (*Shak.*); to manage, to move with the hand (*Prior*); to transmit in succession, *with down*; to deliver from one to another.
Händ, is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.
Händ'bär'row, *s.* a frame upon which any thing is carried by the hands of two persons, without wheeling upon the ground.
Händ'bäs'ket, *s.* a portable basket.

H A N

Händ'bél, *s.* a bell rung by the hand.
Händ'bréäth, *s.* a space equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm.
Händ'éd, *a.* (hand) having the use of hand left or right; with hands joined. *Milton.*
Händ'ér, *s.* (hand) a transmitter, conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*
Händ'fúl, *s.* as much as the hand can gripe or contain; a palm, a hand'sbreadth, four inches (*Bacon*); a small number or quantity (*Clarendon*); as much as can be done. *Raleigh.*
Händ'gäl-lóp, *s.* a slow and easy gallop.
Händ'gün, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand.
Händ'i-cräft, *s.* manual occupation, work performed by the hand; a man who lives by manual labour, an ARTIFICER.
Händ'i-cräfts-män, *s.* an ARTIFICER, a manufacturer, a manualist, one employed in manual occupation.
Händ'i-ly, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity.
Händ'i-néss, *s.* (handy) READINESS, adroitness, skilfulness, DEXTERITY.
Händ'i-wórk, *s.* (hand and work) work of the hand, product of labour, fabric, manufacture.
Händ'kér-chíef, *s.* a piece of linen or silk to wipe the face.
Händ'le, *v. a.* (hand) to touch, to palm, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield (*Shak.*); to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching (*Temple*); to treat, to mention in writing or in talk; to deal with, to practise (*Jeremiah*); to treat or use well or ill (*Shak.*); to practise upon, to transact with. *Shak.*
Händ'le, *s.* that part of any thing by which it is held in the hand, a helve, a haft; that of which use is made. *South.*
Händ'léss, *a.* void of hands.
Händ'mäid, *s.* a maid who waits at hand.
Händ'míll, *s.* a mill moved by hand.
Händ'säw, *s.* a saw manageable, and used by only one hand.
Händ'sél, *s.* (Dutch *hansel* a first gift) the first act of using any thing; the first act of sale; pledge, earnest.
Händ'sél, *v. a.* to use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*
Händ'sóme, *a.* BEAUTIFUL with dignity, graceful; elegant, neat; ample, liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune;—generous, noble: as, a *handsome* action;—† ready, gainly, convenient. *Spenser.*
Händ'sóme-ly, *ad.* beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously; † conveniently, dexterously. *Spenser.*
Händ'sóme-néss, *s.* (handsome) BEAUTY, grace, elegance.
Händ'spíke, *s.* a kind of wooden lever to raise or move heavy bodies.
Händ'více, *s.* a vice to hold small work in.
Händ'writ'ing, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
Händ'y, *a.* (hand) executed or performed by the hand; DEXTEROUS, ready, skilful; convenient, ready at hand.
Händ'y-dän-dy, *s.* a play in which children change hands and places.
Häng, *v. a.* (Sax. *hangan*) to suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation; to display, to show aloft; *with out*;—to let fall below the proper situation, to decline (*Dryden*); to fix in

such a manner as in some directions to be moveable (1 Mac.); to cover or charge by any thing suspended, to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Häng, *v. n.* to be suspended, to be suspended above, not below; to depend, to dangle, to fall loosely upon the lower part; to bend forward (*Addison*); to float, to play (*Prior*); to be supported by something raised above the ground (*Addison*); to rest upon by embracing (*Shak.*); to hover, to impend (*Shak.*); to be loosely joined (*Shak.*); to drag, to be incommodiously joined (*Addison*); to be compact or united; *with* together;—to adhere unwelcomely or incommodiously (*Addison*); to rest, to reside (*Shak.*); to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty (*Deuteronomy*); to linger, to be delayed (*Milton*); to be dependant on (*Shak.*); to be fixed or suspended with attention (*Pope*); to have a steep declivity (*Mortimer*); to decline, to tend down (*Pope*); to be executed by the halter *Pope*.

Häng'ér, *s.* that by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

Häng'ér, *s.* a short broad sword, a cutlass.

Häng'ér ön, *s.* (hang) a DEPENDANT, one who eats and drinks without payment.

Häng'ing, *p. a.* foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter: a hanging matter.

Häng'ing, *s.* the act of fixing any thing so as not to rest upon the ground; the act of putting to death by the halter, SUFFOCATION.

Häng'ing, *s.* (hang him) drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament: † any thing that hangs to another.

Häng'män, *s.* the public EXECUTIONER; a term of reproach, either *serious* or *ludicrous*.

Hänk, *s.* (Islandic, *signifying a chain or coil of rope*) a skein of silk or thread; † a tie, a check, an influence. A low word. *Decay of Piety.*

Hänk'ér, *v. n.* (Dutch hankeren) to long impatiently, to have an incessant wish; *with* after.

Hänk'ér-ing, *s.* (from the part.) a longing desire, a continual wish for a thing.

Häns, Hänse, *s.* (Gothic) a company of merchants, a commercial corporation for mutual defence and protection.

Hän-se-ät'ic, *a.* (Hanse) belonging to a company of merchants; belonging to the Hanse towns.

Häp, *s.* (Welsh anhap *misfortune*) chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, CHANCE, casual event; misfortune. *Fairfax.*

Häp, *v. n.* to HAPPEN, to have the casual consequence; to come by chance, to befall casually.

Häp'häz-ärd, *s.* CHANCE, accident.

HÄP'LESS, Häp'lës, *a.* unfortunate, luckless, successless, unlucky, unhappy, unprosperous, improsperous, unsuccessful, misadventured, sinister, disastrous.

Häp'ly, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPPEN, Häp'pen, *v. n.* to fall out, to befall, to hap, to betide, to chance, to bechance, to fortune, to befortune, to come casually to pass; to light, to fare, to fall by chance.

Häp'pi-ly, *ad.* (happy) fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully; without labour; in a state of felicity: as he lives *happily*.

Häp'pi-nës, *s.* (happy) bliss, felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck,

good fortune, weal, welfare, prosperity; fortuitous elegance, unstudied grace. *Pope. Den.*

Häp'py, *a.* (hap) enjoying felicity, enjoying that state in which the desires are satisfied: lucky, fortunate, SUCCESSFUL; addressful, ready in reply. *Swift.*

Hä-rängue', *s.* (Fr.) a DECLAMATION, a speech, a popular oration.

Hä-rängue', *v. n.* to DECLAIM, to make a speech, to pronounce an oration.

Hä-rängue', *v. a.* to address by an oration: as, he *barangued* the troops.

Hä-rängu'ér, *s.* an ORATOR, a public speaker: generally *with* some mixture of contempt.

Här'äls, *v. a.* (Fr. harasser) to weary, to fatigue, to jade, to tire with labour and uneasiness; to gall, to pester, to vex, to AGGRIEVE. *Milton.*

Här'äls, *s.* waste, disturbance.

Här'bin-gér, *s.* (Dutch herberger) a forerunner, a precursor, a MESSENGER.

Här'boür, *s.* (Dutch herberg) a lodging, a place of entertainment (*Dryden*); a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a SHELTER, a place of shelter and security.

Här'boür, *v. n.* to receive entertainment, to sojourn, to take shelter.

Här'boür, *v. a.* to entertain, to permit to reside; to SHELTER, to secure.

Här'boür-age, *s.* SHELTER, entertainment.

Här'boür-ér, *s.* one who entertains another.

Här'boür-lës, *a.* wanting harbour, being without lodging, or shelter.

Härd, *a.* (Sax. heard) firm, resisting penetration or separation, not soft, not easy to be pierced or broken; DIFFICULT, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment, full of difficulties; painful, distressful, laborious action or suffering; CRUEL, oppressive, rigorous: as, a *hard* heart;—sour, rough, stern, SEVERE; unfavourable, unkind (*Shak.*); insensible, inflexible (*Dryden*); unhappy, vexatious (*Temp.*); vehement, inclement, keen, severe: as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather;—unreasonable, unjust (*Swift*); forced, not easily granted (*Burnet*); powerful, forcible (*L'Esfrange*); austere, rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained (*Dryden*); not plentiful, not prosperous: as, *hard* times;—AVARICIOUS, faultily sparing.

Härd, *ad.* diligently, laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly, importunately; uneasily, vexatiously; distressfully, so as to raise difficulties; fast, nimbly, vehemently; with difficulty, in a manner requiring labour; tempestuously, boisterously.

Härd'böünd, *s.* costive, bound in the belly.

Härd'en, *v. n.* (hard) to make hard, to indurate, to consolidate, to unite into a solid mass; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to stupify, to make insensible; to make firm, to endue with constancy. *Job.*

Härd'en, *v. n.* to grow hard, firm, or solid.

Härd'en-ér, *s.* one who makes any thing hard.

Härd'fä-vöür-éd, *a.* coarse of feature, harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*

Härd'händ-éd, *a.* coarse, mechanic, that has hands hard with labour.

Härd'hëad, *s.* clash of heads, manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together. *Dryden.*

Härd-härt'éd, *a.* CRUEL, inexorable, merciless, uncompassionate, pitiless, barbarous, inhuman, SAVAGE.

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Hård-hært'ed-něs, *s.* CRUELTY, want of tenderness, want of compassion; SAVAGENESS.
 † Hård-di-hòod, Hård-di-měnt, *s.* (*obsolete*, hardy) stoutness, BRAVERY. *Milton. Shakespeare.*
 Hård-di-ly, *ad.* boldly, stoutly. *Scott.*
 Hård-di-něs, *s.* (Fr. hardiesse) stoutness, courage, BRAVERY; confidence, effrontery, boldness: † hardship, fatigue. *Spenser.*
 Hård'lā-bour-ěd, *a.* elaborate, studied, diligently wrought. *Swift.*
 Hård'ly, *ad.* (hard) with difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; not likely, with no likelihood; almost not, barely; grudgingly, as an injury; severely, unfavourably; rigorously, oppressively; unwelcomely, harshly; not softly, not tenderly, not delicately.
 Hård'móuth-ěd, *a.* disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.
 Hård'něs, *s.* (hard) durability, firmness, compactness, solidity, solidness, power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood (*Shak.*); difficulty to be accomplished (*Sidney*); scarcity, penury, want, poverty (*Swift*); obduracy, profligateness, dissoluteness (*South*); coarseness, harshness of look (*Ray*); keenness, inclemency, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, harshness, barbarity, SAVAGENESS (*Shak.*); stiffness, harshness: of sculpture (*Dryden*); faulty parsimony, niggardliness, stinginess.
 Hård'đock, *s.* (*supposed to be*) the burdock. *Shak.*
 Hårdz, *s.* the refuse or coarser parts of flax; hurds. *Ainsworth.*
 Hård'ship, *s.* (hard) INJURY, annoyance, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue. *Addison.*
 Hård'wære, *s.* manufactures of metal.
 Hård'wære-mán, *s.* a man who deals in metaline manufactures.
 Hård'y, *a.* (Fr. hardi) bold, BRAVE, daring, stout, resolute; strong, hard, firm (*South*); confident, IMPUDENT; vitiously stubborn.
 Hære, *s.* (Sax. hara) a small, well-known quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity, the common game of hunters; a constellation. *Creech.*
 Hære, *v. a.* to fright, hurry with terror. *Locke.*
 Hære'brāin-ěd, *a.* volatile, unsettled, wild, giddy, fluttering, hurried. *Bacon.*
 Hære'foot, *s.* a bird, the lagopus; an herb.
 Hære'lip, *s.* a natural fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.
 Hār'i-cot, *s.* (*in cookery*, Fr.) a kind of ragout.
 Hār'i-ěr, *s.* (hare) a dog for hunting hares.
 Hār'k, *v. n.* (*contracted from* hearken) to listen.
 Hār'k, *intj.* list! hear! listen!
 Hār'l, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the filaments of flax; any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
 Hār'le-quin, *s.* (French) a BUFFOON who plays tricks to divert the populace.
 Hār'le-quin-ādē, *s.* BUFFOONERY. *Bailey.*
 Hār'lót, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a WHORE.
 Hār'lót-ry, *s.* the trade of a harlot, fornication, concubinage; & name of contempt for a woman. *Shakespeare.*
 Hār'm, *s.* (Sax. hearm) INJURY, detriment, hurt, mischief; CRIME, wickedness. *Milton.*
 Hār'm, *v. a.* to hurt, to INJURE. *Shak.'s Othello.*
 Hār'm'fūl, *a.* HURTFUL, mischievous, noxious, injurious, detrimental.
 Hār'm'fūl-ly, *ad.* hurtfully, detrimentally.
 Hār'm'fūl-něs, *s.* (harmful) HURTFULNESS, mischievousness, noxiousness.
 Hār'm'lēs, *a.* INNOCENT, void of crime; innox-

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ious, innocuous, inoffensive. innocent, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged. *Raleigh.*
 Hār'm'lēs-ly, *ad.* innocently, without hurt, innoxiously; without crime.
 Hār'm'lēs-něs, *s.* (harmless) innocence, innoxiousness, innocuousness, inoffensiveness, freedom from tendency to injure or hurt.
 Hār-mōn'ic, Hār-mōn'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. harmonique) relating to music, susceptible of musical proportion to each other; concordant, musical, HARMONIOUS: less properly. *Bacon. Pope.*
 Hār-mōn'ics, *s.* that part of music which treats of the differences and proportions of sounds.
 HARMONIOUS, Hār-mōn'i-cūs, *a.* (Fr. harmonieux) adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other, symmetrical (*Locke*); having sounds concordant to each other, musical, consonous, dulcet, melodious, numerous, symphonious, rhythmical.
 Hār-mōn'i-cūs-ly, *ad.* with just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.
 HARMONIOUSNESS, Hār-mōn'i-cūs-něs, *s.* proportion of parts; musicalness, melodiousness, agreement of sounds, harmony.
 Hār'mo-nize, *v. a.* (harmony) to adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.
 Hār'MONY, Hār'mo-ny, *s.* (Fr. harmonie) the just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sounds, musical concord, melody, chant, modulation, concert, symphony; numerosity, number, consonance, rhyme; correspondent sentiment, concord, amity, friendship.
 Hār'něs, *s.* (Fr. harnois) the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say gear: † armour, defensive furniture of war. *Spenser.*
 Hār'něs, *v. a.* to fix horses in their traces: to dress in armour. *Shakespeare.*
 Hār'p, *s.* (Sax. hearp) a lyre, an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger; a constellation. *Creech.*
 Hār'p, *v. n.* to play upon the harp; to touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject. *Shakespeare.*
 Hār'p-ēr, *s.* a player upon the harp.
 Hār'p'ing iron, *s.* a bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught, a harpoon.
 Hār-po-nēr', *s.* (harpoon) he who throws the harpoon in whalefishing.
 Hār-pōn', *s.* (Fr. harpon) a harping iron.
 Hār'p'si-chōrd, *s.* a musical instrument strung with wire, played by striking keys.
 Hār'py, *s.* (Fr. harpie) a fabulous kind of filthy bird, with the face of a woman, exceedingly voracious; a ravenous wretch, an extortioner, an exacter.
 Hār'ri-dān, *s.* (*corrupted from the* Fr. haridelle, a worn-out worthless horse) a decayed strumpet.
 Hār'row, *s.* (German häreke a rake) a frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.
 Hār'row, *v. a.* to cover with earth by the harrow, to break with the harrow; to tear up, to rip up; to pillage, strip, depredate, lay waste; to disturb, to put into commotion. *Shakespeare.*
 Hār'row-ēr, *s.* he who harrows.
 † Hār'ry, *v. a.* to vex, tease, hare, ruffle. *Shak.*
 Hārsh, *a.* (Germ. hervische) austere, roughly

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four; rough to the ear; MOROSE, crabbed, peevish; rugged to the touch, ROUGH; unpleasing, rigorous, SEVERE. *Dryden.*
Hārsh'ly, *ad.* sourly, austere to the palate, as unripe fruit; with violence; severely, morosely, crabbedly; unpleasantly to the ear.
Hārsh'nēss, *s.* (harsh) SOURNESS, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness, MOROSENESS.
Hārt, *s.* (Sax. heort) a he deer, the male of the roe. *Shakespeare.*
Hārtshörn, *s.* (in pharmacy) a drug.
Hārtstóngue, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Hārt'wört, *s.* (in botany) an umbelliferous plant.
Hār'vēst, *s.* (Sax. hærfeſt) the season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the produce of the year; the product of labour.
Hār'vēst-hōme, *s.* the last load of the harvest; the feast at the end of harvest; the song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the time of gathering the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shakespeare.*
Hār'vēst lōrd, *s.* (harvest and lord) the head reaper at the harvest. *Tuffer.*
Hār'vēst-ēr, **Hār'vēst-mān**, *s.* one who works at the harvest, a labourer in harvest.
Hār'vēst-time, *s.* season of harvest, autumnity.
Hār'vēst-wōrk, *s.* the labour of gathering in the fruits of the earth.
Hās, third person singular of *have*; hath.
Hāsh, *v. n.* (Fr. hācher) to mince, to cut or chop into small pieces and mingle.
Hāsh, *s.* meat cut into small slices and warmed up a second time; a MIXTURE.
Hās'lēt, **Hārs'lēt**, *s.* (Islandic haſla a bundle) the heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
Hāsp, *s.* (Sax. hæps) a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.
Hāsp, *v. a.* to shut with a hasp.
Hās'sōck, *s.* (Germ. haſeck) a thick mat to kneel upon at church.
Hāst, the second person singular of *have*.
Hāste, *s.* (Fr. hāte) hurry, despatch; speed, nimbleness, SWIFTNESS, precipitation: passion, vehemence. *Psalms.*
Hāste, **Hās'ten**, *v. a.* (Fr. hāter) to push forward, to hurry, to urge on, to precipitate, to drive a swifter pace; to expedite, to quicken, to ACCELERATE.
Hāste, **Hās'ten**, *v. n.* to make haste, to be in a hurry, to be busy, to be speedy; to move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry. *Pope.*
Hās'ten-ēr, *s.* one who hastens, hurries, expedites, or accelerates.
Hās'ti-ly, *ad.* (hasty) in a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.
Hās'ti-nēss, *s.* (hasty) haste, hurry, despatch, precipitation; speed, nimbleness, SWIFTNESS; rash eagerness; angry testiness, passionate vehemence.
Hāst'ings, *s.* (haste) peas early ripe.
Hās'ty, *a.* (haste) quick, speedy, SWIFT; quick, expeditious; cursory; VIOLENT, vehement, passionate; RASH, precipitate; early ripe.
Hās'ty-pūd'ding, *s.* a pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quickly together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Hāt, *s.* (Sax. hat) a cover for the head.
Hāt'bānd, *s.* a string tied round the hat; a piece

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of silk put round the hat, usually given at funerals.
Hāt'cāse, *s.* a slight box for a hat.
Hātch, *v. a.* (German hecken) to produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation, to quicken the egg by incubation; to produce by precedent action (*Hooker*); to form by meditation, to invent, to CONTRIVE.
Hātch, *v. n.* to be in a state of growing quick (*Boyle*); to be in a state of advance toward effect.
Hātch, *s.* a brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure, discovery. *Shakespeare.*
Hātch, *v. a.* (Fr. hācher to cut) to shade by lines in drawing or graving.
Hātch, *s.* (Sax. hæca a bolt) a half door, a door with opening over it: perhaps from the French *bācher*, to cut, as a *batch* is a part of a door cut in two.
Hātch'el, *s.* (German hachelen) an instrument to dress flax, a hackle.
Hātch'el, *v. a.* to hackle, to dress or prepare flax for spinning.
Hātch'el-ēr, *s.* a beater of flax.
Hātch'es, *s. pl.* (hatch) the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another: † floodgates. *Ainsworth.*
To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.
Hātch'et, *s.* (Fr. hachette) a small axe.
Hātch'et-face, *s.* an ugly, ill-formed face.
Hātch'mēnt, *s.* (corrupted from) ACHIEVEMENT, armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakespeare.*
Hātch'wāy, *s.* (hatches and way) the way over or through the hatches.
Hāte, *v. a.* (Sax. hatian) to detest, to abhor, to ABOMINATE, to regard with the passion contrary to love.
Hāte, *s.* (Sax.) HATRED, detestation, malignity, the contrary to love.
Hāte'fūl, *a.* that causes abhorrence, odious, ABOMINABLE, detestable; that feels abhorrence, abhorrent, detesting, malignant, malevolent. *Dryden.*
Hāte'fūl-ly, *ad.* odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.
Hāte'fūl-nēss, *s.* (hateful) ABOMINABLENESS.
Hāt'ér, *s.* one who hates, an abhorrer, a detester.
Hāth, third person singular of *have*; has.
HATRED, **Hāt'rēd**, *s.* hate, ill-will, malignity, malevolence, animosity, enmity, antipathy, aversion, dislike, averſation, deſpite, deſpitefulneſs, abhorrence, detestation, abomination, the passion contrary to love.
Hāt'tér, *v. a.* (perhaps corrupted from batter) to harass, to weary, to weary out with fatigue: "he's battered out with penance." *Dryden.*
Hāt'tér, *s.* (hat) a maker of hats.
Hāt'tōck, *s.* (a local word) a shock of corn. *Johnſ.*
†Hāu'bérk, *s.* (old Fr. hauberg) a coat of mail, a breastplate. *Dryden.*
Hāve, *v. a.* (Sax. habban) not to be without; to carry, to wear (*Sidney*); to make use of (*Judges*); to poſſeſs (*Exodus*); to obtain, enjoy, poſſeſs (*John*); to take, to receive (*Dryden*); to be in any ſtate, to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant (1 *Samuel*); to put, to take (*Tuffer*); to procure, to find (*Locke*); not to neglect, not to omit (*Shak.'s Henry IV.*); to hold, to regard (2 *Sam.*); to maintain, to hold opinion (*Bacon*); to con-

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tain (*Shak.*); to require, to claim (*Dryden*); to be a husband or wife to another (*Shakespeare*); to be engaged, as in a task or employment (*Hooker*); to wish, to desire: in a lax sense (*Psalms*); to buy. *Collier.*
It is most used in English as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadd*, the preterpluperfect.
Hä'ven, *s.* (Dutch) a port, a harbour, a station for ships; a SHELTER, an asylum.
Hä'ven-ér, *s.* an overseer of a port.
Häv'ér, *s.* (have) possessor, holder.
Häv'ér, *s.* (a local word in the northern counties for) oats. *Peacbam.*
†Häugbt', *a.* (obsolete, from the Fr. *haut*) haughty, contemptuous, arrogant. *Shakespeare.*
Häugbt'i-ly, *ad.* proudly, arrogantly, insolently, contemptuously.
Häugbt'i-nëfs, *s.* (haughty) PRIDE, arrogance, inordinate self-esteem; magisterialness, CONTEMPTUOUSNESS.
Häughty, *a.* (Fr. *hautaine*) PROUD, lofty, insolent, arrogant, IMPERIOUS, cavalier, lordly; supercilious, CONTEMPTUOUS; proudly great. *Prior.*
Häv'ing, *s.* (have) possession, fortune, ESTATE; the act or state of possessing (*Sidney*): † behaviour, regularity. *Shakespeare.*
Häul', *v. a.* (Fr. *haler to draw*) to PULL, to draw, to drag by violence.
Häul', *s.* pull, violent dragging, EFFORT.
Häul'm, **Häul'm'**, **Hälm'**, *s.* (Sax. *healm*) straw.
Häunch', *s.* (Fr. *hanche*) the thigh, the hip: the rear, the hind part. *Shakespeare.*
Häunt, *v. a.* (Fr. *hanter*) to frequent, to visit often, to be much about any place or person. It is used frequently in an ill sense for one who comes unwelcome;—it is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place. *Fairfax.*
Häunt, *s.* place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.
Häunt'ér, *s.* frequenter, one who is often found in any place.
Häv'öck, *s.* (Welsh *hafog*) waste, wide and general devastation, desolation, merciless destruction.
Häv'öck, *intj.* a word of encouragement to slaughter. "Cry *havock* kings." *Shakespeare.*
†Häv'öck, *v. a.* to waste, to lay waste, to desolate, to destroy. *Milton.*
Haut'boy, *s.* (Fr. *haut and bois*, *pron.* *hö'böy*) a wind instrument; a strawberry.
Haut-gout, *s.* (French, *pron.* *hö-gô*) any thing with a strong scent. *Mason.*
Häw', *s.* (Sax. *hag*) the berry and seed of the hawthorn; an excrescence in the eye.
Häw', *s.* (Sax. *haga*) a small piece of ground adjoining a house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.
Häw', *v. n.* (perhaps from hawk or hack) to hack, to speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.
Häwk', *s.* (Sax. *hafoc*) a bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.
Häwk', *v. n.* to fly hawks at fowls, to catch birds by mean of a hawk; to fly at, to attack on the wing.
Häwk', *s.* (Welsh *hoch*) an effort to force phlegm up the throat.
Häwk', *v. n.* to force phlegm up the throat.
Häwk', *v. a.* (German *hock a salfman*) to sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

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Häwk'éd, *a.* formed like a hawk's bill.
Häwk'ér, *s.* (Germ. *hock*) one who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the streets; a petty dealer, a pedlar.
Häw'thörn, *s.* (Sax. *hagthorn*) the thorn that bears haws, the white thorn.
Häw'thörn-bër-ry, *s.* a haw, the fruit or seed of the hawthorn.
Häy, *s.* (Sax. *hiege*) grafs dried to fodder cattle in winter.
To dance the hay, to dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a haycock. *Shakespeare.*
Häy, *s.* (Fr. *haie a hedge*) a net which encloses the haunt of an animal.
Häy'cock, *s.* a small quantity of hay put up in a heap in the field.
Häy'löft, *s.* a repository for hay.
Häy'ma-kér, *s.* one employed in drying grafs for hay.
Häy'möw, *s.* a HAYRICK, a haystack.
Häy'rick, *s.* a mow of hay laid up for winter, a haystack.
Häy'stäck, *s.* a HAYRICK, a haymow.
Häz'árd, *s.* (French) CHANCE, accident, fortuitous hap; DANGER, chance of danger (*Hooker*); a game at dice. *Swift.*
HAZ'ARD, **Häz'árd**, *v. a.* to risk, to venture, to adventure, to endanger, to expose to chance, to put into danger.
Häz'árd, *v. n.* to try the chance, to adventure, to run the danger.
Häz'árd-a-ble, *a.* liable to chance, liable to hazard, venturous.
Häz'árd-ér, *s.* one who hazards.
Häz'árd-öüs, *a.* (Fr. *hazardeux*) DANGEROUS, jeopardous, insecure, exposed to chance.
Häz'árd-öüs-ly, *ad.* with danger or chance.
Häz'árd-öüs-nëfs, *s.* (hazardous) perilousness, dangerousness, DANGER.
Häz'ärds, *s.* (hazard) the holes or pockets in the sides of a billiard table.
Häze, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) fog, MIST.
Häze, *v. n.* to be foggy, to be misty.
†Häze, *v. a.* (little used) to fright one. *Ainsworth.*
Häzel, *s.* (Sax. *hæfel*) the nut tree.
Häzel, *a.* belonging to the nut tree; light brown, hazelly, of the colour of hazel.
Häzel-ly, *a.* light brown, hazel.
Häzy, *a.* (haze) MISTY, foggy, rimy, dark.
Hë, *pro.* the man who was named before; the man, the person (*It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.*); man, or male being; male: as, a *be-goat*. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.
Hëad, *s.* (Sax. *heafd*) the part of the animal which contains the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought; the brain (*Pope*); person as exposed to any danger or penalty (*Shak.*); denomination of any animals: as, a *thousand head* of cattle (*Addison*);—CHIEF, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate, leader, commander (*Mil.*); place of honour, the first place (*Addison*); place of command (*Addison on the War*); countenance, presence (*Dryden*); understanding, faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous sense (*Loc.*);—face, front, forepart (*Dryden*); resistance, hostile opposition (*Shak.*); spontaneous resolution (*Davies*); state of a deer's horns by which his age is known: a buck of the *first* head, that is, of the fifth year (*Shak.*); individual (*It is used in numbers or computation*

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(*Graunt*); the top of any thing as bigger than the rest (1 *Samuel*); the forepart of any thing, as of a ship (*Raleigh*); that which rises upon the top (*Mortimer*); the blade of an axe (*Deuteronomy*); upper part of a bed (*Genesis*); dress of the head (*Swift*); principal topic of discourse (*Atterb.*); source of a stream (*Hooker*); crisis, pitch (*Addison*); power, influence, force, strength, dominion (*Milton*); body, conflux (*Shak.*); power, armed force (*Shak.*); liberty in running a horse (*Shak.*); licence, freedom from restraint: a metaphor from horsemanship (*South*). It is very improperly applied to roots: "how turnips hide their swelling heads below." *Gay*.
Head and ears, the whole person. *Granville*.
Head and shoulders, by force, violently. *Felton*.
Hēad, *a.* CHIEF, principal: as, the *head* workman; the *head* inn.
Hēad, *v. a.* to lead, to command, to conduct as a commander; to influence, to direct, to manage, to GOVERN; to fit any thing with a head or principal part; to lop trees (*Mortimer*); † to behead, to kill by taking away the head. *Shakespeare*.
Hēad'āche, *s.* pain in the head.
Hēad'band, *s.* a fillet for the head; a topknot; the band at each end of a book.
Hēad'bōr-ōugh, *s.* a subordinate constable.
Hēad'dress, *s.* the covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent upon the head, a kerchief.
Hēad'ēr, *s.* (head) one who heads pins or nails, or the like; the first brick in the angle, a brick with the head in front. *Moxon*.
Hēad'gār-gle, *s.* a disease in cattle. *Mortimer*.
Hēad'i-nēss, *s.* (heady) hurry, precipitation, RASHNESS; obstinacy, STUBBORNNESS.
Hēad'lānd, *s.* PROMONTORY, cape: in agriculture, ground under hedges. *Tusser*.
Hēad'lēss, *a.* having no head, void of a head, beheaded; having no chief or leader: obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant, wanting intellects: perhaps for *heedless*. *Spenser*.
Hēad'lōng, *a.* STEEP, precipitous; RASH, thoughtless; SUDDEN, precipitate.
Hēad'lōng, *ad.* with the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.
Hēad'mōst, *a.* (a sea term) most advanced.
Hēad'pīce, *s.* HELMET, armour for the head; understanding, force of mind. *Shakespeare*.
Hēad'quār'ters, *s.* the place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.
Hēad'ship, *s.* dignity, authority, chief place.
Hēad'smān, *s.* EXECUTIONER, beheader, one who cuts off heads.
Hēad'stāl, *s.* part of the bridle that covers the head.
Hēad'stōne, *s.* the first or capital stone (*Psalms*); a gravestone, a gravestone set up at the head without an inscription.
Hēad'strōng, *a.* VIOLENT, unrestrained, ungovernable, unruly, untractable, obstinate, STUBBORN, resolute to run his own way; as a horse whose head cannot be held in.
Hēad'strōng-nēss, *s.* STUBBORNNESS, obstinacy; untractableness, unruliness.
Hēad'wōrk'mān, *s.* the foreman or chief servant over the rest. *Swift*.
Hēad'y, *a.* (head) RASH, precipitate; VIOLENT, impetuous; hasty, ungovernable, unruly, hurried on with passion; apt to affect the head.

HEA

Hēal, *v. a.* (Sax. *hælan*) to cure a person, to restore from hurt or sickness; to cure a wound or distemper; to conglutinate, to perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize after it is cleansed; to reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.
Hēal, *v. n.* to grow well: *used of wounds or sores*.
Hēal'ēr, *s.* one who cures or heals.
Hēal'ing, *p. a.* (heal) sanative, consolidant, conglutinative, curing, restoring; mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive: as, he is of a *healing*, pacific temper.
Hēal'ing, *s.* the act of curing, conglutination; the act of covering, a covering, that which is laid upon a building to keep it dry. *Dict. of Arts*.
Hēalth, *s.* (Sax. *heel*) freedom from bodily pain or sickness, sanity, soundness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness, principle of salvation (*Common Prayer*); salvation spiritual and temporal (*Psalms*); wish of happiness used in drinking. *Shakespeare*.
HEALTHFUL, *Hēalth'fūl*, *a.* free from sickness, having health, sane, hearty, healthy; wholesome, benign, salubrious, salutary, helpful, promoting health; † well disposed (*Shak.*); salutary, productive of salvation. *Com. Prayer*.
Hēalth'fūl-ly, *ad.* in health; wholesomely.
HEALTHFULNESS, *Hēalth'fūl-nēss*, *s.* (healthful) state of being well, or in health, freedom from sickness; wholesomeness, salutariness, benignity, salubrity, healthiness, salubrious qualities.
Hēalth'i-ly, *ad.* without sickness or pain.
Hēalth'i-nēss, *s.* (healthy) state of health, freedom from sickness, HEALTHFULNESS.
Hēalth'lēss, *a.* void of health, SICKLY, infirm; not conducive to health. *Taylor*.
† *Hēalth'sōme*, *a.* wholesome, salutary. *Shak.*
Hēalth'y, *a.* (health) enjoying health, hale, sound, whole, hearty, HEALTHFUL; conducive to health, wholesome, benign, salubrious, salutary.
Hēam, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the afterbirth in beasts, the same as in women.
HEAP, *Hēap*, *s.* (Saxon) many single things thrown together, a pile, an acervation, coacervation, coagmentation, accumulation, aggregation, assemblage, congregation, amassment; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; a congeries, a collection, a cluster, number driven together.
Hēap, *v. a.* to throw on heaps, to pile, agerate, acervate, coacervate, coagment, throw together, to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else. *Shakespeare*.
Hēap'ēr, *s.* one who makes piles or heaps.
Hēap'y, *a.* (heap) lying in heaps, agerose.
Hēar, *v. n.* (Sax. *hīran*) to enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; as, he *heard* with great attention; —to be told, to have an account of; *with* of.
Hēar, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear; to give audience, or allowance to speak (*Locke*); to attend, to listen to, to obey (*Proverbs*); to attend, as to one speaking (*Milton*); to attend favourably (*Matthew*); to try, to attend judicially. *Deuteronomy*.
Hēard, *pret.* & *part. pass.* of to bear.
Hēardst, *second pers. sing. pret.* of to bear.
Hēar'ēr, *s.* (hear) one who hears; an auditor, one who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another: as, the *bearers* of the gospel; —one of a collected number.

H E A

Hear'ing, *s.* (hear) the sense by which sounds are perceived; act of listening with the ear; audience; judicial trial; note by the ear, reach of the ear, the distance within which sounds may be heard. *Hooker.*

Hear'ken, *v. n.* (Sax. hearnian) to listen, to listen eagerly or curiously; to attend, to give attention, to pay regard.

Hear'ken-er, *s.* listener, one who hearkens.

Hear'say, *s.* report, rumour, what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

Hearse, † **Hérse**, *s.* (low Lat. herua) a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument raised over a grave.

Hearse, *v. a.* to put in a hearse, to herse.

Hearse-like, **Hérse-like**, *a.* funereal, suitable to funerals, lugubrious.

Heart, *s.* (Sax. heort) the muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; it is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness; the chief part, the vital part, the vigorous or efficacious part (*Bacon*): the inner part of any thing (*Boyle*); person, character: *used with respect to* courage or kindness (*Shak.*); courage, spirit (*Sidney*); seat of love (*Pope*); affection, inclination (*Mil.*); memory (*Pope*); good-will, ardour of zeal (*Hoo.*); passions, anxiety, concern (*Sh.*); secret thoughts, recesses of the mind (*Loc.*); disposition of mind (*Sidney*); secret meaning, hidden intention (*Shak.*); conscience, sense of good or ill (*Hooker*); strength, power, vigour, efficacy (*Dryden*); utmost degree (*Shak.*); the heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is CRUELTY; life. *Sh.* For my heart, seems sometimes to signify, if life were at stake; and sometimes for tenderness. To find in the heart, to be not wholly averse. *Shak.* Life is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

Heart'ache, *s.* sorrow, pang, agony, torture, anguish of mind. *Shakespeare.*

Heart'break, *s.* overpowering grief.

Heart'break-er, *a.* cant word for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Heart'break-ing, *a.* overpowering with grief.

Heart'break-ing, *s.* overpowering grief.

Heart'búrn, *s.* pain at the stomach, the colic, the cardialgy.

Heart'búrn-éd, *a.* having the heart inflamed. *Sh.*

Heart'búrn-ing, *a.* pain at the stomach, the colic, the cardialgy; discontent, secret enmity. *Swei.*

Heart'déar, *a.* sincerely beloved. *Shakesf.*

Heart'éase, *s.* quiet, TRANQUILLITY. *Shak.*

Heart'éas-ing, *a.* giving quiet. *Milton.*

Heart'en, *v. a.* (heart) to encourage, to excite, to stir up, to ANIMATE; to meliorate, or renovate with manure. *Mary.*

Heart'felt, *a.* felt in the conscience. *Pope.*

Hearth, *s.* (Sax.) the pavement of a room upon which the fire is made, the ground under the chimney.

Heart'i-ly, *ad.* from the heart, fully; sincerely; actively, diligently, vigorously; eagerly, with desire.

Heart'i-néss, *s.* (heartly) sincerity, cordiality, cordialness, freedom from hypocrisy: vigour, spirit, eagerness. *Taylor.*

Heart'léss, *a.* void of courage, spiritless.

Heart'léss-ly, *ad.* without courage, timidly.

H E A

Heart'léss-néss, *s.* (heartless) want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

Heart'quell-ing, *a.* conquering the affection.

Heart'rénd-ing, *a.* killing with anguish.

Heart's'éase, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Heart'sick, *a.* pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Heart'sóre, *s.* that which pains the mind.

Heart'string, *s.* the tendons of the heart.

Heart'strúck, *a.* driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind (*Shak.*); shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*

Heart'swéll-ing, *a.* rankling in the mind.

Heart'whole, *a.* having the affections yet unfixed (*Dryden*); having the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heart'wóund-éd, *a.* filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*

Heart'éd, *a.* it is used only in composition: as, hard-hearted. *Gay.*

Heart'y, *a.* (heart) sincere, undissembled, unfeigned, warm, zealous; in full health, vigorous, strong; strong, hard, durable. *Wotton.*

HEAT, **Héat**, *s.* (Sax. hæat) the sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning, calidity, fervidity, fieriness, hotness, excandescence; warmth, warmness, hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; FERMENTATION, effervescence, ebullition; one violent action unintermitted, a single effort (*Dryden*); the state of being once hot (*Dryden*); a course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission; pimples in the face, efflorescence, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion, chafe, ANGER; vehemence of action (*Sidney*); faction, contest, party rage (*Shak.*); ardour of thought or elocution. *Addison.*

Héat, *v. a.* to make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

Héat'er, *s.* an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.

Heath, *s.* (Lat. erica) a shrub of low stature, green all the year; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

Heath'cöck, *s.* a fowl that frequents heaths.

Heath'pöút, *s.* a bird. *Dryden.*

Heath'péas, *s.* a species of bitter vetch.

Héathén, *s.* (Germ. heyden) the gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace, an INFIDEL, one who does not worship the true God.

Héathén, *a.* gentile, pagan, INFIDEL.

Héathén-ish, *a.* belonging to the gentiles; idolatrous, INFIDEL; wild, SAVAGE, rapacious, cruel.

Héathén-ish-ly, *ad.* after the manner of heathens, idolatrously.

Héathén-ism, *s.* (heathen) gentilism, paganism, idolatry.

Heath'y, *a.* (heath) full of heath.

Héave, *v. a.* (Sax. heofen) to lift, to raise from the ground; to carry (*Shak.*); to raise, to lift (*Dryden*); to cause to swell (*Thomson*); to force up from the breast, to VOMIT; to exalt, to elevate (*Shak.*); to puff, to elate. *Hayward.*

Héave, *v. n.* to pant, to PALPITATE, to breathe with pain; to LABOUR (*Atterbury*); to rise with pain, to swell and fall (*Dryden*); to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEC

Hēve, *s.* lift, exertion or effort upward; struggle to rise (*Hudibras*); rising of the breast (*Shak.*); effort to vomit.

Hēav'en, *s.* (Sax. heofon) the regions above, the expanse of the sky (*Shak.*); the habitation of God, of good angels, and of pure souls departed (*Milton*); the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven (*Shak.*); the pagan gods, the celestials (*Shak.*); elevation, sublimity. *Sb.* *Heaven* is much used in composition.

Hēav'en-be-gōt, *a.* begotten by a celestial power. *Dryden.*

Hēav'en-börn, *a.* descended from the celestial regions, native of heaven. *Pope.*

Hēav'en-brēd, *a.* produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakespeare.*

Hēav'en-būilt, *a.* built by the agency of heaven.

Hēav'en-dī-rēct-ēd, *a.* raised toward the sky (*Pope*); taught by the power of heaven. *Pope.*

Hēav'en-ly, *a.* resembling heaven, supremely excellent; CELESTIAL, inhabiting heaven. *Dry.*

Hēav'en-ly, *ad.* in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

Hēav'en-wārd, *ad.* toward heaven.

Hēave'ōf-fēr-ing, *s.* the first fruits given to the Jewish priests.

Hēav'i-ly, *ad.* (heavy) with great ponderousness; grievously, afflictively, sorrowfully, with grief, with an air of dejection.

Hēav'i-nēss, *s.* (heavy) the quality of being heavy, ponderousness, WEIGHT; dejection of mind, depression of spirit, SORROWFULNESS (*Hooker*); inaptitude to motion or thought, sluggishness, torpidness, dulness of spirit, languidness, languor (*Addison*); oppression, crush, affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes;—deepness or richness of soil. *Arbutnot.*

Hēav'y, *a.* (Sax. heafig) WEIGHTY, ponderous, tending strongly to the centre, contrary to light; SORROWFUL, dejected, depressed; CALAMITOUS, grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting alacrity, wanting briskness of appearance; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, LAZY; drowsy, dull, torpid (*Luke*); slow, sluggish (*Shak.*); foolish, stupid (*Shak.*); burdensome, troublesome, tedious (*Locke*); loaded, encumbered, burdened (*Bacon's Henry VII.*); not easily digested, not light to the stomach (*Arbutnot*); rich in soil, fertile: as, heavy lands;—deep, cumbersome: as, heavy roads.

Hēav'y, *ad.* (used only in composition) heavily.

Hēav'y-hānd-ēd, *a.* having a heavy hand, clumsy about the hands.

Hēav'y-hēel-ēd, *a.* slow in motion; clumsy about the legs.

Hēb'do-mād, *s.* (Gr. ἑβδομα, Lat. hebdomas) a week, space of seven days, a se'nnight.

Hēb-dōm'a-dāl, **Hēb-dōm'a-da-ry**, *a.* weekly, consisting of seven days.

Hēb'e-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. hebetō) to dull, to blunt, to STUPIFY, to make heavy and stupid.

Hēb'e-tā-tion, *s.* the act of dulling; the state of being dulled, STUPIDITY.

Hēb'e-tude, *s.* (Lat. hebetudo) dulness, obtuseness, bluntness, STUPIDITY. *Harvey.*

Hēbra-išm, *s.* (Fr. hebraïsme, Lat. hebraismus) a Hebrew idiom.

Hēbra-ist, *s.* (Lat. hebraeus) a man skilled in Hebrew, a Hebrician.

He-brī'cian, *s.* (Hebrew) a Hebraist.

Hēc'a-tōmb, *s.* (Fr. hecatombe) a sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

HEE

Hēc'tic, **Hēc'ti-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. héctique) colliquative, CONSUMPTIVE: as, a *hectic* fever;—troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*

Hēc'tic, *s.* a hectic fever. *Shak.'s Hamlet.*

Hēc'tór, *s.* the homeric warrior, the great defender of Troy.

Hēc'tór, *s.* a BULLY, a blustering, turbulent, per-
vicacious, noisy fellow.

Hēc'tór, *v. n.* to BULLY, to bluster.

Hēc'tór, *v. a.* to BULLY, to huff, to threaten, to treat with insolent authority.

Hēc'tór-ēd, *p.* bullied, huffed, threatened with insolent authority; with out of.

Hēdge, *s.* (Sax. hegge) a fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs; a sepiment. *Bailey.*

Hēdge, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class.

Hēdge, *v. a.* to enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing; to encircle for defence (*Shak.*); to shut up within an enclosure (*Locke*); to obstruct. *Hofea.*

Hēdge, *v. n.* to shift, to shuffle, to lurch, to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*

Hēdge'börn, *a.* meanly born, obscure of birth, of no known birth. *Shakespeare.*

Hēdge'hōg, *s.* an animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge, an urchin; a term of reproach (*Shak.*); a plant, the trefoil; a fish, the globefish. *Ainsworth.*

Hēdge'nōte, *s.* a word of contempt for a low kind of poetry. *Dryden.*

Hēdge'pig, *s.* a young hedgehog. *Shak.*

Hēdge'rōw, *s.* the series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*

Hēdge'spār-row, *s.* a sparrow that lives and builds her nest in bushes.

Hēdg'ing-bill, *s.* a cutting hook used in making and trimming hedges.

Hēdg'ér, *s.* one who makes hedges.

Hēd, *v. a.* (Sax. hedan) to mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.

Hēd, *s.* care, attention, notice, observation, care to avoid; CAUTION, fearful attention, suspicious watch; seriousness, staidness (*Shak.*); regard, respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*

Hēd'fūl, *a.* CAUTIOUS, watchful, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing, with of.

Hēd'fūl-ly, *ad.* attentively, cautiously.

Hēd'fūl-nēss, *s.* (heedful) CAUTION, vigilance, watchfulness, attention.

†Hēd'i-ly, *ad.* cautiously, vigilantly. *Johnson.*

†Hēd'i-nēss, *s.* caution, vigilance. *Johnson.*

Hēd'lēss, *a.* CARELESS, negligent, inattentive, thoughtless, regardless, unobserving; with of.

Hēd'lēss-ly, *ad.* carelessly, inattentively.

Hēd'lēss-nēss, *s.* (heedless) CARELESSNESS, thoughtlessness, negligence, inattention.

Hēl, *s.* (Sax. hele) the part of the foot that protuberates behind; the whole foot of animals (*Addison*); the feet as employed in flight: as, they took to their heels, they ran away;—any thing shaped like a heel;—the back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out;—to be ruined, to become bankrupt. *Asb.*

To be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard (*Shak.*);—to attend closely (*Milton*);—to pursue as an enemy (*Bacon*);—to follow close as a dependant. *Shak.* *To lay by the heels*, to FETTER, to shackle, to put in the stocks, to put in gyves. *Shak. Hudibras*

HEL

Hēel, *v. n.* to dance (*Shak.*); to lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.

Hēel, *v. a.* to arm a cock with spurs.

Hēl'ēr, *s.* (*among cockfighters*) a cock that strikes well with his heels.

Hēl'pīce, *s.* a piece of leather put upon the hinder part of the shoe to supply what is worn away.

Hēl'pīce, *v. a.* to put a piece of leather upon a shoe heel.

Hēft, *s.* (heave) heaving, **EFFORT**.

He-gī'ra, *s.* (Arabic) a term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Ma-bomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A.D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius*, *Harris*.

Hēgh'ho, *intj.* an expression of slight languor and uneasiness. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

Hīgh't, *s.* (high) elevation above the ground: indefinite;—altitude, definite space measured upward; degree of latitude (Latitudes are higher as they approach the poles.); summit, ascent, ascendant, highness, loftiness, towering eminence, high place (*Dryden*); elevation of rank, station of dignity, great degree of excellence (*Shak.*); the utmost degree, full completion (*Bacon*); utmost exertion (*Shak.*); state of excellence, advance toward perfection. *Addison*.

Hēgh't'en, *v. a.* (height) to raise higher, to aggravate; to meliorate, to **IMPROVE**; to improve by decorations. *Dryden*.

Hē'nōūs, *a.* (Fr. *haineux*) **ABANDONED**, atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

Hē'nōūs-ly, *ad.* atrociously, wickedly.

Hē'nōūs-nēfs, *s.* atrociousness, **WICKEDNESS**.

Hēir, *s.* (Lat. *hæres*) one who is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor; one newly inheriting an estate. *Swift*.

Hēir, *v. a.* to inherit, to possess as heir.

Hēir'dōm, *s.* heirship, the right or title of one who inherits. *Scott*.

Hēir'ēfs, *s.* (heir) an inheritrix, an inheritress, a woman who inherits. *Dryden*.

Hēir'lēfs, *a.* having no heir, wanting one to inherit after him.

Hēir'lōm, *s.* (heir and Sax. *geloma* goods) any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift*.

Hēir-shīp, *s.* the state, character, or privileges of an heir; heirdom. *Scott*.

Hēld, *pret.* & *one of the part. pass.* of *hold*.

He-lī'a-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *ἥλιος*) emerging from the lustre of the sun or falling into it.

He-lī'a-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a state of emersion from the rays of the sun.

Hēlī-cāl, *a.* (helix) spiral, like a screw.

He-li-o-cēn'tric, *a.* (Gr. *ἥλιος* the sun, and *κέντρον* a centre) belonging to that point of the ecliptic in which a planet would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

Hēlī-os-cope, *s.* (Gr. *ἥλιος* the sun, and *σκοπεῖν* to view) a sort of telescope so fitted as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes. *Harris*.

Hēlī-o-trope, *s.* (Gr. *ἥλιος* the sun, and *τρέπειν* to turn) the sunflower, the turnsol; any plant that turns toward the sun.

HEL

Hēlīx, *s.* (Gr. *ἥλιξ*) a spiral line, part of a spiral line, a circumvolution.

Hēll, *s.* (Sax. *helle*) the place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad (*Apostles Creed*); temporal death (*Psalms*); the place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried (*Sidney*); the place into which the taylor throws his shreds (*Hudibras*); the infernal powers (*Cowley*). It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

Hēll'blāck, *a.* black as hell, very black. *Shak.*

Hēll'brēd, *a.* produced in hell. *Spenser*.

Hēll'brōth, *s.* a composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakespeare*.

Hēll'dōm-ēd, *a.* consigned to hell. *Milton*.

Hēll'e-bore, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.

Hēll'en-īsm, *s.* (Gr. *ἑλληνισμός*) a grecism, a Greek idiom. *Ainsworth*.

Hēll'gōv-ēr-n-ēd, *a.* directed by hell. *Shak.*

Hēll'hat-ēd, *a.* abhorred like hell. *Shak.*

Hēll'hāunt-ēd, *a.* haunted by the devil.

Hēll'hōūd, *s.* dog of hell, agent of hell.

Hēll'īsh, *a.* sent from hell, belonging to hell, **DEVILISH**; having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked, abandoned, detestable.

Hēll'īsh-ly, *ad.* infernally, diabolically, wickedly, detestably.

Hēll'īsh-nēfs, *s.* **DIABOLICALNESS**, wickedness, abhorred qualities.

Hēll'kīte, *s.* a kite of infernal breed. *Shak.*

Hēll'wārd, *ad.* toward hell.

Hēlm, *s.* (Sax. *from helan* to cover, to protect) a **HELMET** (*Shak.*); the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest (*Camden's Remains*); the upper part of the retort. *Boyle*.

Hēlm, *s.* (Sax. *helma*) the rudder of a ship, the steerage; the station of government, the head of affairs. *Swift*.

Hēlm, *v. a.* to guide, to conduct. *Hammer*.

Hēlm'ēd, *a.* furnished with a headpiece. *Milton*.

HELMET, **Hēlm'ēt**, *s.* (helm) a covering for the head in war, a helm, headpiece, casque, morion, armour for the head.

Hēlp, *v. a.* to **ASSIST**, to aid, to support; *with out in familiar language*;—to raise by help; *with up*;—to enable to surmount; *with over*;—to remove by help; *with off*;—to free from pain or vexation;—† to cure, to heal; *with of* (*Shak.*);—to remedy, to change for the better (*Shak.*);—to prevent, to hinder (*Swift*);—to forbear, to avoid (*Atterbury*);—to promote, to forward. *Bacon*.

To help to, to supply with, to furnish with;—to present at table. *Pope*.

Hēlp, *v. n.* to contribute assistance, to bring a supply; *with out*.

Hēlp, *s.* **ASSISTANCE**, aid, support, succour; that which gives help; that which forwards or promotes; remedy.

Hēlp'ēr, *s.* an assistant, an auxiliary, an aider, one who helps or assists; one who administers remedy; one who supplies with any thing wanted; *with to*;—a supernumerary servant.

Hēlp'fūl, *a.* useful, that gives assistance; wholesome, salutary, **HEALTHFUL**.

Hēlp'lēfs, *a.* wanting power or succour to one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, **INCURABLE**, admitting no help; † unsupplied, void of: a sense *unusual* and perhaps improper. *Dryden*.

Hēlp'lēfs-ly, *ad.* without ability; without succour, aid, or assistance.

H E P

Hēp/lēfs-nēfs, *s.* (helpless) want of ability; want of succour or assistance.

Hēl'tēr-skēl'tēr, *ad.* (a kind of cant word) in a hurry, without order, confusedly, tumultuously.

Hēlve, *s.* (Sax. helfe) the handle of an axe.

Hēlve, *v. a.* to fit with a helve or handle.

Hēm, *s.* (Saxon) the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Hēm, *v. a.* to close the edge of cloth by a double border sewed together; to border, to edge (*Fairy Queen*); to ENCLOSE, to environ, to confine, to shut; generally with a particle: *as*, in, about, round.

Hēm, *s.* (Dutch hemmen) the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

Hēm, *v. n.* to utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

Hēm, *intj.* (Lat. hem) expressing various affections of the mind.

Hēm/i, (Gr. ἡμιον) half: principally used in composition.

Hēm/i-cīr'cu-lār, *a.* (hemi and circular) semicircular, half round.

Hēm/i-cy-cle, *s.* (Gr. ἡμικύκλιος) a half round.

Hēm/i-sphēre, *s.* (Gr. ἡμισφαίριον) the half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles, a semisphere.

Hēm/i-sphēr'ic, **Hēm/i-sphēr'i-cāl**, *a.* half round, semispheric, containing half a globe.

Hēm/is-tic, *s.* (Gr. ἡμισυχιον, Fr. hemistiche) half a verse.

Hēm/lōck, *s.* (in botany) an herb, kex, keckfy.

Hēm/or-rhage, *s.* (Gr. αἱμορραγία) a violent flux of blood. *Arbutnot.*

Hēm/or-ri'ō'dāl, *a.* (hemorrhoids) belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Hēm/or-rhōids, *s.* (Gr. αἱμορροΐδες) the piles, † the emroids.

Hēmp, *s.* (Sax. hœnep) a fibrous plant of which ropes and coarse linen are made.

Hēmp/en, *a.* made of hemp.

Hēn, *s.* (Sax. henne) the female of a house-cock; the female of any land fowl.

Hēn/bane, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Hēncē, *ad.* (Sax. heonan) from this place to another; away, to a distance (a word of command.) (*Shak.*); from this time, in the future; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store.
From hence is a vitious expression, as *hence* signifies *from this*.

Hēncēforth, *ad.* (Sax. heonanforth) from this time forward, henceforward.

Hēncē-fōr'wārd, *ad.* from this time to futurity, henceforth.

† **Hēnd**, *v. a.* (Sax. hendan) to seize, to lay hold on (*Fairfax*); to crowd, to surround. *Shak.*

Hēn-dēc'a-gōn, *s.* (Gr. ἑνδεκά eleven, and γωνία a corner) a figure of eleven sides or angles.

He-pāt'ic, **He-pāt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. hepaticus) belonging to the liver.

Hēn-dī'a-dīs, *s.* (Greek) a common figure by which a substantive is used for an adjective: *as*, an animal of the dog kind.

Hēn/heart-ēd, *a.* COWARDLY, dastardly.

Hēnt'ing, *s.* (in husbandry) a method of sowing before the plough. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hēp'ta-gōn, *s.* (Gr. ἑπτά and γωνία) a figure of seven sides or angles.

Hēp-tāg'o-nāl, *a.* having seven sides.

Hēp-tān'gu-lār, *a.* (Gr. ἑπτά seven, and Lat. angulus a corner) having seven angles.

H E R

Hēp'tār-ghy, *s.* (Gr. ἑπτά seven, and ἀρχή chief) a sevenfold government.

Hēr, *pro.* (Sax. hera, her) belonging to a female; of a she, of a woman; the objective case of *she*.

Hēr'ald, *s.* (German) an officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals (and anciently to carry messages between princes), and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, forerunner, harbinger, MESSENGER; a proclaimer, a publisher. *Shakespeare.*

† **Hēr'ald**, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

He-rāl'dic, *a.* relating to heraldry. *Mason.*

Hēr'ald-ry, *s.* the art or office of a herald; registry of genealogies; blazon, blazonry.

Hērb, *s.* (Lat. herba) a plant whose stalks are soft or spongy, and have nothing woody in them: *as* grafs, and hemlock;—the leaf or stalk of a plant: *as* sage, and mint.

Hēr-bā'ceous, *a.* belonging to herbs; † feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

Hēr'b'age, *s.* (French) herbs collectively; grafs, pasture; the tithe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

Hēr'b'al, *s.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

Hēr'b'al-ist, *s.* a man skilled in herbs, an herbarist.

Hēr'b-ar-ist, *s.* (Lat. herbarius) one skilled in herbs, an herbalist.

Hēr-bēs'cent, *a.* (Lat. herbescent) growing into herbs.

Hēr'bid, *a.* (Lat. herbicus) covered with herbs, herbous.

Hēr'boūs, *a.* (L. herbosus) abounding with herbs, herbid.

Hēr'bu-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. herbula) containing herbs.

Hēr'b'wōm-ān, *s.* she who sells herbs.

Hēr'b'y, *a.* (herb) having the nature of herbs.

Hēr-cū'le-ān, belonging to Hercules.

Hērd, *s.* (Sax. heord) a number of beasts together (It is peculiarly applied to black-cattle.); a company of men, in contempt or detestation: *in Scotland*, a keeper of cattle.

Hērd, *v. n.* to run in herds or companies; to associate, to become one of any number or party. *Addison's Cato.*

Hērd, *v. a.* to throw or put into a herd.

Hērd'mān, **Hērds'mān**, *s.* one employed in tending herds. *Milton.*

Hēre, *ad.* (Sax. her) in this place; in the present state. It is used in making an offer or attempt: *as*, then *here's* for earnest: 'tis finished (*Dryden*);—it is used in drinking a health: *as*, *here's* to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

Hēre'a-bōūt, **Hēre'a-bōūts**, *ad.* (obsolescent) about this place. *Addison on Italy.*

Hēre-āf'tēr, *ad.* in time to come, in futurity; in a future state.

Hēre-āf'tēr, *s.* (A figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry) a future state.

Hēre-āt', *ad.* (obsolescent) at this. *Hooker.*

Hēre-b'y, *ad.* (obsolescent) by this. *Brown.*

He-rēd'i-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. hæres an heir) capable of being inherited.

Hēr-e-dīt'a-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. hæredium) an inheritance, an hereditary estate.

He-rēd'i-ta-rī-ly, *ad.* by inheritance.

HEREDITARY, **He-rēd'i-ta-ry**, *a.* possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance, paternal, patrimonial, entailed on a family.

HER

Hēre-īn', *ad.* (*obsolescent*) in this. *Hooker.*
Hēre-īn-tō', *ad.* (*obsolescent*) into this. *Hooker.*
Hēre-ōf', *ad.* (*obsolescent*) from this, of this. *Shak.*
Hēre-ōn', *ad.* (*obsolescent*) on this. *Brown.*
Hērēfiarch, *s.* (Gr. *ἡγούμενος* *heresy*, and *ἄρχος* *a chief*, *pron.* he-rē'zhī-ārk) a leader in heresy, the head of a herd of heretics.
Hērēfy, *s.* (Gr. *ἡρесь*) an opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. *Hooker.*
Hērētic, *s.* (Gr. *ἡρετικός*) one who propagates his private opinion against that of the catholic church. *Watts.*
Hērētīcāl, *a.* containing heresy.
Hērētīcāl-ly, *ad.* with heresy.
Hērs-tō', *ad.* to this; add to this.
Hēre-tō-fōrē', *ad.* formerly, anciently.
Hēre-ūn-tō', *ad.* (*obsolescent*) to this. *Locke.*
Hēre-wūth', *ad.* with this.
Hērī-ōt, *s.* (Sax. *heregild*) a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder.
Hērī-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *heres*) capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.
Hērī-tage, *s.* inheritance, estate devolved by succession, ESTATE in general: in divinity, the people of God. *Common Prayer.*
HERMAPHRODITE, Hēr-māph'ro-dite, *s.* (G. *ἑρμῆς* *Mercury*, and *ἀφροδίτη* *Venus*) a person who partakes of both sexes, a scrat, an androgynus; an animal uniting two sexes.
Hēr-māph-ro-ditīcāl, *a.* partaking of both sexes, androgynous, androgynal.
Hēr-mētīc, Hēr-mētīcāl, *a.* (Hermes, or Mercury, the imagined inventor of chymistry) chymical, sealed or closed as a glass vessel after the manner of the chymists, by being intensely heated in the fire, and twisted round with a pair of hot pincers. *Quincey.*
Hēr-mētīcāl-ly, *ad.* according to the hermetical or chymic art.
HERMIT, Hēr-mit, *s.* (Fr. *hermite*, contracted from *eremite*, *ἐρημίτης*) an anachorite, anchorite, hermit, ascetic, a recluse, a solitary, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion: † a beadsman, one bound to pray for another. Improper. *Sb.*
Hēr-mit-age, *s.* (French) the cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addison.*
Hēr-mit-ēss, *s.* (hermit) a female hermit.
Hēr-mitīcāl, *a.* suitable to a hermit.
Hēr-n, *s.* (*contracted from*) heron, a bird.
Hēr-nī-a, *s.* (Lat.) any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.
Hēr-o, *s.* (L. *heros*, Gr. *ἦρως*) a man eminent for bravery, a great warrior; a man of the highest class in any respect: as, a *hero* in learning.
† Hēr-o-ēss, *s.* a heroine, a female hero.
Hēr-ōic, *a.* suitable to a hero, noble, illustrious, magnanimous, intrepid, BRAVE, enterprising; productive of heroes (*Sbak.*); reciting the acts of heroes. Used in poetry. *Chapman.*
Hēr-ōicāl, *a.* besitting a hero, suitable to a hero, noble, illustrious, magnanimous, intrepid, enterprising, heroic, BRAVE.
Hēr-ōicāl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of a hero, suitably to a hero.
Hēr-ōic-ly, *ad.* suitably to a hero. *Milton.*
Hēr-ō-ine, *s.* (French) a female hero. *Anciently,* according to English analogy, heroess. *Dryden.*
Hēr-ō-ism, *s.* (Fr. *heroïsme*) the qualities or character of a hero, BRAVERY, magnanimity.
Hēr'ōn, *s.* (French, *pron.* likewise, *hēr-n*) a bird that feeds on fish, the coryal, the crane.

HEY

Hēr'ōn-ry, Hēr'ōn-shāw, *s.* (heron) a place where herons breed.
Hēr'pes, *s.* (Greek) a cutaneous inflammation.
Hēr'ring, *s.* (Sax. *hæring*) a small sea-fish.
Hērs, *pron.* possessive (her) belonging to a woman.
Hērse, *s.* (low Lat. *herfia*) a HEARSE.
Hērse, *v. a.* to put in a herse, to hearse.
Hēr-sēlf, *pro.* a female individual, as distinguished from others; being in her own person, mistress of her thoughts (*Dryden*); the objective case of the reciprocal pronoun: as, she hurt herself.
Hērse-like, Hēars-like, *a.* funereal, suitable to funerals, lugubrious.
Hēs'i-tān-cy, *s.* (hesitate) DOUBTFULNESS, doubtfulness, uncertainty, suspense.
HESITATE, Hēs'i-tate, *v. n.* to be doubtful, to be in doubt, to deliberate, to boggle, to demur, to pause in uncertainty, to stand in suspense, to make difficulty, to waver undeterminedly, to linger, to stick, to scruple, to falter in pronunciation.
Hēs-i-tā'tion, *s.* DOUBT, uncertainty, demur, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility. *Swift.*
Hēs'pēr, *s.* (in astronomy) the evening star, Venus when she sets after the sun.
Hēs-pērī-a, *s.* (with poets, *Hesperus*) Italy.
† Hēst, *s.* (obsolete, from the Sax. *hæst*) command, precept, injunction. *Shakespeare.*
Hēt'e-ro-clite, *s.* (in grammar, Lat. *heteroclitum*) such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise: any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
Hēt'e-ro-dōx, *a.* (Gr. *ἑτερος* *another*, and *δόξα* *an opinion*) deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox. *Locke.*
Hēt'e-ro-dōx, *s.* an opinion peculiar.
Hēt-e-ro-gē-ne-āl, Hēt-e-ro-gē-nē-ōūs, *a.* (G. *ἑτερος* *another*, and *γένος* *a kind*) not of the same nature, not kindred, having contrary qualities, dissimilar.
Hēt-e-ro-gē-nē-ity, *s.* (Fr. *hétérogénéité*) opposition of nature, contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities, heterogeneity; opposite or dissimilar part.
Hēt-e-ro-gē-ne-ōūs-nēss, *s.* HETEROGENEITY.
Hēw, *v. a.* (Sax. *heawan*) to cut by blows with an edged instrument, to hack, to chop, to cut, to cut, as with an axe; with down when it signifies to fell; up, to excavate from below; off, to separate;—to form or shape with an axe; with out;—to form laboriously.
Hēw'er, *s.* one whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
Hēx'a-gōn, *s.* (in geometry, Gr. *ἑξ* *six*, and *γωνία* *a corner*) a figure of six equal sides and angles, † hexagon. *Bramhall.*
Hēx-āg'o-nāl, *a.* having six sides or angles.
Hēx-āg'o-ny, *s.* a hexagon. *Bramhall.*
Hēx-ān'e-tēr, *s.* (in poetry, Gr. *ἑξ* *six*, and *μετρεῖν* *a measure*) a verse of six feet.
Hēx-ān'gu-lār, *a.* (Gr. *ἑξ* *six*, and Lat. *angulus* *a corner*) having six angles.
Hēx'a-pōd, *s.* (Gr. *ἑξ* *six*, and *ποῦς* *feet*) an animal with six feet.
Hēx-ās'tic, *s.* (Gr. *ἑξ* *six*, and *στίχος* *a line*) a poem of six lines.
Hēy, *intj.* (high) an expression of joy, or mutual exhortation.
Hēy'dāy, *intj.* expressive of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

HIG

Hic'dāy, *s.* a **PROLIC**, wildness. *Shakespeare.*
Hi-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. hio) the act of gaping, a gape, a **YAWN**.
Hi-ā'tūs, *s.* (Lat.) an aperture, a gaping breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*
Hi-bér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. hibernus) belonging to the winter, brumal, **WINTERY**.
Hi'bris, *s.* (Lat.) one born of parents of a different country, a **MONGREL**.
Hic'ci-ūs dōc'ci-ūs, *s.* (corrupted from hic est doctus *this is the learned man*) a cant word for a juggler, one who plays fast and loose. *Hudib.*
Hic'cough, *s.* (Dan. hicken) a convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.
Hic'cough, *v. n.* to fob with a convulsed stomach.
Hick'up, *v. n.* (corrupted from hiccough) to fob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras.*
Hid, *pret.* of to *hide*.
Hid'den, † **Hid**, *part. pass.* of to *hide*.
HID'DEN, **Hid'den**, *a.* secret, occult, abstruse, profound, recondite, obscure, close, covert, unknown, private, dormant, latent, concealed, cryptic, cryptical, mysterious.
Hide, *v. a.* (Sax. hidan) to **CONCEAL**, to withdraw or withhold from sight or knowledge.
Hide, *v. n.* to be hid, to be concealed.
HIDE, **Hide**, *s.* (Saxon) the skin of a beast, the pelt, pell, fell, felt; the human skin: *in contempt*.
Hide, *s.* (barbarous Lat. hida) a certain quantity of land (as much as one plough can till). *Ainsworth.*
Hide and Sēek, *s.* a play in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.
Hide'bōund, *a.* having the skin too hard and tight: of *horses*;—*in trees*, having the bark too hard and tight, so as to prevent their growth:—harsh, untractable (*Hudibras*);—niggardly, penurious, parsimonious. *Ainsw.*
Hid'e-ōūs, *a.* (F. hideux) horrible, dreadful, shocking, grim, **TERRIBLE**. It is commonly used of risible objects.
Hid'e-ōūs-ly, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully.
Hid'e-ōūs-nēfs, *s.* (hideous) horribleness, dreadful-ness, terrou, ghastness, grimness, **TERRIBLENESS**.
Hid'ēr, *s.* (hide) he who hides.
Hie, *v. n.* (nearly obsolete, Sax. hiegan) to hasten, to go, or betake one's self in haste.
Hi'e-rārch, *s.* (Gr. *hieros* holy, and *archō* government; French hierarque) the chief of a sacred order.
Hi-e-rārch'āl, **Hi-e-rārch'ī-cāl**, *a.* belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
Hi'e-rārch-y, *s.* (Fr. hierarchie) a sacred government; rank or subordination of holy angels (*Milton*); ecclesiastical establishment *Bacon*.
Hi-e-ro-gl'ph', **Hi-e-ro-gl'ph'ic**, *s.* (G. *hierō* sacred, and *graphein* to carve) an emblem, a figure by which a word or an idea was implied; the art of writing in picture. *Swift.*
Hi-e-ro-gl'ph'ic, **Hi-e-ro-gl'ph'ī-cāl**, emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
Hi-e-ro-gl'ph'ī-cāl-ly, *ad.* emblematically.
Hi-e-rōg'ra-pher, *s.* (hierography) a writer of divinity.
Hi-e-ro-grāph'ic, **Hi-e-ro-grāph'ī-cāl**, *a.* belonging to sacred writings.
Hi-e-rōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *hieros* sacred, and *graphein* to write) holy writing.
Hig'k, *v. n.* (uncert. etymology) to chaffer, to hag-

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gle, to be penurious in a bargain; to go buying or selling provisions from door to door. Its original import.
Hig'gle-dy pig'gle-dy, *ad.* (a cant word) in a confused manner.
Hig'glér, *s.* (higgle) one who goes from house to house to purchase eggs, poultry, and provisions for a market; one who sells provisions by retale. *Johnson.*
Higb, *a.* (Sax. heah) long upward, rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to *deep*, or long *downward*;—elevated in place, raised aloft: opposed to *low*;—exalted in nature (*Baxter*): elevated in rank or condition: as *high* priest:—† difficult, abstruse (*Shak.*); boastful, ostentatious, arrogant, lofty, **PROUD** (*Clarendon*); oppressive, severe (*Bacon*); noble, illustrious, **EMINENT** (*Shak.*); violent, loud, **TEMPESTUOUS** (applied to the wind.); turbulent, ungovernable, **TUMULTUOUS** (*Milton*); full, complete: applied to time only in cursory speech; as, it is *high* time to go;—raised to any great degree: as, *high* pleasure, *high* luxury; a *high* colour (*Milton*); advancing in latitude from the line;—at the most perfect state, in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon;—far advanced into antiquity (*Brown*); dear, exorbitant in price (*South*); capital, great; opposed to *little*: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.
Higb, *s.* high place, elevation, superiour region: *used only with from and on.* *Dryden.*
On high, aloft, above, into superiour regions. *Dryden.*
Higb, is much used in composition with variety of meaning.
Higb'blest, *a.* supremely blest. *Milton.*
Higb'blown, *a.* swelled much with wind.
Higb'bōrn, *a.* of noble extraction. *Rowe.*
Higb'built, *a.* of lofty structure; covered with lofty buildings. *Creech.*
Higb'col-ōūr-ēd, *a.* having a deep or glaring colour.
Higb'de-sig'n-ing, *a.* having great designs, having great schemes. *Dryden.*
Higb'fēd, *a.* pampered. *L'Estrange.*
Higb'flām-ing, *a.* throwing the flame to a great height.
Higb'flī-ēr, *s.* one who carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*
Higb'flōwn, *a.* elevated, **PROUD**; turgid, bombastic, extravagant. *L'Estrange.*
Higb'fl'y-ing, *a.* extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*
Higb'hēap-ēd, *a.* covered with high piles, raised into high piles. *Pope.*
Higb'hēel-ēd, *a.* having the heel of the shoe much raised. *Swift.*
Higb'hūng, *a.* hung aloft. *Dryden.*
Higb'lānd, *s.* a mountainous region.
Higb'lānd-ēr, *s.* an inhabitant of mountains, a mountaineer.
Higb'ly, *ad.* with elevation to place and situation, aloft; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.
Higb'mēt'tled, *a.* proud or ardent of spirit.
Higb'mīnd'ed, *a.* **PROUD**, arrogant.
† **Higb'mōst**, *a.* highest, topmost. *Shakespeare.*
Higb'nēfs, *s.* (high) elevation above the surface, height, altitude, loftiness; dignity of nature, **SUPREMACY** (*Job*); the title of princes (anciently of kings). *Shakespeare.*

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Higb'prin'ci-plēd, *a.* extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*
Higb red, *a.* deeply red. *Boyle.*
Higb'sēa'son-ēd, *a.* piquant to the palate, tasteful, relishing, SAVOURY.
Higb'sight-ēd, *a.* always looking upward. *Sh.*
Higb'spir'it-ēd, *a.* BOLD, daring, insolent.
Higb'stōm'āch-ēd, *a.* STUBBORN, obstinate; lofty, arrogant, PROUD. *Shakespeare.*
† Hight, *an imperfect v.* (Sax. *hatan to call*) was named, was called; † called, named (*Pope*).
It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.
Higb'tāst-ēd, *a.* gustful, piquant, SAVOURY.
† Higb'vī-cēd, *a.* enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*
Higb'wā'tēr, *s.* the utmost flow of the tide.
Higb-wāy, *s.* great road, public path: figuratively, a train of action, with apparent consequence.
Higb'way-mān, *s.* a robber who plunders upon the public road.
Higb'wōught, *a.* accurately finished, nobly laboured. *Pope.*
Hī-lār'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *hilaritas*) MERRIMENT.
Hild'ing, *s.* (Sax. *hild*) a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; a mean woman.
Hill, *s.* (Sax. *hil*) an elevation of ground less than a mountain.
Hil'lock, *s.* a little hill. *Sidney.*
Hilly, *a.* full of hills, consisting of hills, unequal in the surface.
Hilt, *s.* (Sax.) the handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.
Him, *pro.* the objective case of *be*.
Him-sēlf, *pro.* a man in his own person; a man emphatically.
By himself, alone, unaccompanied. *Kings.*
Hin, *s.* (Hebrew) a Jewish liquid measure.
Hind, *a.* (Sax. *hyndan*) backward, hinder, contrary in position to the face; as, *hind legs*.
Hind, *s.* (Sax. *hinde*) the she to a stag, the female of red deer.
Hind, *s.* (Sax. *hine*) a servant (*Shak.*); a peasant, a boor, a mean rustic.
Hind'bēr-ry, *s.* (in botany) the raspberry. *Ainsworth.*
Hind'ēr, *a.* (hind) hind, contrary in position to the face: opposed to *fore*.
Hin'dér, *v. a.* (Sax. *hindrian*) to OBSTRUCT by interposition, to stop, to let, to impede, to arrest, to interrupt, to deprive, to debar, to DELAY.
Hin'dér, *v. n.* to raise hindrances, to cause impediments. *Shak.*
Hin'dér-ānce, *s.* impediment, let, stop, OBSTRUCTION; *with of*, sometimes *with to*, before the thing hindered; *with to* before the person.
Hin'dér-ēr, *s.* he or that which hinders, impedes, or obstructs.
Hin'dér-ling, *s.* (hind or hinder) a paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
Hin'dér-most, *a.* (less proper than) HINDMOST.
Hind'most, *a.* last, being behind the rest, lag, that comes in the rear.
Hinge, *s.* (hang) joints upon which a gate or door turns; a governing rule or principle (*Temple*); the cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south. *Creech's Manilius.*
To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.
Hinge, *v. a.* to furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge. *Shakespeare.*
HINT, *Hint*, *v. a.* (Fr. *enter*; *Skinner*) to intimate, to suggest, to insinuate, to give an item, to touch upon, to point out indirectly, to mention imperfectly, to bring to mind by a

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slight mention, or remote allusion.
Hint, *v. n.* to allude, to touch slightly; *with at*.
HINT, *Hint*, *s.* faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion, distant insinuation, item, inuendo, implication, suggestion, intimation, secret notification, wink, inkling.
Hip, *s.* (Sax. *heopa*) the fruit of the brier or the dogrose.
Hip, *s.* (Sax. *hype*) the joint of the thigh; the haunch, the flesh of the thigh.
Hip, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip. *Shak.*
Hip, *intj.* an exclamation expressive of a call to any one.
Hip, **Hyp**, *s.* (contracted from *hypochondria*) low spiritedness, a kind of melancholy.
Hip'hōp, *ad.* (a cant word) hoppingly. *Congreve.*
Hip'pish, *a.* (hip) hypochondriac. *Ainsworth.*
Hip-po-cēn'taur, *s.* (Gr. *ἵππος* a horse, and *ταύρος*) a fabulous monster, half horse, and half man.
Hip'po-griff, *s.* (Gr. *ἵππος* a horse, and *γρίψ* a griffin) a winged horse, a fabulous animal imagined by Ariosto, compounded of a horse and a griffin. *Milton.*
Hip-pōm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. *ἵππος* a horse, and *μαχη* a fight) a contest on horseback.
Hip-po-pōt'a-mūs, *s.* (Gr. *ἵππος* a horse, and *πόταμος* a river) the river horse, an animal found in the Nile.
Hip'shōt, *a.* sprained in the hip, dislocated in the hip. *L'Esrange.*
Hire, *v. a.* (Sax. *hyran*) to procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man in temporary service for wages; to bribe (*Dryden*); to engage one's self for pay; † to let out for a time at a certain price.
Hire, *s.* reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.
Hire'ling, *s.* one who serves for wages; a mercenary; a prostitute, a WHORE. *Pope.*
Hire'ling, *a.* serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.
Hir'ēr, *s.* (hire) one who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.
Hir-sūte, *a.* (a term in botany, Lat. *hirsutus*) ROUGH, rugged. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Hīs, *pro. possessive* (Sax. *hys*) belonging to the man mentioned before. It was anciently, and, in my opinion, very properly before *self*: as each for *hisself*. *Sidney.*
Hisp'id, *a.* (not much used, Lat. *hispidus* rough) rough, bristly, shaggy. *Ash.*
Hīs, *v. n.* (Dutch *hissen*) to utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals; to condemn at a public exhibition.
Hīs, *v. a.* to CENSURE, explode, condemn by hissing; to procure hisses or disgrace. *Sh.*
Hīs, *s.* the voice of a serpent, and some other animals; CENSURE, expression of contempt used in theatres.
Hist, *intj.* (uncert. deriv.) an exclamation commanding silence.
HISTORIAN, *Hīs-tō'rī-ān*, *s.* (Fr. *historien*) a writer of facts and events, a chronicler, narrator, historiographer, one skilled in history.
Hīs-tō'r'ic, **Hīs-tō'r'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *historique*) containing or giving an account of facts and events, narrative, suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
Hīs-tō'r'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in the manner of history, by way of narration.
Hīs-tō'r'i-fy, *v. a.* (history) to relate in history, to record in history. *Sidney.*

HOA

His-to-rî-ôg'ra-phér, *s.* (Fr. historiographe) an HISTORIAN, a writer of history.

His-to-rî-ôg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *ἱστορία* history, and *γράφω* to write) the art of writing history, the employment of an historian.

HISTORY, *His'to-ry*, *s.* (Fr. histoire) a narration of events and facts delivered with dignity, narration, tale, story, chronicle, narrative; the knowledge of facts and events.

Watts.

His'to-ry Piece, *s.* a picture representing some memorable event.

Pope.

His-tri-ôn'ic, *His-tri-ôn'i-câl*, *a.* (Fr. histrion) besitting the stage, suitable to a player, theatrical; becoming a buffoon, **DROLL**.

His-tri-ôn'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a buffoon; theatrically.

Hit, *v. a.* (Danish hitte, to throw at random; *Junius*) to strike, to **BEAT**, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach, not to fail; used of tentative experiments (*Shaks.*);—to suit, to be conformable to (*Milton*); to strike, to catch by the right bait, to touch properly.

Dryden.

To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily. *To hit out*, to perform by good luck.

Hit, *v. n.* to **CLASH**, to collide, to strike one against another; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident, not to miss (*Shaks.*); to succeed, not to miscarry (*Dryden*); to light on, to come at by chance.

Bacon.

Hit, *s.* a **STROKE**; a **CHANCE**, a fortuitous event, a lucky chance.

Shakespeare.

Hitch, *v. n.* (Sax. hiegan) to catch, to catch in moving, to move by jerks.

Hithe, *s.* (Saxon) a small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

Hith'ér, *ad.* (Saxon) to this place from some other; † to this end, to this design, to this topic of argument (*Hooker*). It is used in opposition; as, *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

Hith'ér, *a.* nearer, toward this part.

Milton.

Hith'ér-most, *a.* nearest on this side.

Hale.

Hith'ér-tò, *ad.* to this time, yet; in any time till now; at every time till now.

Milton.

Hith'ér-wârd, **Hith'ér-wârdz**, *ad.* this way, toward this place.

Hive, *s.* (Sax. hyfe) the habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the colony of bees inhabiting a hive; a company being together.

Swift.

Hive, *v. a.* to put into hives, to harbour, to shelter; to contain as in hives, to receive as to a habitation.

Cleveland.

Hive, *v. n.* to take shelter together, to reside collectively.

Shakespeare.

Hiv'ér, *s.* one who puts bees in hives.

Hô, *Hôa*, *intj.* (Lat. *eho*) a call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

Hôar, *a.* (Sax. har) white, hoary, whitish, gray with age; white with frost.

Hôar frost, *s.* the congelations or spangles of dew in frosty mornings upon grass.

Hôard, *s.* (Sax. hord) a store laid up in secret, a private or hidden stock, riches accumulated, a treasure.

Hôard, *v. a.* to lay in hoards, to husband privily, to store secretly; *often with up*.

Hôard, *v. n.* to make hoards, to lay up in store.

Hôard'er, *s.* one who stores up in secret.

HOG

Hôar'hôund, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Hôar'i-nêss, *s.* (hoary) the state of being whitish; grayness, the colour of old men's hair.

Hôarse, *a.* (Sax. har) having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound,

Hôarse'ly, *ad.* with a rough harsh voice.

Hôarse'nêss, *s.* (hoarse) roughness of voice, as with a cold, raucity.

Hôar'y, *a.* (hoar) white, whitish, white or gray with age; white with frost; † mouldy, musty, rusty.

Knolles.

Hôây, *intj.* (a sea term) an exclamation expressive of a call or notice: as, all hands, *boay*.

Hôbble, *v. n.* (hop) to walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other, to hitch, to halt, to limp, to walk with unequal and encumbered steps; to move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them; as, an untuneable *hobbling* verse.

Dryden.

Hôb'ble, *s.* uneven awkward gait.

Hôb'blér, *s.* (hobble) one who hobbles.

Hôb'blér, *s.* (hobby) an Irishman mounted on a hobby, an Irish soldier serving on horseback.

Hôb'bling-ly, *ad.* (hobble) clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

Hôb'by, *s.* (Fr. hobereau) a species of hawk.

Hôb'by, *s.* (Gothic hoppe a horse) an Irish or Scottish horse, a small horse, a pad, a garran, a galloway; a stick upon which boys get astride and ride (*Glanville*); a stupid fellow, a **BLOCKHEAD**.

Shakespeare.

Hôb'by-hôrse, *s.* a **HOBBY**; a stick upon which boys ride; a plaything; any thing of which we are passionately fond.

Hôb-gôb'lin, *s.* (uncert. derivation) a bugbear, an imaginary apparition, a sprite, a frightful fairy.

Shakespeare.

Hôb'nâil, *s.* (hobby and nail) a nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick broad head.

Hôb'nâil-éd, *a.* set with hobnails.

Hôb'nôb, *ad.* (corrupted from) **HABNAB**.

Hôck', *s.* (Sax. hog) the hough, the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the small end of a gammon.

Hôck', *v. a.* to disable in the hock, to hockle, to **HAMSTRING**.

Hôck, *s.* (Hockheim on the Maine) old strong Rhenish wine.

Hôc'kle, *v. a.* (hoch) to **HAMSTRING**, to cut the tendons of the hough or ham.

Hôc'us pôc'us, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a **JUGGLER**, one who practises sleight of hand.

Hôd', *s.* (perhaps from hood) a kind of trough in which the labourer carries mortar to the bricklayer or mason.

Hôdge'podge, *s.* (a kind of cant word) a medley of ingredients boiled together, a **HATCHPOTCH**.

Hô-dî-ûr'nâl, *a.* (Lat. hodiernus) of to day.

Hôd'mân, *s.* a bricklayer's labourer.

Hôd'mân-dôd, *s.* (in ichthyology) the dodman.

Hôe, *s.* (Fr. houe) a gardener's tool.

Hôe, *v. a.* to cut or dig with a hoe.

Hôg', *s.* (Welsh hwch) the general name of swine; a castrated boar: a castrated sheep of a year old; a bullock of a year old; a close, niggardly, ill-mannered fellow.

To bring hogs to a fine market, to fail of one's design.

Spectator.

Hôg'cote, *s.* a frank, a hogsty.

Hôg'gér-él, *s.* a two-year old ewe.

Ains.

HOL

Hög'gish, *a.* (hog) having the qualities of a hog, BRUTAL, boarish, selfish, greedy.

Hög'gish-ly, *ad.* greedily, selfishly.

Hög'gish-nëss, *s.* (hoggish) BRUTISHNESS, brutality, greediness, selfishness.

Hög'herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

Hög'hëad, *s.* a liquid measure containing sixty three gallons; any large barrel.

Hög'stý, *s.* a hogcote, a frank, a place in which swine are shut to be fed.

Hög'wásh, *s.* the drass given to swine.

Höld'en, *s.* (Welsh hoeden) an ill-taught awkward country girl.

Höist, † Höise, *v. a.* (Fr. hausser) to raise or lift up on high.

Höld, *v. a.* (Sax. halden) to grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch, to keep, to retain, to gripe fast, not to let go; to connect, to keep from separation (*Exodus*); to maintain as an opinion (*Revelation*); to consider, to regard (*Sb.*); to think of, to judge with regard to praise or blame (*Sbak.*); to receive and keep in a vessel (*Milton*); to contain, to receive into its capacity: as, a hoghead holds sixty three gallons; the sack is too little to hold the grain;—to keep, not to spill or shed (*Jeremiab*); to keep from spoil, to defend (*Milton*); to keep, to hinder from escape (*Milton*); to keep from loss (*Milton*); to have any station (*Milton*); to possess, to have (*Sbak.*); to possess in subordination (*Milton*); to suspend, to refrain (*Bacon*); to fix to any condition (*Sbak.*); to keep, to save (*Sbak.*); to confine to a certain state (2 *Esdras*); to detain, to keep in confinement or subjection (*Acts*); to retain, to continue (*Dryden*); to practise with continuance, not to intermit (*Milton*); to solemnize, to celebrate (*Sbak.*); to conserve, not to infringe (*Numbers*); to manage, to handle intellectually (*Bacon*); to maintain (2 *Mac.*); to carry on conjunctively (*Milton*); to prosecute, to continue.

Abbot.

To hold forth, to offer to exhibit, to propose (*Locke*);—to pretend, to put forward to view (*Cheyne*). To hold in, to restrain, to govern by the bridle;—to restrain in general. To hold off, to keep at a distance. To hold on, to continue, to protract, to push forward. To hold out, to extend, to stretch forth;—to offer, to propose;—to continue to do or suffer. To hold up, to raise aloft (*Sbak.*);—to sustain, to support by influence or contrivance (*Sidney*);—to keep from falling: materially.

Boyle.

Höld, *v. n.* to stand, to be right, to be without exception (*Hooker*); to continue unbroken or unsubdued (*Sbak.*); to last, to endure (*Bacon*); to continue without variation (*Milton*); to refrain (*Dryden*); to stand up for, to adhere (*Hale*); to be dependent on (*Sidney*); to derive right (*Dryden*); to maintain an opinion.

Locke.

To hold forth, to harangue, to DECLAIM, to speak in public, to set forth publicly. To hold in, to restrain one's self (*Jeremiab*);—to continue in luck. *Swift.* To hold off, to keep at a distance without closing with offers. *Decay of Piety.* To hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted;—to proceed. To hold out, to last, to endure (*Bacon*);—not to yield, not to be subdued. *Boyle.* To hold together, to be joined (*Dryden*);—to remain in union. *Locke.*

HOL

To hold up, to support himself;—not to be foul weather;—to continue the same speed. To hold with, to adhere to, to co-operate with.

Höld, *s.* the act of seizing, gripe, grasp, clutch, SEIZURE; something to be held, SUPPORT; power of keeping (*Milton*); catch, power of seizing (*Sbak.*); prison, place of custody (*Dryden*); custody (*Sbak.*); power, influence operating on the mind (*Dryden*); that part of a ship which lies betwixt the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place: as, the hold of a wild beast or deer;—a fortified place, a fort, a FORTIFICATION, a safe residence. *Jeremiab.*

Höld'en, *part. pass.* of to hold.

Höld'er, *s.* one who holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one who holds land under another.

Höld'er-förth', *s.* an ORATOR, haranguer, one who speaks in public.

Höld'fast, *s.* any thing which takes hold; a catch, a hook, a CRAMP.

Höld'ing, *s.* (hold) tenure, FARM; the chorus or BURDEN of a song. *Hammer.*

Höle, *s.* (Saxon) a cavity narrow and long; either perpendicular or horizontal; a PERFORATION, a small interstitial vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal, a mean habitation; some subterfuge or SHIFT. *Arm-hole*, the cavity under the shoulder.

† Höli-däm, *s.* (boly dame) Blessed Lady.

Höli-ly, *ad.* (holy) piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach. *Sidney.*

Höli-nëss, *s.* (holy) sanctity, piety, religious goodness, RELIGIOUSNESS; the state of being hallowed or consecrated, sacredness, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

Holla', *intj.* (Fr. hola, *pron.* *höl-lö') a word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Milton.*

*Holla', *v. n.* to cry out loudly, to shout, to hoot; vitiously written *hollo*.

Hölland, *s.* fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, Höllow, *a.* (hole) excavated, cavous, caverned, concave, concavous, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity (*Sbak.*); not faithful, not sound, DECEITFUL, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, Höllow, *s.* cavity, concavity, concavation, hollowness; cavern, cave, den, hole, pit, any opening or vacuity; passage, canal. *Addison on Italy.*

Höllow, *v. a.* to make hollow, to cavate, to excavate, to scope out. *Spectator.*

Höllow-heart-éd, *a.* DECEITFUL, dishonest, insincere, of practice or sentiment differing from profession. *Hudibras.*

Höllow-ly, *ad.* with cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, deceitfully, dishonestly.

Höllow-nëss, *s.* (hollow) cavity, concavity, concaveness, state of being hollow; DECEIT, deceitfulness, insincerity, treachery.

Höll'y, *s.* (Sax. holeyn) an evergreen tree.

Höll'y-höck, *s.* (Sax. holihec) rosemallow.

Hölmë, *s.* (Sax.) the ilex, or evergreen oak.

Hölo-cást, *s.* (Gr. ὅλον, whole, and καίω to burn) a burnt sacrifice, a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Hölo-graph, *s.* (Gr. ὅλον, whole, and γραφή to write) a deed written wholly in the grantor's own hand writing.

HOM

† Hōl'pen, *the obsolete part. pass.* of help.
Hōl'ster, *s.* (Sax. heolster) a case for a horseman's pistol.
Hōly, *a.* (Sax. halig) good, pious, godly, devout, religious; SACRED, hallowed, consecrated to divine use (*Shak.*); pure, immaculate. *South.*
Hōly-day, *s.* the day of some ecclesiastical festival, anniversary feast; a day of gaiety and joy; a time that seldom comes. *Dryden.*
Hōly-ghōst, *s.* (Sax. halig and gāst) the third person of the adorable Trinity.
Hōly-rōad, *s.* (Sax. halig and rode *a cross*) the cross of crucifixion.
Hōly-thūry-day, the day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated.
Hōly-wēek, *s.* the last week in Lent.
Hōm'age, *s.* (Fr. hommage) service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord, an acknowledgment of vassalage; OBEISANCE, respect paid by external action.
Hōm'age, *v. a.* to reverence by external action, to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
Hōm'a-gér, *s.* one who holds by homage of a superiour lord; one who does homage.
Hōme, *s.* (Sax. ham) his own house, the private dwelling; his own country, the place of constant residence.
Home, united to a substantive, signifies domestic, or of the same country; as, *home commodities*;—it likewise implies force and efficacy: as, the *home thrust* of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*
Hōme, *ad.* to one's own habitation; to one's own country, close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed, to the utmost, closely, fully.
Hōme'bōrn, *a.* NATIVE, natural (*Donne*); domestic, not foreign. *Pope.*
Hōme'bred, *a.* NATIVE, natural (*Hammond*); not polished by travel, plain, RUDE, artless, uncultivated (*Dryden*); domestic, not foreign.
Hōme'felt, *a.* inward, private. *Milton.*
Hōme'lēss, *a.* wanting a residence, having no settled habitation.
Hōme'li-ly, *ad.* rudely, inelegantly.
Hōme'li-nēss, *s.* (homely) plainness, coarseness, rudeness, want of elegance.
Hōme'ly, *a.* (home) plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful; not fine, coarse, rude: *used both of persons and things.*
Hōme'ly, *ad.* plainly, coarsely, rudely. *Dryden.*
Hōme'māde, *a.* made at home, not manufactured in foreign parts. *Locke.*
Hōm'ér, *s.* (from the Hebrew) a Jewish measure containing about three pints. *Leviticus.*
Hōme'spūn, *a.* spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, homely, rude, inelegant. *Dryden.*
† Hōme'spūn, *s.* a coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic man. *Shakespeare.*
Hōme'stēad, *s.* (Sax. ham and stede) the place of the house; the house belonging to a farm.
Hōme'wārd, Hōme'wārdz, *ad.* toward home, toward the native place, toward the place of residence.
Hōm-i-cīdāl, *a.* (homicide) MURDEROUS.
Hōm'i-cide, *s.* (French) MURDER, destruction; a murderer, a manslayer. *Shakespeare.*
Hōm-i-lēt'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. ὁμιλιτικός) SOCIAL, conversable, inclined to society. *Atterbury.*
Hōm'i-ly, *s.* (Gr. ὁμιλία) a discourse read to a congregation. *Hooker.*

HON

Hō-mo-cēn'tric, *a.* (Gr. ὁμοσ the same, and κεντρον a centre) having the same centre, concentric.
Hō-mo-gēne-āl, Hō-mo-gēne-oūs, *a.* (Gr. ὁμογενής) having the same nature or principles, suitable to each other.
Hō-mo-gēne-āl-nēss, *s.* participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind, homogeneity, homogeneousness, † homogeny, (*Bacon*); joint nature.
Hō-mo-gē-nē'i-ty, *s.* (homogeneous) state of being homogeneous, HOMOGENEALNESS.
Hō-mo-gēne-oūs-nēss, *s.* (homogeneous) state of being homogeneous, HOMOGENEALNESS.
† Hō-mōg'e-ny, *s.* (Gr. ὁμογενία) joint nature, homogeneity, HOMOGENEALNESS. *Bacon.*
Hō-mōl'o-gōūs, *a.* (Gr. ὁμόλογος) having the same manner or proportions.
Hō-mōn'ŷ-mōūs, *a.* (Gr. ὁμόνυμος) Denominating different things, having different meanings, equivocal, AMBIGUOUS.
Hō-mōn'ŷ-my, *s.* (Gr. ὁμωνυμία) AMBIGUITY, equivocation, the different meanings of the same word.
Hō-mōph'a-gī, *s.* (Lat. homo a man, and Gr. φάγω to eat) CANNIBALS, men eaters.
Hōne, *s.* (Sax. hæn) a whetstone for a razor.
HON'EST, Hōn'ēst, *a.* (Fr. honnête) upright, true, truehearted, undissembled, sincere, just, faithful, equitable, uncorrupt, rightful, righteous, giving to every man his due: chaste. *Shak.*
Hōn'ēst-ly, *ad.* uprightly, justly, faithfully; modestly, with chastity.
HON'ESTY, Hōn'ēs-ty, *s.* (Fr. honnêteté) justice, uprightness, fairness, plaindealing, probity, integrity, truth, sincerity, trustiness, trueheartedness, incorruptness, faithfulness, virtue, purity.
Hōn'ey, *s.* (Sax. hunig) the thick, viscous, fluid, and luscious substance which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness (*Shak.*); a name of tenderness and endearment.
Hōn'ey, *v. n.* to talk fondly. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Hōn'ey-bāg, *s.* the stomach of the bee.
Hōn'ey-cōmb, *s.* the cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
Hōn'ey-cōmb-ēd, *a.* spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.
Hōn'ey-lēss, *a.* being without honey.
Hōn'ey-mōon', *s.* the first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure. *Addison.*
Hōn'ey-fūc-kle, *s.* (in botany), the woodbine.
Hōn'i-ēd, *a.* (honey) covered with honey (*Milton*); sweet, luscious. *Shakespeare.*
Hōn'ōr-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. honorarius) done in honour, made in honour (*Addison*); conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*
Hōn-o-rific, *a.* (Lat. honor bonour, and fieri to be done) bringing honour. *Scott.*
Hōn'ōr, Hōn'ōr, *s.* (Fr. honneur, Lat. honor) dignity, high rank, reputation, FAME, laud, praise; nobleness of mind, scorn of meanness, magnanimity; reverence, due veneration; subject of praise (*Shak.*); chastity (*Shak.*); dignity of mien (*Milton*); glory, boast (*Burnet*); public mark of respect (*Dryden*); civilities paid (*Pope*); privileges of rank or birth (*Shak.*); ornament, decoration. *Dryden.*
To do honour is to treat with reverence.
Honour, or on my honour, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions. *Sh.*
Hōn'ōr, *v. a.* to reverence, to revere, to venerate, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to

H O O

ennoble, to EXALT, to raise to greatness; to GLORIFY. *Exodus.*
Hôn'ôur-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. honorable) illustrious, noble, great, magnanimous, conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; not to be disgraced (*Shak.*); free from taint, free from reproach (1 *Mac.*) honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.
Hôn'ôur-a-ble-nêss, *s.* EMINENCE, illustriousness, magnanimity, generosity.
Hôn'ôur-a-bly, *ad.* (honourable) with tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputationally, with exemption from reproach.
Hôn'ôur-ér, *s.* one who confers honours, one who regards with veneration.
Hôn'ôurs, *s.* dignities, offices, privileges; court cards at whist.
Hôod, (*Sax. had, or Dutch heid*) is used in composition to denote quality, character, condition; as, *knighthood, childhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as, *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood, a confraternity*.
Hôod, *s.* (*Sax. hod*) the upper covering of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.
Hôod, *v. a.* to dress in a hood; to blind, as with a hood; to cover. *Dryden.*
Hôod'man blind, *s.* blindman's buff. *Shak.*
Hôod'wink, *v. n.* to blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide (*Shak.*); to deceive, to impose on. *Sidney.*
Hôof, *s.* (*Sax. hof*) the hard horny substance upon the feet of graminivorous animals.
Hôofed, *a.* furnished with hoofs, having a hoof upon the foot; hornfoot.
Hôok, *s.* (*Sax. hoc*) any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook*, and pot *hooks*; a clasp, a crotch; the curved wire upon which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which they are pierced; a SNARE; an iron to seize the meat in a caldron; a sickle to reap corn; any instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb *off the books, for in disorder*.
By hook or by crook, one way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.
Hôok, *v. a.* to catch with a hook; to entrap, to INSNARE; to draw as with a hook (*Shak. Winter's Tale*); to fasten as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice.
Hôok, *s.* (*in husbandry*) a field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*
Hôok'ed, *a.* bent, incurvated, CROOKED.
Hôok'ed-nêss, *s.* state of being bent like a hook, arcuation, incurvation, CROOKEDNESS.
Hôok'lând, *s.* (*in agriculture*) land ploughed and sown every year. *Scott.*
Hôok'nêss-êd, *a.* having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shakespeare.*
Hôop, *s.* (*Dutch hoep*) any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; the whalebone with which women extend their petticoats, a farthingale; any thing circular.
Hôop, *v. a.* to bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to SURROUND.
Hôop, *v. n.* (*Gothic wopyan*) to whoop, to shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
Hôop, *v. a.* to drive with a shout, to hoot, to in-

H O R

sult by shouts, to hoot; to call by a shout, to whoop.
Hôop'ér, *s.* (*little used*, hoop) a cooper.
Hôop'ing còugh, *s.* a convulsive cough, the chin-cough, the whooping-cough.
Hôot, *v. n.* (*Welsh hwt*) to shout in contempt; to cry as an owl; to holla, to bawl, to cry aloud.
Hôot, *v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts; to hoop, to whoop.
Hôot, *s.* clamour, shout, NOISE.
Hôp', *v. n.* (*Sax. hoppan*) to JUMP, to skip lightly, to leap upon one leg: to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other, to limp, to halt, to hobble: to move, to play. *Fairy Queen.*
Hôp', *s.* a JUMP, a light leap, a jump upon one leg; a place where the meaner sort of people dance. *Ainsworth.*
Hôp', *s.* (*in botany, Dutch*) a plant.
Hôp', *v. a.* to impregnate with hops.
Hôpe, *s.* (*Sax. hopa*) expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; that which gives hope, that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected; the object of hope. *Shakespeare.*
Hôpe, *v. n.* to live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in another.
Hôpe, *v. a.* to expect with desire. *Shakespeare.*
Hôpe, *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*
Hôp'êful, *a.* full of qualities which produce hope, promising, likely to obtain success, likely to come to maturity, likely to gratify desire or answer expectation: full of hope, full of expectation of success. *This sense is now almost confined to Scotland.*
Hôp'êful-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise hope, in a promising way.
Hôp'êful-nêss, *s.* (hopeful) promise of good, likelihood to succeed.
Hôp'êless, *a.* wanting hope, being without pleasing expectation, despairing, despondent; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing. *Sh.*
Hôp'ér, *s.* (hope) one who has pleasing expectations.
Hôp'ing-ly, *ad.* (hoping) with hope, with expectation of good. *Hammond.*
Hôp'pér, *s.* (hop) he who hops or jumps upon one leg. *Ainsworth.*
Hôp'pér, *s.* the box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*
Hôp'pêrs, *s.* a kind of play, usually called *Scotch hoppers*, in which the actor hops upon one leg.
Hô'ral, *a.* (*Lat. hora*) relating to the hour, horary.
Hô'ra-ry, *a.* (*Lat. horarius*) horal, relating to the hour; continuing for an hour. *Brown.*
Hôr dâ'ceous, *a.* (*Lat. hordeum barley*) made of barley. *Scott.*
Hôrde, *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) a clan, a migratory crew of people. It is applied only, or principally to the Tartars.
Ho-rî'zôn, **Hôr'î-zôn**, *s.* (*Gr. ὁρίζων*) the line that terminates the view; the circle that seems to divide the heavens from the earth.
Hôr-î-zôn'tâl, *a.* belonging to the horizon; near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.
Hôr-î-zôn'tâl-ly, *ad.* in a direction parallel to the horizon.

H O R

Hörn', *s.* (Saxon) the hard bodies which grow upon the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-music made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets; the feelers of a snail: whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour (*Shak.*);—a drinking cup made of horn;—antler of a cuckold. *Shak.*
Horn mad, perhaps, mad as a cuckold.

Hörn'bòok, *s.* the first book of children, covered with horn to preserve it.

Hörn'ed, *a.* furnished with horns.

Hörn'ér, *s.* one who works in horn, and who sells horns.

Hörn'et, *s.* (Sax. hynette) a very large strong stinging fly.

Hörn'foot, *a.* having a hoof upon the foot, hoofed.

Hörn'owl, *s.* a kind of horned owl.

Hörn'pipe, *s.* a kind of fingle dance.

Hörn'y, *a.* (horn) made of horn, resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

Ho-ròg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *ὥρα* an hour, and *γράφω* to write) an account of the hours.

Hòr'o-loge, **Ho-ròl'o-gy**, *s.* (Lat. horologium) any instrument that tells the hour; as a clock, a watch, an hour glass.

Ho-ròm'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *ὥρα* an hour, and *μέτρον* a measure) an instrument to measure the hours, an instrument to measure time by hours.

Ho-ròm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *ὥρα* an hour, and *μέτρον* to measure) the art of measuring hours. *Brown.*

Hòr'o-scope, *s.* (Gr. *ὥρα* hour, and *σκοπεῖν* to look) the configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

Hòr'rènt, *a.* (Lat. horrens, from horreo to bristle. *Horrentia pilis agmina*) pointed outward, bristled with points: a word introduced by *Milton*;—dreadful, horrible, TERRIBLE.

Hòr'ri-ble, *a.* (Fr.) TERRIBLE, dreadful, shocking, hideous, enormous.

Hòr'ri-ble-nèss, *s.* TERRIBLENESS, grimness, hideousness, fearfulness.

Hòr'ri-bly, *ad.* dreadfully, hideously, terribly, to a great degree.

Hòr'rid, *a.* (Lat. horridus) hideous, dreadful, shocking, TERRIBLE; shocking, offensive, unpleasing: in women's cant (*Pope*);—rough, rugged. *Dryden.*

Hòr'rid-nèss, *s.* hideousness, ghastness, grimness, TERRIBLENESS, enormity.

Hòr-rific, *a.* (Lat. horrificus) causing horror, affrightful, TERRIFIC.

Hòr-ríp-i-là-tion, *s.* (Lat. horreo to bristle, and pilus hair) the rising or erection of the hair on any sudden fright. *Bailey.*

Hòr-ris'o-nous, *a.* (Lat. horrisons) sounding harshly. *Johnson.*

Hòr'rou, **Hòr'rór**, *s.* (Fr. horreur, Lat. horror) terror mixed with detestation, a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong; TERROUR, grimness, dismay, dread, gloom, dreariness; dreadful thoughts (*Shak.'s Macbeth*): in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit, a sense of shuddering or shaking. *Quincy.*

Hòrse', *s.* (Sax. hors) a neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage; a constellation (*Creech*); the cavalry of an army; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; something upon which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry clothes upon.
To take horse, to set out to ride.

H O S

Hòrse', *v. a.* to mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse; to carry one upon the back; to ride any thing (*Shak.*); to cover, or leap a mare.

Hòrse'bäck, *s.* riding posture, the state of being upon a horse. *Shakespeare.*

Hòrse'bèan, *s.* a small bean usually given to horses.

Hòrse'blöck, *s.* a block upon which they climb to a horse.

Hòrse'bòat, *s.* a large boat used in ferrying horses.

Hòrse'böy, *s.* a stableboy, a boy employed in dressing horses.

Hòrse'bräc-ér, *s.* one whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

Hòrse-chès'nüt, *s.* (in botany) a tree.

Hòrse'còur-sér, *s.* one who runs horses, or keeps running horses, a jockey.

Hòrse'düng, *s.* the excrement of horses.

Hòrse'fäce, *s.* a face with large and indelicate features. *Johnson.*

Hòrse'flesh, *s.* the flesh of horses.

Hòrse'fly, *s.* a fly which stings horses and sucks their blood.

Hòrse'häir, *s.* the hair of horses. *Dryden.*

Hòrse'làugh, *s.* a loud violent rude laugh.

Hòrse'lèech, *s.* a great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

Hòrse'lit-tér, *s.* a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

Hòrse'män, *s.* one skilled in riding; one who serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback. *Addison.*

Hòrse'män-shíp, *s.* the art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

Hòrse'mèat, *s.* provender, dry food, hay and corn.

Hòrse'mint, *s.* a large coarse mint.

Hòrse'pläy, *s.* coarse, rough play.

Hòrse'pönd, *s.* a pond to water horses.

Hòrse'räce, *s.* a match of horses in running.

Hòrse'räd-ish, *a.* a root acrid and biting, a species of scurvygrass.

Hòrse'shòe, *s.* a plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

Hòrse'steal-ér, *s.* a thief who takes away horses.

Hòrse'wäy, *s.* a way by which horses may travel.

Hòr-tätion, *s.* (Lat. hortatio) the act of exhorting, EXHORTATION; a hortatory precept, advice or encouragement to something.

Hòr'ta-tive, *s.* (Lat. hortor) EXHORTATION.

Hòr'ta-tive, *a.* hortatory, EXHORTATORY.

Hòr'ta-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. hortor) EXHORTATORY, encouraging, animating, advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.

Hòr'ti-cül-ture, *s.* (Lat. hortus and cultura) the art of cultivating gardens.

Hòr'tu-län, *a.* (Lat. hortulanus) belonging to a garden.

Ho-sän'na, *s.* (Gr. *ὁσαννα*) an exclamation of praise to God. *Milton.*

Hòse, *s.* (Sax. hosa) stockings, covering for the legs; breeches. *Shakespeare.*

Ho'sier, *s.* (hose, *pron.* hò'zhür) one who sells stockings.

Hòs'pì-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. hospitabilis) giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

Hòs'pì-ta-bly, *ad.* in an hospitable manner, with kindness to strangers.

Hòs'pì-täl, *s.* (Lat. hospitalis) a place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

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HOU

Hös-pi-täl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. hospitalité) the practice of entertaining strangers, kindness to strangers.

Hös-pi-täl-ér, *s.* (hospital) one residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta. *Ayliffe.*

Hös-pi-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. hospitor) to reside under the roof of another. *Grete.*

Höst, *s.* (Fr. hôte) one who receives a guest, one who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn.

Höst, *s.* (Lat. hostis *an enemy*) an army, numbers assembled for war.

Höst, *s.* (Lat. hostia) the sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church, the consecrated wafer.

Höst, *v. n.* to take up entertainment, to live, as at an inn (*Shak.*); to encounter in battle. *Milton.*

Höst'age, *s.* (Fr. otage) one given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *Shak.*

Höst'ess, *s.* (host) a female host, a woman who gives entertainment; the landlady of an inn.

Höst'ess-ship, *s.* the character of a hostess.

Höst'i-cide, *s.* (Lat. hostis *an enemy*, and *caedo to kill*) he who kills an enemy.

Hös'tile, *a.* (Lat. hostilis) adverse, opposite, warlike, suitable to an enemy.

Hös-til'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. hostilité) the practice of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

Höst'lér, *s.* (Fr. hotellier) one who has the care of horses at an inn.

Höt', *a.* (Sax. hat) having the power to excite the sense of heat, impregnated with fiery particles, burning, calid, fervid, ardent, fiery, igneous, contrary to cold; lustful, LEWD; furious, dangerous, VIOLENT, vehement, precipitate, ardent; eager, keen in desire (*Locke*); piquant, acrid, biting: as, *hot* as mustard. It is likewise applied to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: as, a *hot* pursuit. *Dryden.*

Höt'béd, *s.* a bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

Höt'bräin-éd, *a.* VIOLENT, furious.

HOTCH/POTCH, **Hötch'pö'tch**, *s.* (Fr. haché *en pot*) a mingled hash, a hodgepodge, a farrago, a confused mass, a mixture, a medley, an oglio, a gallimaufry.

Höt-cöck'les, *s.* (Fr. hautes coquilles) a play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Gay.*

Ho-tél', *s.* (French) an inn, having elegant lodging and accommodations for gentlemen, and for genteel families.

Höt'head-éd, *a.* VIOLENT, passionate.

Höt'höuse, *s.* a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather; a bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a BROTHEL. *Ben Jonson.*

Höt'ly, *ad.* with heat, not coldly; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

Höt'möüth-éd, *a.* headstrong, unruly, untractable, ungovernable.

Höt'nés, *s.* (hot) HEAT; fury, VIOLENCE.

Höt'spür, *s.* a man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady (*Shak.*); a kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer.*

Höt'spür-réd, *a.* VIOLENT, rash, heady. *Peacham.*

Höve, *pret.* of to heave; did heave.

Höv'el, *s.* (Sax. hofe *a house*) a shed open on the sides, and covered over head; a mean habitation, a cottage. *Ray.*

Höv'el, *v. a.* to shelter in a hovel.

Hö'ven, *part. pass.* of to heave; raised, swelled, tumefied. *Tusser.*

Höv'ér, *v. n.* (Welsh hovio *to hang over*) to hang in the air overhead, without flying one way or other; to stand in suspense or expectation; to wander about one place. *Addison.*

Hough, *s.* (Sax. hog, * *pronounced hock*) the lower part of the thigh. *2 Esdras.*

* **Hough**, *v. a.* to HAMSTRING, to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Höünd, *s.* (Sax. hund) a dog used in the chase.

Höünd, *v. a.* to set on the chase (*Bramhall*); to hunt, to pursue. *L'Esfrange.*

Höüp, *s.* (Lat. upupa) a bird, the puet, the lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

Höür, *s.* (Fr. heure) the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time (*Shak.*); the time as marked by the clock. *Tatler.*

Höür'cír-cle, *s.* one of the great circles meeting in the poles of the world.

Höür'gläfs, *s.* a glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time: † space of time. *A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.* *Bacon.*

Höür'händ, *s.* that index of a watch or clock which points out the hour.

Höür'line, *s.* one of the lines upon a dial which points out the hour.

Höür'ly, *a.* (hour) happening or done every hour; frequent, often repeated. *Dryden.*

Höür'ly, *ad.* every hour, frequently.

Höür'pläte, *s.* the dial plate, the plate upon which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock or watch, are inscribed.

Höüfe, *s.* (Sax. hus) a place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; an edifice, a dome, a BUILDING; any place of abode (*Shak.*); place in which religious, or studious persons live in common, monastery, college (*Addison*); the manner of living, the table (*Swift*); station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered (*Stillingfleet*); family of ancestors, descendants and kindred, RACE (*Shak.*); a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles.*

Höüfe, *v. a.* to harbour, to admit to residence; to SHELTER, to keep under a roof. *Bacon.*

Höüfe, *v. n.* to take shelter, to keep abode, to RESIDE; to have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

Höüfe'bräak-ér, *s.* burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

Höüfe'bräak-ing, *s.* burglary.

Höüfe'dög, *s.* a dog to guard the house.

Höüfe'höld, *s.* a family living together; family life, domestic management. *Shakespeare.*

Höüfe'höld, *a.* domestic, belonging to the house or family.

Höüfe'höld-ér, *s.* (household) a housekeeper, master of a family.

Höüfe'höld-stüff, *s.* furniture of a house, utensils fit for a family. *Bacon.*

Höüfe'kē-p-ér, *s.* a householder, master of a family; one who lives in plenty, one who exercises hospitality (*Watson*); one who lives much at home (*Shak.*); a woman servant who has the care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants: † a *houfedog*. *Shakespeare.*

Höüfe'kē-p-ing, *s.* the management of a family; the provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table. *Shakespeare.*

HUE

Höuse'keep-ing, *a.* domestic, belonging to a family, useful to a family.
Höu'sel, *s.* (*obsolete*, Sax. hufel) the holy eucharist, the Lord's supper.
Höuse'lëek, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Höuse'lëfs, *a.* wanting habitation, wanting abode. *Shakespeare.*
Höuse'mäid, *s.* a maid employed to keep the house clean.
Höuse'pānt-ér, *s.* a common painter.
Höuse'röom, *s.* place in a house.
Höuse'wärm-ing, *s.* a feast or merrymaking on going into a new house.
Höuse'wife, *s.* (*commonly pronounced hü'z'if*) the mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in domestic or female business.
House'wisely, *ad.* (*pron. hü'z'if-ly*) with the economy of a careful woman.
House'wisery, *s.* (*pron. *hü'z'if-ry*) domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family; female economy.
*** House'wisery**, *a.* skilled in the domestic acts becoming a housewife.
Höüs'ing, *s.* (house) a quantity of inhabited building.
Höüs'ing, *s.* (Fr. housse) a superb or ornamental saddle-cloth.
Höw, *ad.* (Sax. hu) to what degree; in what manner; for what reason, from what cause; by what means; in what state.
† Höw-bë'it, *ad.* nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however.
Höw-d'ye, *s.* (*contracted from how do ye*) a mes-
 sage of civility. *Pope.*
Höw-ëv'ér, *ad.* in whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
Höwl, *v. n.* (Lat. ululo) to cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress (*Shak.*); to speak with a belluine cry or tone. It is used *poetically* of many noises loud and horrid.
Höwl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horreur.
Höw-so-ëv'ér, *ad.* HOWEVER; although. *Shak.*
Höx, *v. a.* (Sax. hog) to hough, to HAMSTRING.
Höy, *s.* (*a sea term*) a large boat sometimes with one deck; a coasting vessel.
Hüb'büb, *s.* (*a cant word*) a riot, a TUMULT.
Hück'a-bäck, *s.* (*in commerce*) a kind of table linen with raised figures.
Hück'le-bäck-éd, *a.* (Germ. hocker *a bunch*, and back) crooked in the shoulders, hunchbacked, humpbacked.
Hück'le-böne, *s.* (Dutch hucken *to sit down*, and bone) the hipbone.
Hück'stér, *s.* (Germ. hockster *a shoe-peddler*) one who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities, a pedlar; † a trickish mean fellow. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Hück'stér, *v. n.* to deal in petty bargains.
Hüd'dle, *v. a.* (*probably from hood*) to mobble, to dress up close so as not to be discovered; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry (*Dryden*); to CROWD, to group, to throw together in confusion. *Locke.*
Hüd'dle, *v. n.* to come in a crowd or hurry, to CROWD. *Shakespeare.*
Hüd'dle, *s.* CROWD, confusion, TUMULT.
Hüe, *s.* (Sax. hiewe) colour, die.
Hüe and cry, *s.* (Fr. huée) a clamour, a legal pursuit, an alarm given to the count. *y.*
Hüér, *s.* one whose business is to call out to others. *Carew's Survey.*

HUM

Hüff, *s.* (*höve or hoven*) swell of sudden anger or arrogance (*Hudibras*); a wretch puffed up with a false opinion of his own value. *Dryden.*
Hüff, *v. a.* to inflate, to swell, to puff up; to BULLY, to treat with insolence.
Hüff, *v. n.* to bluster, bounce, hector, BULLY, to swell with pride and insolence.
Hüff'ér, *s.* a blusterer, a BULLY.
Hüff'ish, *a.* arrogant, insolent, petulant, hectoring.
Hüff'ish-ly, *ad.* with arrogant petulance, with bullying bluster.
Hüff'ish-nëfs, *s.* (huffish) petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.
Hüg, *v. a.* (Sax. hegian, *to hedge, to enclose*) to press close in an embrace, to EMBRACE, to clasp, to fold in the arms; to FONDLE, to treat with fondness; to hold fast. *Atterbury.*
Hüg, *s.* close EMBRACE; a particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish Hug*.
HUGE, **Hüge**, *a.* (Dutch hoogh *high*) vast, immense, prodigious in bulk, swingeing, enormous, giantly, giant-like, gigantic, colossian, immane, immense, very great, great even to deformity or terribleness.
Hüge'ly, *ad.* immensely, enormously, greatly, very great.
HUGE'NESS, **Hüge'nëfs**, *s.* (huge) prodigious greatness, enormous bulk, unwieldiness, enormity, immeasurable excess.
Hüg'ér, *s.* (hug) who hugs or embraces.
Hüg'ér-müg'ér, *s.* (*a cant word*) secrecy, by-place. *Hudibras.*
Hüke, *s.* (Fr. haque) a cloak. *Bacon.*
Hülk, *s.* (Sax. hule) the hull, the body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shak.*
Hülk, *v. a.* to exenterate, to EMBOWEL: as, to hulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*
Hüll, *s.* (Gothic hulgan *to cover*) the husk, case, cod, pod, the integument of any thing, the outward covering; the hulk, the body of a ship.
Hüll, *v. n.* to float, to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*
Hül'ly, *a.* siloquose, husky. *Ainsworth.*
Hül'vér, *s.* (*a local word*) the holly. *Tusser.*
Hüm, *v. n.* (Dutch homelan) to make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to make a dull heavy noise (*Glanville*); to sing low (*Pope*); to applaud. *Approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.*
Hüm, *s.* the noise of bees or insects; a low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance; any low dull noise (*Pope*); a pause with an inarticulate sound (*Shak.*); an expression of applause. *Spectator.*
Hu'man, *a.* (Lat. humanus, *pron. *yü'män*) having the qualities of a man, belonging to the race of man.
*** Hu-māne**, *a.* KIND, tender, benevolent; CIVIL, good-natured.
*** Hu-mān'ly**, *ad.* kindly, with good nature.
*** Hü'män-ist**, *s.* (Fr. humaniste) a philologist, a grammarian. A term used in the schools of Scotland.
*** Hü-män'-ty**, *s.* (Lat. humanitas) the nature of man (*Sidney*); human kind, the collective body of mankind (*Glanville*); benevolence, TENDERNESS (*Locke*); philology, grammatical studies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.
*** Hü'män-ize**, *v. a.* (Fr. humaniser) to soften, to

H U M

- make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence, to civilize, to make human, to reclaim from barbarity.
- * Hū'mān-kind', *s.* the race of man, mankind; humanity. *Glanville.*
- * Hū'mān-ly, *ad.* after the notions of men; according to the power of men.
- Hūm'bird, *s.* the humming bird. *Brown.*
- Hūm'ble, *a.* (French) not proud, modest, not arrogant, meek, mild, unassuming; low, lowly, not high, not great, obsequious, submissive, reverent.
- HUM'BLE, Hūm'ble, *v. a.* to abase, to subdue pride, to lower, to bring down, to make humble, to make submissive, to make to bow down with humility; to crush, to sink, to break, to deject, to depress, to mortify; to crush, to reduce, to subdue, to conquer, to bring into subjection; to make to condescend (*Locke*); to bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*
- Hūm'ble-bee, *s.* a buzzing wild-bee.
- Hūm'ble-mouth-ēd, *a.* mild, meek. *Shak.*
- Hūm'ble-ness, *s.* (humble) humility, meekness, modesty, absence of pride.
- Hūm'blér, *s.* one who humbles or subdues himself or others.
- Hūm'bles, *s.* (*with hunters*) entrails of a deer.
- Hūm'bly, *ad.* without pride, with humility, modestly, with timorous modesty; without height, without elevation.
- Hūm'drum, *a.* (humming drone) dull, dronish, STUPID.
- Humect', *v. a.* (Lat. humecto, *pron.* * yu-mēct') to wet, to MOISTEN. *Wifeman.*
- * Hu-mēc'tate, *v. a.* (Lat. humecto) to wet, to madden, to MOISTEN. *Brown.*
- * Hu-mēc-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of wetting; moistening, maddening.
- * Hū-me-rāl, *a.* (Lat. humerus) belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*
- * Hu-mic-u-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. humus the ground, and cubo to lie down) the act of lying upon the ground. *Bramhall.*
- * Hū'mid, *a.* (Lat. humidus) moist, wet, damp, watery. *Milton.*
- * Hu-mid'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. humidité) the power which we call MOISTURE, or the power of wetting other bodies.
- HUMILIATION, * Hu-mil-i-ā'tion, *s.* (French) act of humility, descent from greatness, condescension, depression, dejection, lowness, abasement, degradation; abatement of pride, subjection of the passions; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
- * Hu-mil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. humilité) freedom from pride, humbleness, lowliness, meekness, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission. *Davies.*
- Hūm'mér, *s.* (hum) that which hums; an applause. *Ainsworth.*
- Hū'morist, *s.* (Fr. humoriste, *pron.* yòm-ór-ist) one who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour; one who has odd conceits (*Speculator*); one who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
- Hum'orous, *a.* (humour, *pron.* * yòm'ór-ous) CAPRICIOUS, irregular, without any rule but the present whim (*Dryden*); pleasant, merry, jocular (*Prior*); full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison on Italy.*
- * Hum'orously, *ad.* merrily, jocosely; capriciously, whimsically.
- * Hum'orously, *s.* (humorous) CAPRICIOUS-

H U N

- NESS, fickleness, capricious levity; jocularly, MERRIMENT; oddness of conceit.
- * Hum'orisme, *a.* (humour) PEEVISH, petulant; † odd, humorous. *Swift.*
- * Hum'orismely, *ad.* peevishly, petulantly.
- Hum'our, *s.* (Fr. humeur, Lat. humor; *pron.* * yòm'our) general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery; jocularly, MERRIMENT; PEEVISHNESS, petulance (*South*); a trick, a practice (*Sb.*); CAPRICE, whim fancy, imagination, predominant inclination (*Bacon*); tendency to disease, morbid disposition (*Temple*); moisture (*Ray*); the different kinds of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, cholera, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind. *Mil.*
- * Hum'our, *v. a.* to gratify, to PLEASE, to indulge, to soothe by compliance (*Shak.*); to sit, to comply with. *Milton.*
- Hūmp, *s.* (*corrupted perhaps from hump*) the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a PROTUBERANCE.
- Hūmp'back, *s.* crooked back, hunchbacked, hunch-backed, high shouldered.
- Hūmp'back-ēd, *a.* having a crooked back, hunch-backed.
- Hūnch, *v. a.* (German hufch) to strike or push one another. *Arbutnot.*
- Hūnch, *v. a.* (German hocker, a crooked back) to crook the back. *Dryden.*
- Hūnch'back-ēd, *a.* having a crooked back, having high shoulders, humpbacked.
- Hūn'dred, *a.* (Saxon) ten times ten.
- Hūn'dred, *s.* a company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred.
- Hūn'dred, *s.* (old Lat. hundredum) a canton or division of a country,—perhaps once containing a hundred manors. *Bacon.*
- Hūn'dred-court, *s.* the county court.
- Hūn'dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred, centesimal, the tenth ten times told.
- Hūn'dred weight, *s.* a weight consisting of one hundred and twelve pounds.
- Hūng, *pret. and part. pass.* of to hang.
- Hūn'ger, *s.* (Saxon) desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire, longing, craving. *Dryden.*
- Hūn'ger, *v. n.* to feel the pain of an empty stomach or hunger; to desire with great eagerness, to LONG. *Milton.*
- Hūn'ger-bit, Hūn'ger-bit-ten, *a.* painted or weakened with hunger. *Job.*
- Hūn'ger-ly, *a.* hungry, wanting food.
- Hūn'ger-ly, *ad.* with keen appetite.
- Hūn'ger-starv-ēd, *a.* starved with hunger, hungered, pinched by want of food.
- Hūn'grēd, *a.* (hungry) pinched by want of food, hungerstarved.
- Hūn'grī-ly, *ad.* with keen appetite.
- Hūn'gry, *a.* (hunger) hungerly, feeling pain for want of food; not fat; not fruitful, not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them. *Mortimer.*
- Hūnks, *s.* (Icelandic hunsker *sordid*) a covetous sordid wretch, a MISER, a curmudgeon.
- Hūnt, *v. a.* (Sax. huntian *from hund a dog*) to chase wild animals with dogs; to course, to drive away; to PURSUE, to follow close; to seek after, to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison.*
- Hūnt, *v. n.* to follow the chase; to pursue or search. *Locke.*

HUR

Hünt, *s.* a pack of hounds; a chase (*Sbak.*); pursuit. *Sbak.*
Hünt'ér, *s.* one who chases animals for pastime or food, a sportsman, chaser, driver, pursuer; a horse for the chase; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
Hünt'ing, *s.* (hunt) the act of chasing with dogs; the act of pursuing closely.
Hünt'ing-hörn, *s.* a bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*
Hünt'rëls, *s.* (hunter) a woman who follows the chase.
Hünt'smän, *s.* a man who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
Hünt'smän-ship, *s.* the qualifications of a hunter; the office of a huntsman.
Hür'dle, *s.* (Sax. hyrdel) a texture of sticks woven together; a wattle, a light kind of gate; a crate; crate upon which criminals were dragged to execution.
Hürds, *s.* (harrds) the refuse of hemp or flax (*Ainsworth*); hard.
Hürl, *v. a.* (Icelandic huorlt to throw down) to throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to play at a kind of game. *Carew.*
Hürl, *s.* TUMULT, riot, commotion.
† Hürl, *v. a.* (Fr. hurler, to bowl, to roar) to utter with vehemence. *Milton.*
Hürl'bät, *s.* a whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*
Hürl'ér, *s.* one who plays at hurling.
Hür'ly, **Hür'ly-bür-ly**, *s.* (Fr. hurlubrelu) TUMULT, commotion, bustle. *Sbak.*
Hür'ri-cane, *s.* (Span. huracan) a violent storm, a dreadful TEMPEST, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.
Hür'ri-ér, *s.* one who hurries, a disturber.
Hür'ry, *v. a.* (Sax. hergian to plunder) to hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion, to drive confusedly; to quicken, to ACCELERATE.
Hür'ry, *v. n.* to move on with haste or precipitation. *Dryden.*
Hür'ry, *s.* precipitation, confusion, flutter, flurry, TUMULT; haste, despatch.
Hürst, **Hürst**, *s.* (Sax. hyrst) a grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*
Hürt, *v. a.* (Sax. hyrt) to mischief, to harm; to damage, to impair, to INJURE; to wound, to put to bodily pain. *Dryden.*
Hürt, *s.* harm, mischief; wrong, damage, INJURY; wound or bruise.
Hürt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to hurt.
Hürt'ér, *s.* one who does harm.
HURT'FUL, **Hürt'fúl**, *a.* mischievous, harmful, detrimental, disserviceable, injurious; nocent, noxious, noxious, noisome, peccant; mischievous, pernicious; UNWHOLESOME.
Hürt'fúl-ly, *ad.* mischievously, injuriously, noisomely, perniciously.
HURT'FULNESS, **Hürt'fúl-nëfs**, *s.* (hurtful) mischievousness, harmfulness, detrimentalness, disserviceableness, injuriousness, peccancy, noxiousness, noisomeness; UNWHOLESOMENESS.
Hürt'le, *v. n.* (Fr. heurter) to clash, to jostle, to skirmish, to run against any thing, to meet in shock and encounter. *Sbak.*
Hürt'le-bër-ry, *s.* (Danish hiort bar) the blueberry, the BILBERRY.
Hürt'lëfs, *a.* INNOCENT, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
Hürt'lëfs-ly, *ad.* without harm.
Hürt'lëfs-nëfs, *s.* (hurtless) harmlessness, freedom from any pernicious quality.

HYA

Hürts, *s.* (Danish hiort) the BILBERRY.
Hüs'bänd, *s.* (Danish hofsband master) the correlative to a wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals (*Dryden*); an economist, a frugal man; a tiller of the ground, a FARMER. *Bacon.*
Hüs'bänd, *v. a.* to supply with a husband; to economise, to manage with frugality; to till, to plough and sow, to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*
Hüs'bänd-lëfs, *a.* having no husband.
Hüs'bänd-ly, *a.* (husband) FRUGAL, thrifty.
Hüs'bänd-män, *s.* one who works in tillage, a ploughman, a FARMER.
Hüs'bänd-ry, *s.* (husband) TILLAGE; manner of cultivating lands; thrift, parsimony, FRUGALITY; care of domestic affairs. *Sbak.*
Hüsh, *intj.* (without etymology) silence! be still! no noise! *Shakespeare.*
Hüsh, *a.* still, silent, quiet. *Sbak. Hamlet.*
Hüsh, *v. n.* to be still, to be silent. *Spenser.*
Hüsh, *v. a.* to still, to silence, to hush, to quiet, to APPEASE. *Shakespeare.*
To hush up, to suppress in silence, to forbid to be mentioned.
Hüsh'món-ey, *s.* a bribe to hinder information, pay to secure silence.
Hüsk, *s.* (Dutch huyschen) the outmost integument of fruits, the hull, pod, case, or cod; the refuse of grain.
Hüsk, *v. a.* to hull, to strip off the outward integument.
Hüsk'éd, *a.* bearing a husk or hull, covered with a hull or husk.
Hüsk'y, *a.* hully, filioquose, consisting of husks, abounding with husks.
Hüs'sär, *s.* (huzza) one of the Hungarian horsemen so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.
Hüs'sy, *s.* (corrupted from housewife) a sorry or bad woman, a worthless wench.
Hüst'ings, *s.* (Sax. husting) a council, a court held; the supreme court of the city of London; the place where the court is held.
Hüs'tle, *v. a.* (perhaps corrupted from hurtle) to shake together in confusion; to jostle, to shove one with violence.
Hüs'wife, *s.* (corrupted from housewife) a bad manager; a sorry woman. *It is common to use housewife in a good sense, and huswife or huffy in a bad sense.*
Hüs'wife, *v. a.* to manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*
Hüs'wife-ry, *s.* management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women. *Tupper.*
Hüt, *s.* (Sax. hutte) a poor cottage. *Swift.*
Hütch, *s.* (Fr. huche) a corn bin. *Mortimer.*
Hüz, *v. n.* (from the sound) to hüz, to make the noise of bees, to murmur. *Johnson.*
Hüz-zà, *intj.* a cry of acclamation.
Hüz-zà, *v. n.* to utter acclamation.
Hüz-zà, *v. a.* to receive with acclamation, to attend with acclamation.
Hÿ'a-cinth, *s.* (in botany) a flower: in natural history, a gem. *Hill.*
Hÿ'a-cinth'ine, *a.* resembling hyacinths; made of hyacinths.
Hÿ'a-deş, **Hÿ'adş**, *s.* (Gr. ὕαδες) a watery constellation, the stars in the bull's head, the seven stars, famous with the poets for producing rain.

HYM

Hÿ'a-line, *a.* (Gr. *βάσις*) GLASSY, crystalline, made of glass, like glass.
Hÿb'bri-dous, *a.* (Gr. *ἕβρις*) begotten between animals of different species, MONGREL.
Hÿ-dāt'i-des, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδαρ*) little transparent bladders of water in any part, most commonly in dropical persons.
Hÿ'dra, *s.* (Lat.) a monster with many heads slain by *Heracles*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*. *Milton.*
Hÿ'dra-gōgus, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *ἀγω*) such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, strong cathartics.
Hÿ'dra-gōg-y, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *ἀγω* to lead) the art of conveying water; the conveyance of water from one place to another. *Asb.*
Hÿ-drā'lic, **Hÿ-drā'li-cāl**, *a.* (hydraulics) relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
Hÿ-drā'lics, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *αὐλὴ* a pipe) the science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
Hÿ-dro-cē'le, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *κῆλη* a tumour) a kind of watery tumour.
Hÿ-drōg'ra-phér, *s.* (hydrography) one who draws maps of the sea.
Hÿ-drōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *γραφω* to write) description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
Hÿ'dro-mēl, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *μέλι* honey) mead, honey and water.
Hÿ-drōm'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *μετρεω* to measure) an instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.
Hÿ-drōm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *μέτρον* a measure) the art of measuring the extent of water.
Hÿ-dro-phō'bī-a, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *φοβία* fear) dread of water, a species of madness, the insanity occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.
Hÿ-drōp'ic, **Hÿ-drōp'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. *ὑδροπικος*) DROP-SICAL, diseased with extravasated water, resembling dropsy.
Hÿ-dro-scōpe, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *σκοπεω* to view) an instrument for measuring time by water, a water-clock.
Hÿ-drōs-tāt'i-cāl, *a.* (hydrostatics) relating to hydrostatics, taught by hydrostatics, used in hydrostatics.
Hÿ-drōs-tāt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of hydrostatics.
Hÿ-drōs-tāt'ics, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδωρ* water, and *στατική* the science of weights) the science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids, the doctrine of fluids.
Hÿ'drūs, *s.* (Gr. *ὑδρῶς*) a water snake.
Hÿ'ēn, **Hÿ'ēna**, *s.* (Fr. hyene, Lat. hyæna) a fierce animal like a wolf.
Hÿ-grōm'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *ὑγρος* moist, and *μετρεω* to measure) an instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.
Hÿ'gro-scōpe, *s.* (Gr. *ὑγρὸς* moist, and *σκοπεω* to view) an instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air.
† Hÿm, *s.* a species of dog. *Shakespeare.*
Hÿ'mēn, *s.* (Gr. *ἕμην*) the god of marriage; the virginal membrane.
Hÿ-me-nē'al, **Hÿ-me-nē'ān**, *s.* (Gr. *ἕμηναι*) a marriage song.
Hÿ-me-nē'al, **Hÿ-me-nē'ān**, *a.* pertaining to marriage, MATRIMONIAL.
Hÿmn, *s.* (Fr. hymne, Gr. *ὑμνὸς*) an encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superiour being, a carol, an anthem, a divine song.

HYP

Hÿmn, *v. a.* to praise in song, to carol, to worship or glorify in song.
Hÿman, *v. n.* to sing songs of adoration.
Hÿm'nic, *a.* relating to hymns. *Johnson.*
Hÿp, *v. a.* (barbarously contracted from *hypochochriac*) to dispirit, to make melancholy.
Hÿ-pér'bo-la, *s.* (in geometry) a term for one of the sections of a cone.
Hÿ-pér'bo-le, *s.* (Gr. *ὑπερβολή*) a figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.*
Hÿ-pér-bō'lic, **Hÿ-pér-bō'li-cāl**, *a.* (hyperbola) belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of an hyperbola.
Hÿ-pér-bō'lic, **Hÿ-pér-bō'li-cāl**, *a.* (hyperbole) exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
Hÿ-per-bō'li-cāl-ly, *ad.* in form of an hyperbola; with exaggeration or extenuation.
Hÿ-pér-bō'li-form, *a.* having the form or nearly the form of an hyperbola.
Hÿ-pér'bo-lize, *v. n.* to use hyperboles.
Hÿ-pér-bō're-ān, *a.* (Fr. hyperboréen, Lat. hyperboreus) NORTHERN.
Hÿ-pér-crī'tic, *s.* (Gr. *ὑπερ* above, and *κριτικός*) a critic exact and captious beyond use or reason.
Hÿ-pér-crī'ti-cāl, *a.* critical beyond use or reason.
Hÿ-pér'me-tér, *s.* (Gr. *ὑπερ* above, and *μέτρον* measure) any thing greater than the standard requires.
Hÿ-pér-sār'co-sis, *s.* (Gr. *ὑπερσάρκοσις* from, *ὑπερ* above, and *σὰρξ* flesh) the growth of fungus or proud flesh.
Hÿ'phēn, *s.* (Gr. *ὑφεν*) a note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*
Hÿp-nō'tic, *s.* (Gr. *ὑπνος*) any medicine that induces sleep, an OPIATE.
Hypocho'n'dres, *s.* (Gr. *ὑποχοῦνδριαν*, from *hÿp-o-chōn'dér*) the two regions of the belly which lie under the false ribs, in one of which is the liver, and in the other the spleen.
Hÿp-o-chōn'dri-a, *s.* the hypochondriac region; a kind of melancholy.
Hÿp-o-chōn'dri-āc, *a.* MELANCHOLY, disordered in the imagination, hypochondriacal; producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.
Hÿp-o-chōn'dri-āc, *s.* a person affected with melancholy.
Hÿp-o-chōn'dri-a-cāl, *a.* HYPOCHONDRIAC.
Hÿ-pōc'ri-sy, *s.* (Gr. *ὑποκρισις*) dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.
Hÿp'o-crī'te, *s.* (Gr. *ὑποκριτή*) a dissembler in morality or religion, a dissembler.
Hÿp-o-crī'tic, **Hÿp-o-crī'ti-cāl**, *a.* dissembling, insincere, false, counterfeit, appearing differently from the reality.
Hÿp-o-crī'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* with dissimulation, without sincerity, falsely.
Hÿp-o-gās'tric, *a.* (Gr. *ὑπο* under, and *γαστήρ* the belly) seated in the lower part of the belly.
Hÿ-pōs'ta-sis, *s.* (Greek) distinct substance; personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
Hÿ-pōs-tāt'i-cāl, *a.* constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients; personal; distinctly personal.
Hÿ-pōt'e-nuse, **Hÿ-pōth'e-nuse**, *s.* (Gr. *ὑποτένυσα*)

ID

the line which subtends the right angle of a right angled triangle, the subtense.
Hÿ-pôth'e-sis, *s.* (Gr. ὑπόθεσις) a supposition, a system formed on some principle not proved.
Hÿ-po-thét'ic, Hÿ-po-thét'i-cäl, *a.* including a supposition, conditional.
Hÿ-po-thét'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* conditionally, on supposition.
Hÿrst, Hÿrst, *s.* (Sax.) a wood or grove.

IDL

Hÿ'son, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of tea.
Hÿs'sóp, *s.* (in botany) a verticillate plant.
Hÿs-tér'ic, Hÿs-tér'i-cäl, *a.* (hysterics) troubled with fits, disordered in the region of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Arbutnot.*
Hÿs-tér'ics, *s.* (Gr. ὑστερίκός) fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I *s.* the third vowel, and ninth letter in the English alphabet; it is used as an abbreviation for *id*; as, *i. e. id est*, or, that is;—it is a numeral for *one*. It has four different sounds, as appear in the following words; pint, pin, field, shirt.

I, *pro. personal*, myself, I myself.
I-ám'bic, *s.* (Lat. iambicus) verses composed of a short and a long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for *satire*.
Ice, *s.* (Sax. is) water or other liquor made solid by cold; concretion of sugar.
To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.
Ice, *v. a.* to cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with concretion of sugar.
Ice'hóuse, *s.* a cave in which ice is repositied against summer, a frigeratory.
Ich-neū'món, *s.* (in zoology) a small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
Ich-no-graph'i-cäl, *a.* (ichnography) representing the ground plot.
Ich-nógr'a-phy, *s.* (Gr. ἰχνογραφία a mark, and γραφή to write) the ground plot.
Ich'ór, *s.* (Gr. ἰχρ) a thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*
Ich'ór-oüs, *a.* (ichor) serous, fanious, thin, undigested. *Harvey.*
Ich-thÿ-ól'o-gíst, *s.* (ichthyology) one skilled in ichthyology.
Ich-thÿ-ól'o-gÿ, *s.* (Gr. ἰχθὺς a fish, and λογος a description) the doctrine of the nature of fishes, a minute description of fishes.
Ich-thÿ-óph'a-gíst, *s.* (ichthyophagy) one who lives on fish, a fish eater.
Ich-thÿ-óph'a-gÿ, *s.* (Gr. ἰχθὺς a fish, and φάγω to eat) the practice of eating fish, diet of fish.
Ice-cle, *s.* (ice) a shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.
Ice-néss, *s.* (icy) state of being icy, or of generating ice, frozenness, GLACIATION.
Iceón, *s.* (Gr. εἰκών an image) a picture or a representation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Iceón'o-clast, *s.* (Gr. εἰκών an image, and κλαω to break) a breaker of images.
Ice-nól'a-tér, *s.* (Gr. εἰκών an image, and λατρεύω to worship) an idolater, a worshiper of images. *Scott.*
Ice-nól'o-gÿ, *s.* (Gr. εἰκών an image, and λογος a word) the doctrine of picture or representation, a description of pictures and statues.
Ice-tér'ic, Ice-tér'i-cäl, *a.* (Lat. icterus the jaundice) afflicted with the jaundice; good against the jaundice.
Icey, *a.* (ice) full of ice, glacial, glaciuous; covered with ice; made of ice; cold, frozen, frosty; cold, free from passion (*Shak.*); frigid, backward. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
I'd, contracted for I would.

I-dé'a, *s.* (Greek) mental image; THOUGHT.
I-dé'äl, *a.* mental, intellectual, not perceived by the senses; IMAGINARY.
I-dé'äl-ly, *ad.* mentally, intellectually.
I-dén'tic, I-dén'ti-cäl, *a.* (Fr. identique) same, constituting the same person or thing; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.
I-dén'ti-cäl-ly, *ad.* with sameness.
I-dén'ti-cäl-néss, *s.* (identical) IDENTITY.
I-dén'ti-fÿ, *v. a.* (Fr. identifier) to make two things the same. *Mason.*
I-dén'ti-ty, *s.* (Fr. identité) sameness, identicalness, not diversity.
Id's, *s.* (Lat. idus) the fifteenth day of May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of every other month in the year.
Id-i-óc'ra-fÿ, *s.* (Gr. ἰδιόκρατος peculiar, and κρατος a constitution) peculiarity of constitution.
Id-i-o-crät'i-cäl, *a.* (idiocracy) peculiar in constitution.
Id'i-o-cy, *s.* (Gr. ἰδιωτία) idiotism, want of understanding, FOOLISHNESS. *Bacon.*
Id'i-óm, *s.* (Gr. ἰδιωμα) a mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect, the peculiar cast of a language, a phrase, PHRASEOLOGY.
Id-i-o-mät'ic, Id-i-o-mät'i-cäl, *a.* peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.
Id'i-ót, *s.* (Lat. idiota) a FOOL, a natural, one without the powers of reason.
Id'i-ót-ism, *s.* FOOLISHNESS, folly, imbecility of mind; peculiarity of expression, mode of expression peculiar to a language, PHRASEOLOGY. *Hale.*
Idle, *a.* (Sax. ydel) LAZY, averse from labour; not engaged, affording leisure (*Shak.*); not employed, truant, unactive; USELESS, vain, ineffectual; unfruitful, barren, not productive of good (*Shak.*); unimportant, frivolous, futile, TRIFLING: as, an idle story.
IDLE, Idle, *v. n.* to loiter, to lounge, to truant, to drone, to dream, to lose time in laziness and inactivity, to waste time in frivolous pursuits.
Idle-head-éd, *a.* FOOLISH, unreasonable; delirious, infatuated.
Idle-néss, *s.* (idle) LAZINESS, sloth, sluggishness, aversion to labour, inaction, absence of employment, omission of business; unimportance, trivialness, TRIFLINGNESS (*Shakespeare.*); inefficacy, uselessness; barrenness, worthlessness; unreasonableness, want of judgment, foolishness, madness. *Bacon.*
IDLÉR, Idlér, *s.* (idle) a lazy person, a sluggard, a drone, a mope, a slug, a loiterer, a lounging, a dreamer, one who spends his time to little purpose.
Idly, *ad.* lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IGN

Idol, *s.* (Fr. *idole*, Gr. *ἰδωλον*) an image worshipped as God; an IMAGE; a counterfeit (*Zechariah*); one loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

I-dol'a-tér, *s.* (Lat. *idolatra*) one who pays divine honours to images, an iconolater; one who worships for God that which is not God.

I-dol'a-tréss, *s.* the who worships images.

I-dol'a-trize, *v. a.* (idolater) to worship idols.

I-dol'a-trous, *a.* (idolater) tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of images or false gods.

I-dol'a-trous-ly, *ad.* after the manner of idolatry.

I-dol'a-try, *s.* (Lat. *idolatria*) the worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Idol-ist, *s.* (idol) a worshipper of images, an idolater. A poetic word. *Milton.*

Idol-ize, *v. a.* (idol) to love or reverence to adoration, to make of any thing an idol.

I-do'ne-ous, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. *indoneus*) fit, proper, convenient, adequate. *Boyle. Ayliffe.*

Idyl, *s.* (Lat. *idyllum*) a short poem.

If, *conj.* (Sax. *gif*) suppose it be so, or it were so that (a hypothetic particle.); whether or no (*Dryden*); allowing that, suppose it be granted that. *Boyle.*

Ig'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. *igneus*) fiery, hot, containing fire, emitting fire, having the nature of fire.

Ig-nifér-ous, *a.* (Lat. *ignis fire, and fero to bring*) producing or bringing fire.

Ig-niflu-ous, *a.* (Lat. *ignis fire, and fluo to flow*) flowing with fire. *Scott.*

Ig-nig'en-ous, *a.* (Lat. *ignis fire, and gigno to beget*) engendered in the fire. *Scott.*

Ig-nip'o-tence, *s.* (Lat. *ignis and potentia*) efficacy against fire, power over fire.

Ig-nip'o-tent, *a.* (Lat. *ignis and potens*) presiding over fire. *Pope.*

Ig'nis-fât'u-ous, *s.* (Lat.) will with the wisp, jack with the lanthorn.

Ig-nité, *v. a.* (Lat. *ignis fire*) to FIRE, to kindle, to set on fire. A chymical term.

Ig-nit'ible, *a.* inflammable, capable of being set on fire. *Brown.*

Ig-nition, *s.* (ignite) the act of kindling or setting on fire, inflammation. *Boyle.*

Ig-niv'o-mous, *a.* (Lat. *ignovomus*) vomiting fire.

Ig-noble, *a.* (French) mean of birth, not noble, not of an illustrious race; worthless, MEAN, degenerate, ignominious, not deserving honour: *used of things or persons.* *Shakespeare.*

Ig-nobly, *ad.* ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably, reproachfully, disgracefully.

Ig-no-mîn'i-ous, *a.* (Fr. *ignominieux*) MEAN, dishonourable, shameful, REPROACHFUL. *Used both of persons and things.*

Ig-no-mîn'i-ous-ly, *ad.* meanly, scandalously, disgracefully, reproachfully, shamefully.

Ig-no-mîn-y, *s.* (Lat. *ignominia*) REPROACH, disgrace, infamy, shame, dishonour, meanness.

Ig-no-rā-mus, *s.* the indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninformed pretender. A low word. *South.*

Ig-no-rance, *s.* (French) want of knowledge, nescience, unlearnedness, ILLITERATENESS; want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. *Sherlock.*

Ig-no-rān-ces, *s. pl.* defects in duty, faults arising from ignorance. *Common Prayer.*

Ig-no-rant, *a.* wanting knowledge, unlearned, un-

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enlightened, uninstructed, ILLITERATE; without knowledge of some particular (*Bacon's Essays*); unacquainted with: in a good sense; as ignorant of guilt (*Dryden*); ignorantly made or done (*Shakes.*); unknown, undiscovered. *This is merely poetical.* *Shak.'s Winter Tale.*

Ig'no-rant, *s.* one untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. *Denham.*

Ig'no-rant-ly, *ad.* without knowledge; unskillfully, without information.

† Ig-nore, *v. a.* (Lat. *ignoro*) not to know, to be ignorant of. Not used. *Boyle.*

† Ig-nos'ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. *ignosco to pardon*) capable of pardon. *Johnson.*

Île, *s.* (*corrupted from the Fr. aile*) an aisle, a walk or alley in a church or other public building. *Pope.*

Île, *s.* an ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

Îx, *s.* (Lat.) the evergreen oak.

Îl'i-âc, *a.* (Lat. *iliacus*) relating to the lower bowels.

Ill, *a.* (*contracted from evil*) EVIL, bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral;—SICK, disordered. *Shakespeare.*

Ill, *s.* WICKEDNESS, depravity, contrariety to holiness; misfortune, misery, CALAMITY.

Ill, *ad.* not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily, with pain, with difficulty.

Ill, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

Il, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

Il-lâç'ér-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in against, and lacero to tear*) incapable of division. *Scott.*

Il-lâçh'rÿ-ma-ble, *a.* (Lat. *illachrymabilis*) incapable of weeping. *Johnson.*

Il-lâpsé, *s.* (Lat. *illapsus*) gradual immersion or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming. *Thomson's Seasons.*

Il-lâq'ûe-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *illaqueo*) to INSNARE, to entangle, to entrap. *Mare.*

Il-lâq'ûe-â-tion, *s.* the act of catching or insnaring; a noose, a SNARE.

Il-lâ'tion, *s.* (Lat. *illatio*) CONSEQUENCE, inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

Il-la-tive, *a.* (Lat. *illatus*) CONSEQUENT, relating to illation or conclusion.

Il-lâud'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *illaudabilis*) unworthy of praise or commendation.

Il-lâud'a-bly, *ad.* without deserving praise, unworthily.

ILLE'GAL, **Il-lē'gāl**, *a.* (Lat. *in and legalis*) contrary to law, preterlegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband.

Il-le-gāl'i-ty, *s.* (illegal) contrariety to law, unlawfulness.

Il-lē'gāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law, unlawfully.

Il-lē'g'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in and legibilis*) incapable of being read.

Il-le-git'i-ma-cy, *s.* (illegitimate) state of bastardy, bastardy, unlawful state of birth.

Il-le-git'i-mate, *a.* (Lat. *in and legitimus*) not begotten in wedlock, bastard, unlawfully begotten, spurious, baseborn; base, mean.

Il-le-git'i-mate-ly, *ad.* not in wedlock.

Il-le-git-i-mâ'tion, *s.* (illegitimate) the state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon.*

Il-lēv'i-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. *lever*) incapable of being levied or exacted.

Il-lâ'vour-éd, *a.* DEFORMED. *Shakespeare.*

Il-lâ'vour-éd-ly, *ad.* with deformity; roughly, ruggedly: *in ludicrous language.* *Howel.*

Il-lâ'vour-éd-néss, *s.* DEFORMITY.

Il-lib'ér-âl, *a.* (Lat. *illiberalis*) not noble, not in-

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genuous; not munificent, not generous; near, sparing.

Il-lib-ér-ál-i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *illiberalitas*) meanness of mind, dissingenuousness; want of munificence, want of generosity, parsimony, niggardliness.

Il-lib-ér-ál-ly, *ad.* dissingenuously, meanly.

†Il-lib-ér-ál-něs, *s.* (illiberal) **ILLIBERALITY**.

Il-líc-it, *a.* (Lat. *illicitus*) **ILLEGAL**, unlawful, contraband: as, an *illicit* trade.

†Il-light'en, *v. a.* to enlighten. *Raleigh.*

Il-lim'i-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrary to, and limes a limit*) that cannot be bounded or limited, boundless, **INFINITE**.

Il-lim'i-ta-bly, *ad.* without susceptibility of bounds, infinitely.

Il-lim'it-éd, *a.* (Lat. *in and limes*) unbounded, interminable, **INFINITE**.

Il-lim'it-éd-něs, *s.* exemption from all bounds, boundlessness, **INFINITY**.

ILLITERATE, Il-lit'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. *illiteratus*) unlettered, untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, undisciplined, unlessoned, unread, untutored, uninformed, unskilled, unversed, ignorant, unenlightened by science.

ILLITERATENESS, Il-lit'ér-ate-něs, *s.* want of learning, nescience, unlearnedness, unskilfulness, want of knowledge, want of information, ignorance of science.

†Il-lit'ér-a-ture, *s.* want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

Il-nā-ture, *s.* habitual malevolence; want of humanity, want of kindness.

Il-nā-tur-éd, *a.* habitually malevolent, wanting kindness or good-will, mischievous, desirous of another's ill.

Il-nā-tur-éd-ly, *ad.* in a peevish froward manner.

Il'něs, *s.* (ill) badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; malady, sickness, **DISEASE**.

Il-lóg'i-cál, *a.* (in and logical) ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

Il-lóg'i-cál-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

Il-lú-de, *v. a.* (Lat. *illudo*) to **DECEIVE**, to mock, to impose on, to play upon, to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Il-lú-mě, *v. a.* (Fr. *illuminer*) to **ILLUMINATE**, to enlighten, to brighten.

ILLUMINATE, Il-lū-mi-nate, *v. a.* (Fr. *illuminer*) to enlighten, to brighten, to irradiate, to illumine, to illumine, to light, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to make clear, to illustrate, to **EXPLAIN** (*Watts*); to enlighten intellectually with knowledge, or grace (*Locke*); to adorn with pictures, or with initial letters of various colours.

Il-lū-mi-nat-éd, *a.* enlightened, supplied with light; adorned, illustrated, explained; decorated with pictures; *with* by.

Il-lu-mi-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *illuminatio*) the act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal lamps hung out as a token of joy; irradiation, splendour, **BRIGHTNESS**; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge of grace. *Hooker.*

Il-lū-mi-na-tive, *a.* (Fr. *illuminatif*) having the power to give light.

Il-lū-mi-na-tór, *s.* (illuminate) one who gives light: one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Il-lū-mine, *v. a.* (Fr. *illuminer*) to **ILLUMINATE**, to supply with light; to decorate, to embellish, to **ADORN**. *Pope.*

IMB

Il-lū'sion, *s.* (Lat. *illusio*) mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, deception, error. *Milton.*

Il-lū'sive, *a.* (Lat. *illusivus*) illusory, deceptive, deceiving by false show.

Il-lū'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *in and luforius*) deceiving, illusory; **FRAUDULENT**.

Il-lūs'trate, *v. a.* (Fr. *illustrer*) to brighten with light; to brighten with honour (*Milton*); to **EXPLAIN**, to elucidate. *Brown.*

Il-lūs-trā-tion, *s.* (French) **EXPLANATION**, elucidation, exposition. *It is seldom used in its original signification for material light.*

Il-lūs'tra-tive, *a.* (illustrate) having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

Il-lūs'tri-ous, *a.* (Lat. *illustris*) conspicuous, noble, **EMINENT** for excellence.

Il-lūs'tri-ous-ly, *ad.* conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

Il-lūs'tri-ous-něs, *s.* (illustrious) **EMINENCE**, nobility, grandeur.

Ill-will, *s.* malevolence, malice, evil intention; pique, grudge, dudgeon.

I'm, contracted from *I am*.

Im, is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers use sometimes the one, and sometimes the other.

IM'AGE, Im'age, *s.* (French, *pron. also, * im'idge*) any corporeal representation, generally used of statues,—a statue, a figure, an effigy; a picture; an idol, a false god (*Chronicles*); a copy, representation, resemblance, likeness; semblance, show, appearance (*Shak.'s King Lear*); an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind, a picture drawn in the fancy. *Watts.*

* Im'age, *v. a.* to copy by the fancy, to imagine; *with* to.

* Im'a-ge-ry, *s.* (image) sensible representations, pictures, statues; show, appearance (*Prior*); forms of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms (*Atterb.*); representations in writing, such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

Im-āg'i-na-ble, *a.* (French) possible to be conceived, conceivable.

Im-āg'i-na-ble-něs, *s.* conceivableness.

Im-āg'i-nānt, *a.* (French) conceptive, imagining; forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, Im-āg'i-na-ry, *a.* (F. *imaginaire*) fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination; fantastic, fantastical, utopian; notional, ideal, mental, intellectual, consisting in opinion; invented, chimerical, romantic, fanciful, unreal, apparent only.

Im-a-gi-nā-tion, *s.* (French) fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea (*Sidney*); scheme, **CONTRIVANCE** (*Lamentations*); an unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

Im-āg'i-na-tive, *a.* (Fr. *imaginatif*) **FANTASTIC**, capricious, whimsical, fanciful, full of imagination.

Im-āg'ine, *v. a.* (Fr. *imaginer*) to fancy, to conceive, to paint or form in the mind; to scheme, to **CONTRIVE**. *Psalms.*

Im-āg'in-ér, *s.* one who forms ideas.

Im-bēc'ile, Im-be-cil', *a.* (Fr. *imbecille*) **WEAK**, feeble, wanting strength either of body or mind.

Im-bēc'ile, *v. a.* to weaken a stock or fortune by

clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.
This word is corruptly written embezzle.
Im-be-cil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. imbecillité) **WEAKNESS**, feebleness of mind or body.
Im-bibe', *v. a.* (Lat. imbibo) to drink in, to suck up, to absorb, to draw in; to admit into the mind (*Locke*); † to drench, to saturate, to soak. *This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word imbue be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.* *Johnson.*
Im-bib'er, *s.* that which drinks or sucks.
Im-bi-bi'tion, *s.* (French) the act of sucking or drinking in; absorption.
Im-bit'tér, *v. a.* (bitter) to make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy (*Addison*); to exasperate.
Im-böd'y, *v. a.* (body) to condense to a body; to invest with matter, to make corporeal; to incorporate, to bring together into one mass.
Im-böd'y, *v. n.* to unite into one mass or body, to coalesce. *Milton.*
Im-böld'en, *v. a.* (bold) to raise to confidence, to encourage. *Dryden.*
Im-bö'söm, *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the fold of one's garment; to hide under any cover (*Milton*); to admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*
Im-böünd', *v. a.* to ENCLOSE, to shut in. *Shak.*
Im-böw', *v. a.* (bow) to arch, to VAULT. *Bacon.*
Im-böw'er, *v. a.* (bower) to cover with a bower, to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*
Im-böw'mént, *s.* (imbow) arch, VAULT. *Bacon.*
†Im-brī'gle, *v. a.* to entangle. *Hudibras.*
Im-brī-cāt-ēd, *a.* (Lat. imbrex) indented with concavities, bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.
Im-brī-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. imbrex) concave indenture. *Derham.*
Im-bröw'n', *v. a.* to make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud. *Milton.*
Im-brüz', *v. a.* (Lat. imbuo) to STEEP, to soak, to wet much or long.
Im-brüte', *v. a.* to degrade to brutality. *Milton.*
Im-brüte', *v. n.* to sink down to brutality. *Mil.*
Im-bür'ēd, *p. a.* (Fr. imbu) deeply died or tintured. *No other part of this verb is yet adopted in our language.*
†Im-bürs'e', (Fr. embourser) to emburse, to stock with money.
Im-i-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. imitabilitas) the quality of being imitable. *Norris.*
Im'i-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. imitabilis) worthy to be imitated, deserving to be copied; possible to be imitated, within reach of imitation; *with* by.
Im'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. imitor) to copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit, to FORGE, to falsify (*Dryden*); to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Guy.*
Im-i-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. imitatio) the act of copying; attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a loose translation, a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which the modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.
Im'i-ta-tive, *a.* (Lat. imitativus) inclined to copy: as, man is an *imitative* being;—aiming at resemblance: as, painting is an *imitative* art;—formed after some original. *Dryden.*
Im'i-ta-tör, *s.* (Lat.) one who copies another, one who endeavours to resemble another.
Im-mäc'u-late, *a.* (Lat. immaculatus) PURE, spot-

less, stainless, undefiled, not tainted with guilt, innocent; † pure, clear, limpid. *Shak.*
Im-män'a-cle, *v. a.* to FETTER, to confine. *Sh.*
Im-mäne', *a.* (Lat. immanis) HUGE, vast, prodigiously great.
Im'ma-nent, *a.* (Lat. in in, and maneo to tarry) intrinsic, inherent, INTERNAL. *South.*
Im-män'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. immanitas) SAVAGENESS, cruelty, barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
Im-män'u-ēl, *s.* (Heb. signifying God with us) the name given to Christ.
Im-mär-cēs'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and marcesco to fade) unfading, fadeless. *Johnson.*
†Im-mär'tial, *a.* not warlike. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
†Im-mäsk', *v. a.* to cover, to disguise. *Shak.*
IMMATERIAL, **Im-ma-tē'ri-äl**, *a.* (Fr. immateriel) incorporeal, incorporeal, immaterial, immaterialized, asomatous, distinct from matter, void of matter, wanting body, bodiless; ghostly, spiritual, relating to the soul; † TRIFLING, unimportant, without weight, impertinent, without relation: a sense, *Dr. Johnson* says, which ought to be rejected.
IMMATERIALITY, **Im-ma-te-ri-äl'i-ty**, *s.* immaterialness, incorporeity, incorporeality, distinctness from body or matter; ghostliness, spirituality.
Im-ma-tē'ri-äl-iz-ēd, *a.* (Lat. in and materia) INCORPOREAL, distinct from matter.
Im-ma-tē'ri-äl-ly, *ad.* (immaterial) in a manner not depending on matter.
Im-ma-tē'ri-äl-nēss, *s.* (immaterial) distinctness from matter, IMMATERIALITY.
Im-ma-tē'ri-ate, *a.* (Lat. in and materia) not consisting of matter, void of matter, wanting body, INCORPOREAL. *Bacon.*
Im-ma-türe', *a.* (Lat. immaturus) not ripe, crude, UNRIPE; not perfect, not arrived at fulness or completion (*Bacon*); hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*
Im-ma-türe'ly, *ad.* too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.
Im-ma-türe'nēss, **Im-ma-tū'ri-ty**, *s.* (immature) UNRIPENESS; incompleteness, a state short of completion. *Glanville.*
Im-me-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. immeabilis) incapability of affording passage; † want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*
Immeas'urable, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and measure, *pron.* im-mezh'u-ra-ble) immense, incapable of being measured, indefinitely extensive; boundless, INFINITE.
***Immeas'urably**, *ad.* immensely, beyond a possibility of measuring.
Im-me-chän'i-cäl, *a.* (in and mechanical) not according to the laws of mechanics.
Im-mē'di-a-cy, *s.* (immediate) personal greatness, power of acting without dependance. *A harsh word, and sense, peculiar to Shakespeare.*
Im-mē'di-ate, *a.* (Fr. immediat) being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them, PROXIMATE, with nothing intervening; not acting by second causes (*Abbott*); instant, present with regard to time. *Milton.*
Im-mē'di-ate-ly, *ad.* without the intervention of any other cause or event (*South*); instantly, at the present time, without delay.
Im-mē'di-ate-nēss, *s.* (immediate) presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
Im-mē'd'i-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. immedicabilis) INCURABLE, incapable of being healed.

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Im-mem'o-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *immemorabilis*) not worth remembrance. *Johnson.*
Im-me-mo'ri-al, *a.* (Lat. *in contrary to, and memoria memory*) past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.
Im-mens'e, *a.* (Lat. *immensus*) unlimited, unbounded, interminate, INFINITE.
Im-mens'e-ly, *ad.* infinitely, without measure.
†*Im-mens'e-ness*, *s.* immensity, INFINITY.
Im-men'si-ty, *s.* (Fr. *immensité*) unbounded greatness, infinitude, INFINITY.
Immensurabil'ity, *s.* (immensurable, *pron.* *im-men'shu-ra-bil'i-ty*) the impossibility of being measured.
Immen'surable, *a.* (Lat. *in and mensurabilis*, *pron.* *im-men'shu-ra-ble*) incapable of being measured, unmeasurable, boundless.
Im-mérge', *v. a.* (Lat. *immergo*) to plunge, to dip, to immerse, to put under water.
Im-mér'it, *s.* (Lat. *immerito*) want of worth, demerit, indefert, unworthiness. *Suckling.*
Im-mérse', *s.* (Lat. *immerfus*) to put under water, to immerse, to plunge, to sink or cover deep; to keep in a state of intellectual depression.
Im-mérse', *a.* immersed, plunged, buried, covered, sunk deep. *Bacon.*
Im-mér'sion, *s.* (Lat. *immersio*) the act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect; *with in.*
Im-me-thód'i-cál, *a.* confused, being without regularity, or method, —IRREGULAR.
Im-me-thód'i-cál-ly, *ad.* without method, without order, irregularly.
†*Im'mi-nence*, *s.* (imminent) any ill impending, immediate or near danger.
Im'mi-nent, *a.* (French) impending, impendent, at hand, threatening. *In an ill sense.*
Im-mín'gle, *v. a.* (Lat. *in into, and mingle*) to MINGLE, to mix, to unite. *Thomson.*
Im-mi-nú'tion, *s.* (Lat. *imminuo to lessen*) DIMINUTION, decrease. *Ray on the Creation.*
Im-mis-ci-bil'i-ty, *s.* (immiscible) incapability of being mingled.
Im-mis'ci-ble, *a.* not capable of being mingled, unmiscible, immixable.
Im-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. *immissio*) the act of sending in; contrary to emission.
Im-mít', *v. a.* (Lat. *immitto*) to send in.
Im-mix', *v. a.* to MINGLE, to mix. *Milton.*
Im-mix'a-ble, *a.* immiscible, unmiscible, impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*
Im-mo-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *immobilité*) unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.
Im-mód'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. *immoderatus*) excessive, distemperate, exceeding the due mean, exorbitant.
Im-mód'ér-ate-ly, *ad.* in an excessive degree, excessively, exorbitantly.
Im-mód'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (French) want of moderation, excess.
Im-mód'est, *a.* (Fr. *immodeste*) wanting shame, IMPUDENT, wanting delicacy or chastity, indecorous, INDECENT, unchaste, impure, obscene; unreasonable, unconscionable, exorbitant; arrogant.
Im-mód'es-ty, *s.* (Fr. *immodestie*) want of modesty, INDECENCY.
Im-mo-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *immolo*) to sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice.
Im-mo-lā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

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Im-mō'ment, *a.* TRIFLING, of no importance. A barbarous word. *Shakespeare.*
Im-mō'rál, *a.* profligate, DISSOLUTE, wanting regard to the laws of natural religion: as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man —contrary to honesty, dishonest: as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.
Im-mo-rál'i-ty, *s.* DISSOLUTENESS, libertinism, profligacy, dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.
Im-mō'rál-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to morality, dissolutely.
Im-mō'r'tál, *a.* (Lat. *immortalis*) exempt from death, being never to die, deathless, everliving; never-ending, incessant, perpetual, ETERNAL.
Im-mō'r-tál'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *immortalité*) exemption from death, life never to end, ETERNITY; exemption from oblivion.
Im-mō'r'tál-ize, *v. a.* to perpetuate, to exempt from death, to make immortal, to ETERNIZE; to exempt from oblivion.
Im-mō'r'tál-ly, *ad.* with exemption from death; with perpetuity, without end.
Im-mō've'a-ble, *a.* not to be forced from its place, unmoveable; unshaken, unaffected: *in law*, not liable to be carried away, real. *Ayliffe.*
Im-mō've'a-bly, *ad.* in a state not to be shaken, unmoveably.
Im-mū'ní-ty, *s.* (Lat. *immunitas*) discharge from any obligation (*Hooker*); PRIVILEGE, exemption from onerous duties; freedom. *Dryden.*
Im-mū're', *v. a.* (Lat. *in and murus a wall*) to enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up, to IMPRISON.
†*Im-mū're'*, *s.* a wall. Used only by *Shakespeare.*
Im-mū'si-cál, *a.* INHARMONIOUS, unmusical, wanting proportion of sound.
Im-mu-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *immutabilitas*) exemption from change, invariableness, UNCHANGEABLENESS.
Im-mū'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *immutabilis*) invariable, unalterable, UNCHANGEABLE.
Im-mū'ta-bly, *ad.* invariably, unalterably, unchangeably.
†*Imp*, *s.* (*obsolete*, Welsh, *a shoot, a sprout*) a son, the offspring, progeny. *Shakespeare.*
Imp, *s.* a young devil, a puny devil, a subaltern devil. *Hooker. Milton.*
Imp, *s.* (*with gardeners*) a kind of graft to be set in a tree. *Bailey.*
Imp, *v. a.* to lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious.
Im-pāct', *v. a.* (Lat. *impactus placed*) to drive close or hard.
†*Im-pānt'*, *v. a.* to paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
Im-pāir', *v. a.* (Fr. *empirer to make worse*) to INJURE, to make worse, to DIMINISH, to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence. *Hooker.*
Im-pāir', *v. n.* to be lessened or worn out; to grow worse.
Im-pāir'ment, *s.* DIMINUTION, deterioration, INJURY. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Im-pāl'pa-ble, *a.* (French) not to be perceived by the touch.
Im-pār'a-dise, *v. a.* (Ital. *imparadifare*) to put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.
Im-pār'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *imparitas*) inequality, disparity, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.
Im-pārk', *v. a.* to enclose in a park; to sever from a common.

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Im-pàrt', *v. a.* (Lat. impartior) to grant, to bestow, to give; to make known, to shew by words or tokens; to communicate, to grant as to a partaker. *Milton.*

Im-pàrt'ed, *p.* granted, communicated; *with* to.
IMPARTIAL, Im-pàrt'ial, *a.* (French) free from regard to party, indifferent, disinterested, unprejudiced, uninfluenced, imprejudicate, even-handed, just, equitable.

IMPARTIALITY, *s.* (Fr. impartialité, *pron.* im-pàr-shi-àl'i-ty) disinterestedness, indifference, equal respect, justness, evenness, justice, equitableness.

Im-pàrt'ial-ly, *ad.* equitably; with indifference and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly, honestly.

Im-pàrt'i-ble, *a.* (French) communicable, that may be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

Im-pàs'sa-ble, *a.* not to be passed, not admitting passage; impervious, IMPENETRABLE; inviolable, PATHLESS.

Im-pàs-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (impassible) exemption from suffering, impassibleness, insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Im-pàs'si-ble, *a.* (French; Lat. in, and passio) incapable of suffering, exemption from the agency of external causes, impassive, exempt from pain.

Im-pàs'si-ble-ness, *s.* IMPASSIBILITY.

Im-pàs'sion-éd, *a.* (in and passion) disordered by passion. *Milton.*

Im-pàs'sive, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and patior, passus to suffer) IMPASSIBLE. *Pope.*

Im-pàst'ed, *a.* (in and paste) concreted as into paste. *Shakespeare.*

Im-pà'tience, *s.* (French) inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.

Im-pà'tient, *a.* (French) not able to endure, incapable to bear; *with* of;—furious with pain, unable to bear pain;—vehemently agitated by some painful passion; *with* at before the occasion;—hot, hasty, passionate (*Spectator*);—EAGER, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay; *with* for before the thing desired.

Im-pà'tient-ly, *ad.* with rage under uneasiness; passionately, ardently; eagerly.

Im-pa-trôn-i-zà'tion, *s.* (impatronize) the act of putting into the full possession of a benefice.

Im-pà'trôn-ize, *v. a.* (not much used) to put into the possession of a benefice (*Bailey*); to gain to one's self the power of any seignory. *Bacon.*

Im-pàwn', *v. a.* to PLEDGE, to pawn. *Shak.*

IMPEACH', Im-pēach', *v. a.* (Lat. in against, and pecco to offend) to accuse by public authority, to indict, to emplead, to arraign, to challenge, or charge with a crime, to prefer a bill against: † to hinder, to impede. *Spenser.*

Im-pēach', *s.* (obsolete) hinderance, let, impediment. *Shakespeare.*

Im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* ACCUSABLE, chargeable.

Im-pēach'ér, *s.* an accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, Im-pēach'mént, *s.* (impeach) public accusation, charge preferred, an indictment, an arraignment, crimination: † hinderance, let, impediment. *Shakespeare.*

Im-péarl', *v. a.* to form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

Im-pēc-ca-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. impeccabilité) exemption from sin; exemption from fault or failure.

Im-pēc'ca-ble, *a.* (French) exempt from possibility of sin.

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Imp'el, *p.* enlarged by having something added to it; *with* with.

Im-pède', *v. a.* (Lat. impedio) to hinder, to let, to clog, to OBSTRUCT.

Im-péd'i-mént, *s.* (Lat. impedimentum) hinderance, let, opposition, OBSTRUCTION.

Im-pél', *v. a.* (Lat. impello) to drive on towards a point, to force, to necessitate, to urge forward, to press on.

Im-pél'éd, *p.* driven forward, necessitated, urged forward; *with* with respecting the means, and to respecting the end.

Im-pél'lént, *a.* (Lat. impellens) impulsive, urging on, driving forward.

Im-pél'lént, *s.* an impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

Im-pënd', *v. n.* (Lat. impendeo) to hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly. It is used in an *ill* sense.

Im-pënd'ence, *s.* (impendent) the state of hanging over, near approach. *Hale.*

Im-pënd'ént, *a.* (Lat. impendens) imminent, hanging over, threatening, pressing closely. In an *ill* sense.

Im-pēn-e-tra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. impenetrabilité) quality of not being pierceable or permeable, extreme hardness, impenetrableness, imperviousness; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, Im-pēn'e-tra-ble, *a.* (Fr.) not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force, unpierceable, impierceable, impervious; impassable, unpassable, not admitting entrance; unsusceptible of intellectual impression, not to be taught, not to be informed; not to be affected, not to be moved. *Shakespeare.*

Im-pēn'e-tra-ble-ness, *s.* IMPENETRABILITY, quality of not being pierceable.

Im-pēn'e-tra-bly, *ad.* with hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, Im-pēn'i-tēnce, *s.* (French) obduracy, obdurateness, impenitency, callousness, hardness of heart, inflexible wickedness, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Im-pēn'i-tēn-cy, *s.* (little used) IMPENITENCE.

IMPENITENT, Im-pēn'i-tént, *a.* (French) obdurate, callous, hardened, obdured, inflexibly wicked, void of remorse, unrepentant, unrepenting, finally negligent of the duty of repentance.

Im-pēn'i-tént-ly, *ad.* obdurately, stubbornly, without repentance.

Im-pēn'nous, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and penna a wing) wanting wings. *Bailey.*

Im-pe-rate, *a.* (Lat. imperatus) done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind. *South.*

Im-pēr'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. imperativus) commanding, expressive of command; belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses a command or intreaty.

Im-pēr'a-tive-ly, *ad.* in a commanding style, authoritatively.

Im-pēr-cēp-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (little used, imperceptible) imperceptibleness, INVISIBILITY.

Im-pēr-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* (French) not to be discovered, not to be perceived, indiscernible, INVISIBLE, small, subtle, quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Im-pēr-cēp'ti-ble-ness, *s.* the quality of eluding observation, INVISIBILITY.

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Im-pér-cép'ti-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived, invisibly.

Im-pér'fèct, *a.* (Lat. imperfectus) not complete, unfinished, DEFECTIVE: *used either of persons or things*;—frail, not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

Im-pér-fèction, *s.* (French) DEFECT, failure, defectibility, fault, whether *physical or moral*, whether of *persons or things*.

Im-pér'fèct-ly, *ad.* not completely, not fully, not without failure or defect.

Im-pér'fèct-nèss, *s.* (imperfect) state of being imperfect, defectiveness. *Scott.*

Im-pér'fo-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *perforo*) incapable of being bored through.

Im-pér'fo-rate, *a.* not pierced through, wanting a hole.

Im-pèr'i-al, *a.* (French) ROYAL, possessing royalty; betokening royalty, marking sovereignty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, royal, kingly, monarchical.

Im-pèr'i-àl-ist, *s.* a subject or soldier who belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, Im-pèr'i-ous, *a.* (Fr. imperieux) commanding, dominative, domineering, dictatorial, lordly, authoritative, tyrannical, haughty, arrogant, assuming command; tyrannical, despotic; powerful, ascendant, overbearing. *Tillotson.*

Im-pèr'i-ous-ly, *ad.* with arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

Im-pèr'i-ous-nèss, *s.* (imperious) authority, air of command; haughtiness, arrogance of command; tyrannicalness, despoticalness.

Im-pér'ish-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. imperissable) not to be destroyed, indestructible.

Im-pér'son-àl, *a.* (impersonal) not varied according to the persons, having no distinction of persons, void of personality.

Im-pér'son-àl-ly, *ad.* according to the manner of an impersonal verb.

Im-pér-spíc'u-ous, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *perspicuus* clear) wanting clearness. *Bailey.*

Im-pér-suā'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *and* persuasibilis) not to be moved by persuasion, unperfuadable, INEXORABLE. *Decay of Piety.*

Im-pér'ti-nènce, *s.* (French) something not at all to the purpose, that which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand (*Bacon*); folly, foolishness, rambling thought (*Shak.'s King Lear*); troublesomeness, importunateness, obtrusion, officiousness, intrusion (*Wotton*); trifle, thing of no weight or value. *Addison.*

Im-pér'ti-nèncy, *s.* (little used) IMPERTINENCE.

Im-pér'ti-nènt, *a.* (French, Lat. in *and* pertinens) of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, officious, meddling; TRIFLING, foolish, negligent of the present purpose.

Im-pér'ti-nènt, *s.* an intruder, a meddler, one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call; a TRIFLER.

Im-pér'ti-nènt-ly, *ad.* troublesomely, officiously, intrusively; without relation to the present matter.

Im-pér-trān-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *pertranso*) the impossibility of being passed through. *Hale.*

Im-pér-turb'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *and* perturbo) incapable of being disturbed. *Dict. of Arts.*

Im-pér-turb'ed, *a.* (Lat. in *and* perturbo) undisturbed, calm. *Bailey.*

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Im-pér'vi-ous, *a.* (Lat. impervius) unpassable, IMPENETRABLE: † inaccessible. *Pope's Od.*

Im-pér'vi-ous-nèss, *s.* the state of not admitting any passage, impenetrability, impenetrableness.

Im-pè'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *peto* to fetch) not to be come at. *Scott.*

Im-pe-tig'in-ous, *a.* (Lat. impetigo) affected with a kind of herpes or ringworm, scurfy, covered with small scabs.

Im-pe-tra-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. impetrabilis) possible to be obtained, obtainable, acquirable, PROCURABLE. *Johnson.*

Im-pe-trate, *v. a.* (Fr. impetrer, Lat. impetro) to obtain by intreaty. *Johnson.*

Im-pe-trā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

Im-pèt-u-ōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. impetuosité) VIOLENCE, fury, rage, vehemence, force.

Im-pèt-u-ous, *a.* (Fr. impetueux) VIOLENT, forcible, furious, fierce; passionate, hasty, animose, vehement of mind.

Im-pèt-u-ous-ly, *ad.* violently, vehemently: *used both of men and things.*

Im-pèt-u-ous-nèss, *s.* (impetuous) VIOLENCE, fury: vehemence of passion.

Im-pe-tūs, *s.* (Lat.) violent tendency to any point; violent EFFORT. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Im-pierce'a-ble, *a.* (in *and* pierce) not to be pierced, impervious, IMPENETRABLE. *Spem.*

Im-piè-ty, *s.* (Fr. impiété, Lat. impietas) irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion, ungodliness, PROFANENESS.

Im-pig'no-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. in *into*, and *pignus* a pledge) to pawn, to PLEDGE.

Im-pig'no-rā'tion, *s.* the act of pawning or putting to pledge; a PLEDGE.

Im-ping'e, *v. n.* (Lat. impingo) to fall against, to strike against, to CLASH with.

Im-pin'guate, *v. a.* (Lat. in *upon*, and *pinguis* fat) to FATTEN, to make fat. *Bacon.*

Im-pi-ous, *a.* (Lat. impius) irreligious, ungodly, wicked, PROFANE, having no reverence of religion.

Im-pi-ous-ly, *ad.* profanely, wickedly.

Im-pi-ous-nèss, *s.* (impious) PROFANENESS, wickedness, ungodliness.

Im-pla-ca-bil'i-ty, *s.* (implacable) irreconcilable enmity, implacableness.

Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* (French) not to be pacified, malicious, constant in enmity, not to be moved by intreaty, irreconcilable; INEXORABLE.

Im-plā'ca-ble-nèss, *s.* IMPLACABILITY.

Im-plā'ca-bly, *ad.* inexorably, with malice not to be pacified.

Im-plānt', *v. a.* (Lat. in *and* planto) to infix, to insert, to place, to engraft, to settle, to set, to sow.

Im-plān-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of setting or planting, the act of infixing or settling.

Im-plān'si-ble, *a.* not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

Im'ple-mènt, *s.* (Lat. implementum, *from* impleo *to fill*) something that fills up vacancy, or supplies want (*Hocker*); instrument of manufacture, tools of a trade, vessels of a kitchen.

Im-plē'tion, *s.* (Lat. impleo *to fill*) the act of filling; the state of being full.

Im-plēx', *a.* (Lat. implexus) intricate, entangled, complex, complicated: *opposed to simple.*

Im'pli-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. implico) to ENTANGLE,

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to embarrass; to involve, to inwrap, to in-fold, to complicate.

Im-pli-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. implicatio) ENTANGLEMENT, involution, PERPLEXITY; inference not expressed, but tacitly understood. *Ayliffe.*

Im-pli-cit, *a.* (Lat. implicitus) inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed (*South*); resting on another, connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination (*Denham*): entangled, infolded, complicated. This sense is rare. *Pope.*

Im-pli-cit-ly, *ad.* by inference comprised, though not expressed; by connexion with something else; dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.

Im-plōrē, *v. a.* (Lat. imploro) to call on in supplication, to ask, to beg, to beseech, to solicit, to ENTREAT.

Im-plōr-er, *s.* solicitor. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Im-plūm'ed, *a.* (Lat. implumis) deprived of feathers, having no feathers; CALLOW. *Johns.*

Im-ply, *v. a.* (Lat. implere) to COMPRISE as a consequence or concomitant.

Im-pōi-son, *v. a.* (Fr. empoisonner) to corrupt or kill with poison. *Shakespeare.*

Im-pō-la-rī-ly, *ad.* (in and polar) not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*

Im-po-lite, *a.* (Lat. in and politus) unpolite, not elegant, not refined, not civil.

Im-po-lite-ly, *ad.* in an unpolished manner, coarsely, rudely.

Im-po-lite-ness, *s.* (impolite) want of politeness, inurbanity. *Mason.*

Im-pōl'i-tic, Im-pō-lit'i-cāl, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet, INCAUTIOUS, void of art or forecast.

Im-pō-lit'i-cāl-ly, Im-pōl'i-tic-ly, *ad.* without art or forecast.

Im-pōn'dér-ous, *a.* void of, or having no perceptible weight. *Bacon.*

Im-po-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (imporous) absence of interstices, compactness, firmness, solidness, closeness of parts. *Bacon.*

Im-po-rōus, *a.* (in and porous) free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices, close of texture, completely solid.

Im-pōrt, *v. a.* (Lat. importo) to bring into any country from abroad: opposed to export;—to imply, to infer (*Hooker*); to produce in consequence. *Shakespeare.*

Im-pōrt, *v. a.* (Fr. il importe, from importer; used only in the third person singular) to be of moment: as, it imports, it is of weight or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

Im'port, *s.* any thing brought from abroad; IMPORTANCE, moment, consequence; TENDENCY, drift, direction.

IMPORTANCE, Im-pōrt'ance, *s.* (French) consequence, moment, weight, magnitude, considerableness, consideration, momentousness, claim to notice, worthiness of regard, stress, significance, concern, concernment: † matter, subject. Not in use. (*Shak.*); † importunity. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTANT, Im-pōrt'ant, *a.* (French) momentous, weighty, considerable, great, grave, interesting, material, essential, fundamental, of great consequence; momentous, forcible, of great efficacy: † importunate. *Shak.*

Im-pōr-tā-tion, *s.* (import) the act or practice of importing or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to exportation.

Im-pōrt'er, *s.* one who brings in, or causes to be brought in from abroad.

Im-pōrt'less, *a.* (import) of no moment or consequence. *Not used, but not inelegant. Shak.*

Im-pōrt'u-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. importunus) unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, admitting no denial, not to be repulsed, troublesome.

Im-pōrt'u-nate-ly, *ad.* with incessant solicitations; pertinaciously in petition.

Im-pōrt'u-nate-ness, *s.* (importunate) incessant solicitation, IMPORTUNITY, troublesomeness, impertinence.

Im-pōr-tūnē, *v. a.* (Fr. importuner) to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to tease, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest, to ANNOY.

Im-pōr-tūnē, *a.* (French) constantly recurring, importunate, troublesome by frequency (*Spenser*); troublesome, vexatious (*Hammond*); UNSEASONABLE, coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

Im-pōr-tūnē-ly, *ad.* incessantly, troublesomely; unseasonably, improperly.

Im-pōr-tūnē-ty, *s.* (Fr. importunité) incessant solicitation, troublesomeness, impertinence, importunateness, urgency, instance.

Im-pōse, *v. a.* (Fr. imposer) to lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to TAX; to fix on, to impute to (*Brown*); to obtrude fallaciously (*Dryden*); with printers, to prepare the pages for the press.

To impose on, to CHEAT, to deceive, to put a cheat on.

Im-pōsē, *s.* command, injunction. *Shak.*

Im-pōsē-a-ble, *a.* fit to be laid as obligatory on any body, taxable.

Im-pōsēd, *p.* laid on as a burden or penalty, enjoined; obtruded; with on.

Im-pōsēr, *s.* one who enjoins as a law; one who lays on any thing on another as a hardship.

Im-po-si-tion, *s.* (French) the act of laying any thing upon another: as, the imposition of hands;—the act of annexing or giving a name of distinction (*Camden*); injunction of any thing as a law or duty; assessment, TAX; constraint, oppression (*Locke*); CHEAT, fallacy, imposture; a supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment. *Progress of Discontentment.*

Im-pōs-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. impossibilité) IMPRACTICABILITY, the state of being not feasible, that which cannot be done.

Im-pōs-si-ble, *a.* (French) IMPRACTICABLE, that cannot be done; not to be attained.

Im'post, *s.* (Fr. impot) a TAX, a custom paid, a toll, an assessment.

Im-pōst'hu-mate, *v. n.* (imposthume) to gather, apostemate, form an abscess, to form a cyst containing matter.

Im-pōst'hu-mā-tion, *s.* the act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

Im-pōst'hume, *s.* (Gr. ἀποστημα) an aposteme, an abscess, a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Im-pōst'or, *s.* (Fr. imposteur) one who cheats by a fictitious character, a CHEAT.

Im-pōst'ure, *s.* (Fr. imposture) CHEAT, fraud, suppositiousness, the trade of an impostor; cheat committed by giving persons or things a false character.

Im'po-tēnce, Im'po-tēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. impotentia) want of power, inability, disability, imbecility, WEAKNESS; incapacity of propaga-

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tion (*Pope*): ungovernable passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia*. *Milton*.
 Īm'po-tēnt, *a.* (Lat. *impotens*) WEAK, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease (*Jobn*); without power of restraint—*animi impotens* (*Dryden*); without power of propagation. *Tatler*.
 Īm'po-tēnt-ly, *ad.* without power.
 Īm-pōv'ér-īsh, *v. a.* TO EMPOVERISH, make poor.
 Īm-pōv'ér-īsh-mēnt, *s.* EMPOVERISHMENT. *Scott*.
 Īm-pōund', *v. a.* to enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to CONFINE (*Bacon*); to shut up in a pound or pinfold.
 IMPRACTICABILITY, Īm-prāc-tī-ca-bīl'ī-ty, *s.* (impracticable) the state of being infeasible, impossibility, infeasibility, impracticableness, that which cannot be performed or done.
 IMPRACTICABLE, Īm-prāc-tī-ca-ble, *a.* incapable of being performed, impossible, unfeasible, infeasible, not feasible, not to be performed; untractable, unmanageable, stubborn. *Rowe*.
 Īm-prāc-tī-ca-ble-nēss, *s.* IMPRACTICABILITY, impossibility, infeasibility: untractableness, STUBBORNNESS.
 Īm'pre-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *imprecor*) to call for evil upon himself or others, to CURSE, to wish evil to.
 Īm-pre-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *imprecatio*) CURSE, prayer by which any evil is wished to another or to himself.
 Īm'pre-ca-to-ry, *a.* (imprecate) containing wishes for evil.
 Īm-prēgn', *v. a.* (Lat. *imprægnō*) to FECUNDATE, to make pregnant, to fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.
 Īm-prēg'na-ble, *a.* (French) INVINCIBLE, unconquerable, not to be stormed, impossible to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected, invincible. *South*.
 Īm-prēg'na-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.
 Īm-prēg'nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *imprægnō*) to FECUNDATE, to fill with young, to make prolific.
 Īm-prēg'nate, *v. a.* (Fr. *impregner*) to saturate, to fill with any matter or quality till it can receive no more.
 Īm-prēg-nā-tion, *s.* (impregnate) the act of making prolific; fecundation, gravidity, PREGNANCY; that with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham*.
 Īm-prēg-nā-tion, *s.* (French) saturation. *Ainsw.*
 Īm-pre-jū'di-cate, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, *præ before*, and *judico to judge*) unprejudiced, not prepossessed, IMPARTIAL.
 Īm-prēp-a-rā-tion, *s.* unpreparedness, want of preparation.
 Īm-pre-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *prescribo to prescribe*) surpassing the bounds of prescription. *Cole*.
 Īm-prēss', *v. a.* (Lat. *imprimo*, *impressus*) to print by pressure, to imprint, to stamp (*Denham*); to fix deep (*Wotton*); to mark, as impressed by a stamp (*Spenser*); to force into the service: now spoken, and sometimes written *press*. *Shakespeare*.
 Īm'prēss, *s.* mark made by pressure (*Shak.*); effects of one substance on another (*Glanville's Sceptis*); MARK of distinction, stamp (*South*); device, motto; act of forcing into service, compulsion, seizure. Now commonly *press*. *Shakespeare*.

IMP

Īm-prēss'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *and pressum*) that may be impressed; liable to be impressed.
 Īm-prēss-ion, *s.* (Lat. *impressio*) the act of pressing one body upon another; MARK made by pressure, stamp, impressure, character (*Shak.*); image fixed on the mind (*Atterbury*); efficacious agency, operation, INFLUENCE (*Clarendon*); effect of an attack (*Wotton*); edition, number printed at once, one course of printing. *Dryden*.
 Īm'pres'sure, *s.* (impress, *pron.* Īm-prēss'ūre) the MARK made by pressure, the dent, the impression. *Shakespeare*.
 Īm-prī'mis, *ad.* (Lat.) in the first place, before the rest.
 Īm-print', *v. a.* to mark upon any substance by pressure; to fix on the mind or memory: † to stamp words upon paper by the use of types, to print.
 IMPRISON, Īm-prī'son, *v. a.* (Fr. *emprisonner*) to shut up, to coop up, to encage, to engaul, to confine in a gaol, to enchain, to enfetters, to immure, to incarcerate, to commit to custody, to restrain in place, to keep from liberty.
 IMPRISONMENT, Īm-prī'son-mēnt, *s.* (Fr. *emprisonnement*) confinement, coarctation, restriction, restraint, clausure, hold, keeping, custody, detention, privation of liberty, bonds, commitment, durance, incarceration, state of being shut in a prison.
 IMPROBABILITY, Īm-prōb-a-bīl'ī-ty, *s.* (improbable) unlikelihood, unlikeliness, incredibility, incredibleness, difficulty to be believed.
 IMPROBABLE, Īm-prōb'a-ble, *a.* (French) unlikely, unpromising, not promising any particular event, incredible, romantic, not believable.
 Īm-prōb'a-bly, *ad.* without likelihood.
 Īm'pro-bate, *v. a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *probo to approve*) not to approve. *Ainsworth*.
 Īm-pro-bā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *improbatio*) the act of disallowing. *Ainsworth*.
 Īm-prōb'ī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *improbitas*) want of honesty, dishonesty, FRAUDULENCE, baseness.
 Īm-prōmptu, *s.* (Fr. *impromptu*) a short extemporaneous composition. *Mason*.
 Īm-prōp'ér, *a.* (Fr. *impropre*) UNFIT, incongruous, not conducive to the right end; not well adapted, unqualified (*Burnet*); not just, not accurate. *Dryden*.
 Īm-prōp'ér-ly, *ad.* not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.
 Īm-prōpri-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. in *in*, and *proprius proper to any one*) to convert to private use, to seize to one's self (*Bacon's Henry VII.*); to alienate the possessions of the church, to put the possessions of the church into the hands of the laics. *Spelman*.
 Īm-pro-pri-ā-tion, *s.* an alienation of the possessions of the church; the lands of the church in the possession of a layman; a church living in the hands of a private person who is obliged to provide a vicar to serve the cure.
 Īm-prōpri-a-tōr, *s.* (impropriate) a layman who has the possession of the lands of the church, and who is generally obliged to provide a vicar to serve the cure.
 Īm-pro-pri-ē-ty, *s.* (Fr. *impropriété*) UNFITNESS, unsuitableness, incongruity, absurdity; inaccuracy, want of justness.
 Īm-prōs'pér-ous, *a.* not successful, unfortunate, unhappy, HAPLESS.

IMP

INA

Im-prôs'pér-ous-ly, *ad.* unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

Im-prôv'a-ble, *a.* (improve) capable of being advanced from a good to a better state, capable of melioration.

Im-prôv'a-ble-nês, *s.* capableness of being made better.

Im-prôv'a-bly, *ad.* in a manner that admits of melioration.

IMPROVE, *Im-prôv'e*, *v. a.* (Lat. *in and probus*. *Quasi* probum facere, *Skinner*) to advance any thing nearer to perfection, to edify, to profit, to better, to cultivate, to heighten, to meliorate, to ameliorate, to raise from good to better.

Im-prôv'e, *v. n.* to advance in goodness, to profit, to gain improvement, to grow.

Improve'ment, *Im-prôv'e'ment*, *s.* melioration, meliority, amelioration, advance, proficiency, progress, growth, advancement of any thing from good to better; act of improving, something added or changed for the better: *sometimes with on*;—progress from good to better (*Addison*); instruction, edification (*South*); effect of melioration. *South.*

Im-prôv'ér, *s.* (improve) one who makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

Im-pro-vid'ed, *a.* (Lat. *improvisus*) unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against. *Spenser.*

Im-prôv'i-dênce, *s.* (improvident) want of forethought, want of caution, **INCAUTIOUSNESS**, inprospicience, want of foresight.

Im-prôv'i-dênt, *s.* (Lat. *improvidus*) wanting forecast, wanting foresight, want of care or caution to provide, **INCAUTIOUS**.

Im-prôv'i-dênt-ly, *ad.* without forethought, without care, incautiously.

Im-pro-vî'sion, *s.* want of forethought, improvidence, **INCAUTIOUSNESS**.

Im-prû'dênce, *s.* (French) want of prudence, indiscretion, inconsiderateness, inconsideration, negligence, inattention to interest.

Im-prû'dênt, *a.* (French) wanting prudence, indiscreet, injudicious, impolitic, unadvised, negligent, inattentive to interest.

Im-prû'dênt-ly, *ad.* without prudence, rashly, injudiciously, negligently.

IMPUDENCE, *Im'pu-dênce*, *s.* (French) effrontery, brazenness, boldness, barefacedness, assurance, contempt of reproach, pertness, malapertness, sauciness, audaciousness, audacity, shamefulness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, *Im'pu-dênt*, *a.* (French) brazen, brazenfaced, bold, boldfaced, pert, malapert, saucy, audacious, forward, shameless, wanting modesty, immodest, unchaste.

Im'pu-dênt-ly, *ad.* shamelessly, without modesty, saucily, audaciously.

Im-pûgn', *v. a.* (Lat. *impugno*) to oppugn, to attack, to assault, to assail by law or argument.

Im-pûgn'ér, *s.* one who attacks or invades.

Im-pu-is'sance, *s.* (French) impotence, inability, **WEAKNESS**, feebleness. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Im'pûlse, *s.* (Lat. *impulsus*) communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another, a push, jog, shove, thrust, impulsion; influence acting on the mind, drift, motive, **INCITEMENT**; idea impressed (*Dryden*); hostile impression. *Prior.*

Im-pûl'sion, *s.* (French) the agency of body in motion upon body, **IMPULSE**; influence operating on the mind. *Milton.*

Im-pûl'sive, *a.* (impulse) having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.

Im-pû'nî-ty, *s.* (Fr. *impunité*, Lat. *impunitas*) freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

Im-pûr'e, *a.* (Fr. *impur*) defiled with guilt, unholy: of *men*;—contrary to sanctity, unhal- lowed, unholy: of *things*;—obscene, unchaste (*Shak.*); feculent, **DREGGY**, foul with extrane- ous mixtures, **DROSSY**.

Im-pûr'e-ly, *ad.* with impurity.

Im-pûr'e-nês, *s.* (impure) **IMPURITY**.

Im-pû'rî-ty, *s.* (Lat. *impuritas*) want of sanctity, want of holiness, impureness; act of unchast- ity (*Atterbury*); feculent admixture, feculence, **DREGGINESS**.

Im-pûr'ple, *v. a.* (Fr. *empourprer*) to make red, to colour as with red. *Milton.*

Im-pûr'pled, *p.* made red; *with with.*

Im-pû'ta-ble, *a.* (impute) chargeable on any one, ascribable, attributable, that of which one may be accused.

Im-pû'ta-ble-nês, *s.* the quality of being imput- able.

Im-pu-tâ'tion, *s.* (French) ascription, attribution of any thing: *generally of ill*;—censure, **RE- PROACH** (*Hooker*); **HINT**, slight notice. *Shak.*

Im-pû'ta-tive, *a.* (from impute) that may impute.

Im-pû'te, *v. a.* (Fr. *imputer*) to charge on, to as- cribe, to attribute; *generally ill*; *sometimes good*; —to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

Im-pû'tér, *s.* he who imputes.

Im-pu-três-cî-bîl'i-ty, *s.* (imputrescible) incor- ruptibility, incorruptibleness, insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay. *Scott.*

Im-pu-três-cî-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrariety*, and *putresco* to grow rotten) incorruptible, not capable of corruption, not admitting decay. *Bailey.*

In, *prep.* (Lat.) noting the place where any thing is present, not without; noting the state or thing present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; accord- ing to; concerning; for the sake: *a solemn phrase* (*Shak.*);—noting cause. *Shak. Hooker.*

In that, because. *Hooker.*

In as much, since, seeing that. *Hooker.*

In, *ad.* within some place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting im- mediate entrance; into any place; close, home. *Tatler.*

In has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *im- probable*.

In-a-bîl'i-ty, *s.* impuissance, impotence, disabi- lity, incompetency, incapacity, **WEAKNESS**, want of power.

In-âb'stî-nênce, *s.* intemperance, want of mode- ration, want of power to abstain, prevalence of appetite.

In-âc-cês'sî-ble, *a.* not to be reached, approach- less, unapproached, not to be approached; *with to.*

In-âc-cês'sî-ble-nês, *s.* the state of being inac- cessible.

In-âc'cu-ra-cy, *s.* want of exactness, incorrect- ness, faultiness.

In-âc'cu-rate, *a.* not exact, not accurate, inexact, incorrect, faulty, wanting exactness.

In-ác-tion, *s.* (French) cessation from labour, forbearance of labour, the want of action, inactivity, state of rest.
In-ác-tive, *a.* void of action, not busy, not diligent, idle, sluggish, indolent, LAZY.
In-ác-tive-ly, *ad.* idly, without labour, without motion, sluggishly.
In-ác-tív-i-ty, *s.* inaction, state of rest, sluggishness, idleness, LAZINESS.
In-ád'e-quáte, *a.* not equal to the purpose, defective, incompetent, wanting the just quantity, falling below the due proportion.
In-ád'e-quáte-ly, *ad.* defectively, not completely, not in just proportion.
In-ád'e-quáte-něs, *s.* state of being inadequate, defectiveness.
In-ád-vér'těnce, **In-ád-vér'těn-cy**, *s.* (inadvertent) CARELESSNESS, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence. *Addison.*
In-ád-vér'těnt, *a.* (Lat. in and advertens) CARELESS, negligent, inattentive.
In-ád-vér'těnt-ly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently.
In-áf-fa-bíl-i-ty, *s.* want of affability, reservedness in conversation. *Cole.*
In-áf-fa-ble, *a.* reserved, unpleasant in conversation. *Scott.*
In-ál'i-én-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be alienated, or granted to another, intransferrable.
In-ál-i-měntál, *a.* not nutritious, affording no nourishment.
In-a-mís'si-ble, *a.* (Fr.) incapable of being lost.
In-ám-o-rá'to, *s.* (Italian) a LOVER, a gallant, one enamoured.
In-áne', *a.* (Lat. inanis) empty, void.
In-án'i-mate, *a.* (Lat. inanimatus) void of life, lifeless, inanimated, DEAD; void of spirit, spiritless, having no animation.
In-án'i-mat-ěd, *a.* INANIMATE.
In-á-nítion, *s.* (French) emptiness of body, weakness occasioned by want of nourishment, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbutnot.*
In-án'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. inanis) emptiness, absolute vacuity, void space.
In-áp'ti-tude, *s.* UNFITNESS, unsuitableness.
In-áp-pe-těn-cy, *s.* (Lat. in and appetentia) want of stomach or appetite.
In-áp-pli-ca-bíl-i-ty, *s.* (inapplicable) unsuitness for the particular purpose.
In-áp-pli-ca-ble, *a.* that cannot be put to a particular use.
In-áp-pli-ca-ble-něs, *s.* INAPPLICABILITY. *Scott.*
In-áp-pli-cătion, *s.* inactivity, negligence, indolence, LAZINESS.
In-ár'a-ble, *a.* (Latin in and aro to plough) not capable of tillage. *Johnson.*
In-árch', *v. a.* (in and arch) to graft by a method called grafting by approach.
In-ár-gěn-tătion, *s.* (Lat. in and argentum silver) the act or process of plating or overlaying with silver. *Asb.*
In-ár-tic'u-late, *a.* not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech. *Wilkins.*
In-ár-tic'u-late-ly, *ad.* not distinctly.
In-ár-tic'u-late-něs, *s.* (inarticulare) confusion of sounds, want of distinctness in pronouncing.
In-ár-ti-f'cial, *a.* contrary to art.
In-ár-ti-f'cial-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of art, without art.
In-ár-ti-f'cial-něs, *s.* want of art. *Scott.*
In-át-těn'tion, *s.* (French) disregard, negligence, CARELESSNESS, neglect.

In-át-těn'tiv, *a.* CARELESS, heedless, negligent, supine, listless, regardless.
In-át-těn'tiv-ly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently.
In-áu'di-ble, *a.* incapable of being heard; void of sound. *Shak.*
In-áu'gu-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. inauguro) to CONSECRATE, to set apart to sacred use; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens, to begin.
In-áu-gu-rătion, *s.* (French) investiture by solemn rites. *Brown.*
In-áu'rate, *v. a.* (Lat. inauro) to gild, to overlay or plate with gold.
In-áu-rătion, *s.* the act of gilding, plating, or overlaying with gold.
In-áu-sp'icious, *a.* ill-omened, ominous, unlucky, unfortunate, hapless, UNSUCCESSFUL. See AUSPICIOUS.
In-áu-sp'icious-ly, *ad.* with ill omens, with bad success, unsuccessfully.
In-áu-sp'icious-něs, *s.* (inauspicious) state of being inauspicious, ominousness, unfavourableness, UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *Scott.*
In'bě-ing, *s.* (in and being) inherency, inseparability, inseparableness.
In'börn, *a.* INNATE, inherent, natural, implanted by nature.
In'břěth-ěd, *a.* inspired, infused by inspiration.
In'břěd, *a.* produced within, hatched or generated within, INNATE. *Milton.*
In'ca, *s.* (in Peru) a king, prince of the blood.
In-căge', *v. a.* to coop up, shut up, to CONFINED in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*
In-căl'cu-la-ble, *a.* (French) not to be computed.
In-ca-lěs'cěnce, **In-ca-lěs'cěn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. incalresco) the state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat. *Brown.*
In-ca-lěs'cěnt, *a.* (Lat. incallescens) growing warm by fermentation, growing hot by some intestine motion.
In-can-tătion, *s.* (French) charms uttered by singing, ENCHANTMENT.
In-căn-tătór, *s.* (Lat.) an ENCHANTER.
In-căn'ta-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. incanto) dealing by enchantment, magical, talismanic, ENCHANTING.
In-căn'tón, *v. a.* to unite to a canton or separate community.
In-ca-pa-bíl-i-ty, **In-că-pa-ble-něs**, *s.* (incapable) incapacity, inability natural; disqualification legal.
In-că-pa-ble, *a.* (French) wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; disqualified by law (*Swift*); unable, not equal to any thing (*Shak. Winter Tale.*); not able to admit or have any thing (*Clarendon*); wanting room to hold or contain,—with of before the thing to be contained. In conversation it is usual to say a man is incapable of falsehood, or incapable of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.
In-ca-pă'cious, *a.* narrow, of small content.
In-ca-pă'cious-něs, *s.* narrowness, want of containing space.
In-ca-pă'ci-tate, *v. a.* to disable, to disenable, to weaken, to deprive of power; to DISQUALIFY, to render unfit for. *Arbutnot.*
In-ca-pă'ci-ty, *s.* (Fr. incapacité) inability, incapability, incapableness, incompetency, want of natural power, want of power of body;—want of comprehensiveness of mind.
In-căr'ce-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. incarceration) to IMPRISON, confine in a gaol; to confine. *Harvey.*
In-căr'ce-rătion, *s.* IMPRISONMENT.

INC

Īn-cār'n', *v. n.* (Lat. incarno) to breed flesh.
Īn-cār'n', *v. a.* to cover with flesh. *Wifeman.*
Īn-cār'na-dine, *v. a.* (French) to die red. A word found only once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Īn-cār'nate, *v. a.* (Lat. incarno) to clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh. *Milton.*
Īn-cār'nate, *a. p. a.* clothed with flesh, embodied with flesh.
Īn-cār'nā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of assuming body; state of breeding flesh. *Wifeman.*
Īn-cār'na-tive, *s.* (Fr. incarnatif) a medicine that generates flesh. *Wifeman.*
† Īn-cāse', *v. a.* to cover, to enclose, to inwrap. "Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incaſe*." *Pope's Odyssey.*
INCAUTIOUS, **Īn-cāu'tious**, *a.* unwary, negligent, heedless, careless, unheedful, incircumspect, unadvised, indiscreet, foolish, inconsiderate, impolitic, wanting care, wanting forecast, wanting forethought, wanting foresight.
INCAUTIOUSNESS, **Īn-cāu'tious-nēſs**, *s.* want of due care or caution, unwariness, unheedfulness, negligence, carelessness, incircumspection, indiscretion, unadvisedness, inconsideration, inconsiderateness, indiscreetness, impoliticness; inproſpiciēce, improviſion, improvidence.
Īn-cāu'tious-ly, *ad.* unwarily, improvidently, heedlessly, negligently.
INCEN'DIARY, **Īn-cēn'dī-a-ry**, *s.* (Fr. incendiaire) one who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery, a firer; one who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels, one who cauſes miſchief, a bouteſeu, a firebrand, a breedbate, a makebate, an incenſor.
Īn-cēnſe, *s.* (Fr. encens) perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs; a kind of offering.
Īn-cēnſe, *v. a.* to perfume with incenſe.
Īn-cēnſe', *v. a.* (Lat. incendo, incenſus *to burn*) to enkindle, to rage, to anger, to inflame with anger, to enrage; to **PROVOKE**, to irritate, to heat, to fire, to exaſperate, to make furious. *Sb.*
Īn-cēnſe'mēt, *s.* rage, fury, heat, **ANGER**.
Īn-cēn'ſion, *s.* (Lat. incenſio) the act of kindling, ignition; the ſtate of being on fire, **BURNING**.
Īn-cēn'ſor, *s.* (Lat.) a kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions, an **INCENDIARY**.
Īn-cēn'tive, *s.* (Lat. incenſivum) that which kindles (*King Charles*); that which provokes, that which encourages, ſpur, motive, encouragement, **INCITEMENT**: *whether to good or ill; with to.*
Īn-cēn'tive, *a.* inciting, encouraging; *with to.*
Īn-cēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. inceptio) a **BEGINNING**, inchoation. *Bacon.*
Īn-cēp'tive, *a.* (inceptivus) noting beginning, inchoative.
Īn-cēp'tor, *s.* (Lat.) a **BEGINNER**, one who is in his rudiments.
Īn-ce-rā'tion, *s.* (*little uſed*, Lat. incero) the act of covering with wax. *Johnſon.*
Īn-cer'ti-tude, *s.* (French, Lat. incertitudo) uncertainty, **DOUBTFULNESS**.
Īn-cēs'sant, *a.* (Lat. in and ceſſans) unceaſing, unintermitted, uninterrupted, **CONTINUAL**.
Īn-cēs'sant-ly, *ad.* unceaſingly, continually.
Īn-cēs'sant-nēſs, *s.* (inceſſant) the ſtate or quality of being inceſſant, continualneſs. *Scott.*
Īn-ceſt, *s.* (Fr. inceſte) unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited (*Shak.*); cohabitation with one too near of kin.

INC

Īn-cēs'tu-ōſs, *a.* (Fr. inceſtueux) guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural marriage, or cohabitation.
Īn-cēs'tu-ōſs-ly, *ad.* with unnatural love.
Inch, *s.* (Sax. ince) a meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end, the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a ſmall quantity; a nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*
Īnch, *v. a.* to drive by inches (*Dryden's Cleomenes*); to deal out by inches, to give ſparingly. *Ainſ.*
Īnch, *v. n.* to advance or retire a little at a time.
Īnch'ed, *a.* containing inches in length or breadth: as, a two inched plank.
Īnch'mēal, *s.* a piece an inch long. *Shak.*
Īn'cho-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. inchoo) to **BEGIN**.
Īn'cho-ā'tion, *s.* **BEGINNING**, inceptio.
Īn'chō'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. inchoativus) inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.
Īn-cide', *v. a.* (Lat. incido) to cut. *Medicines are ſaid to incide which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; as acids, and moſt ſalts.* *Quincy.*
Īn'cī-dēnce, *s.* (French) the direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another,—and the angle made by that line and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of incidence.
Īn'cī-dēnce, *s.* (Lat. incidens, *from* incido) accident, hap, casualty, **CHANCE**.
Īn'cī-dēn-cy, *s.* (*little uſed*) **INCIDENCE**.
Īn'cī-dēt, *a.* (French, Lat. incidens) casual, incidental, fortuitous, **ACCIDENTAL**; iſſuing in beſide the main deſign, happening beſide expectation; happening, apt to happen. *South.*
Īn'cī-dēt, *s.* (French) ſomething happening beſide the main deſign; casualty, **CHANCE**.
Īn'cī-dēt'al, *a.* incident, casual, **ACCIDENTAL**, not intended, not deliberate; not neceſſary to the chief purpoſe.
Īn'cī-dēt'al-ly, *ad.* beſide the main deſign, occasionally, casually.
Īn'cī-dēt'al-nēſs, *s.* (incidental) fortuitouſneſs, casualneſs, **ACCIDENTALNESS**.
Īn'cī-dēt-ly, *ad.* occasionally, casually, by the by, by the way.
Īn-cīn'er-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. in into, and cineres *aſhes*) to burn to aſhes.
Īn-cīn-ér-ā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of burning any thing to aſhes. *Boyle.*
Īn-cīr'cūm-ſpēct, *a.* unwary, heedless, haſty, wanting caution, **INCAUTIOUS**.
Īn-cīr'cūm-ſpēc'tion, *s.* want of caution, want of care, want of heed, **INCAUTIOUSNESS**.
Īn-ciſ'ed, *a.* (Lat. inciſus) cut, made by cutting: as, an *inciſed* wound.
Īn-ciſ'ion, *s.* (French) a cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. *Generally uſed for wounds made by a ſurgeon.*
Īn-ciſ'ive, *a.* (Fr. inciſif) inciſory, having the quality of cutting or dividing.
Īn-ciſ'or, *s.* (Lat.) cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
Īn-ciſ'o-ry, *a.* (Fr. inciſoire) inciſive, having the quality of cutting.
Īnciſ'ure, *s.* (Lat. inciſura, *from* in-cīzh'ure) a cut, inciſion, aperture. *Derham.*
Īn-ci-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. incitatio) **INCITEMENT**, incentive, motive, impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.
INCITE', **Īn-ciſe'**, *v. a.* (Lat. incito) to ſtir up, to push forward in a purpoſe, to ſpur, to goad, to egg on, to urge on, to cheer, to prompt, to abet, to excite, to arouſe, to actuate, to animate, to enforce, to quicken, to inſtigate, to enkindle, to inflame, to provoke to action.

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INCITEMENT, *Incite'ment*, *s.* motive, incentive, cause, consideration, incitation, excitation, concitation, impulse, excitement, encouragement, instigation, spur, stimulus, stimulation; bait, temptation, gudgeon, allurement, inciting cause.

Inciv'il, *a.* (Lat. incivilis) **UNCIVIL**.

INCIVILITY, *Inciv'il-i-ty*, *s.* want of courtesy, discourtesy, displacency, disobligation, disrespectfulness, inurbanity, uncourtliness, barbarism, **RUDENESS**; acts of rudeness, such as dissolute laughter, loud talking, jeering. *Taylor*.

Inclem'ent, *s.* (Lat. inclementia) unmercifulness, cruelty, harshness, **SEVERITY**, roughness, violence, boisterousness.

Inclem'ent, *a.* (Lat. in and clemens) unmerciful, unpitying, harsh, rigorous, cutting, **SEVERE**, void of tenderness. *It is used oftener of things than of men.* *Milton*.

Inclina'ble, *a.* (Lat. inclinabilis) having a propension of will, favourably disposed, willing, tending by disposition; *with* to;—having a tendency. *Bentley*.

INCLINATION, *Inclic'n-ation*, *s.* (Lat. inclinatio) tendency toward any point; proneness, propensity, propendency, bias, aptness, natural aptitude; favourable disposition, incipient desire; *with* to;—love, affection, regard; *with* for (*Dryden*);—the tendency of the magnetic needle to the east or west: *in pharmacy*, the act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy*.

Inclina-to-ry, *a.* (incline) having a quality of inclining to one or other.

Inclina-to-ri-ly, *ad.* obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other, with some deviation from north or south.

Incline, *v. n.* (Lat. inclino) to bend, to lean, to slope, to tend toward any part; *with* to or toward;—to be favourably disposed, to feel desire beginning. *Shak.*

Incline, *v. a.* to give a tendency or direction to any place or state (*Milton*); to turn toward any thing, as desirous or attentive (*Common Prayer*); to **BEND**, to incurvate. *Dryden*.

† *In-clip*, *v. a.* to grasp, enclose, surround. *Shak.*

In clois'ter, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister.

In-clōse, *v. a.* to **ENCLOSE**, to surround.

† *In-clōud*, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure. *Shak.*

In-clōde, *v. a.* (Lat. includo) to **ENCLOSE**, to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl; to comprise, to **COMPREHEND**.

In-clū'sion, *s.* (Lat. inclusio) the act of including, enclosing, or shutting in; the act of comprising; comprehension.

In-clū'sive, *a.* (Fr. inclusif) enclosing, encircling; comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

In-clū'sive-ly, *ad.* with the thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

In-co-ag'u-la-ble, *a.* incapable of coagulation or concretion.

In-co-ex-ist'ence, *s.* the quality of not existing together, non-association of existence. An unusual word. *Locke*.

In-cōg', *ad.* (corrupted from the Lat. incognito) in private, unknown.

In-cōg'i-tān-cy, *s.* (Lat. incogitantia) want of thought. *Boyle*.

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In-cōg'i-tānt, *a.* void of thought.

In-cōg'i-ta-tive, *a.* wanting the power of thought.

In-cōg'nī-to, *ad.* (Lat.) in private, in a state of concealment.

In-cōg-nōs'ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. in and cognosco) incapable of being known. *Scott*.

In-co-hē'rence, *In-co-hē'ren-cy*, *s.* want of cohesion, looseness of material parts (*Boyle*); want of connexion, incongruity, inconsistency, absurdity, inconsequence of argument, want of dependance of one part upon another.

In-co-hē'rent, *a.* wanting cohesion, loose, not fixed to each other; inconsequential, inconsistent, absurd, incongruous, having no dependance of one part upon another.

In-co-lū'mī-ty, *s.* (Lat. incolumitas) safety, security. Little in use. *Howell*.

In-cōm-būs-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (incombustible) the quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume, incombustibleness, indeflagrability.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *In-cōm-būs-ti-ble*, *a.* (Fr.) not to be consumed by fire, inconsumable, inconsumptible, indeflagrable, incremable.

In-cōm-būs-ti-ble-ness, *s.* **INCOMBUSTIBILITY**.

In-cōme, *s.* (in and come) revenue, produce of any thing.

* *In-cōm-men-su-ra-bil'i-ty*, *s.* (incommensurable) the state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Incommensurable, *a.* (French, *pron.* *in-cūm-mēn'shu-ra-ble) not to be reduced to any measure common to both, not to be measured together such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told, incommensurate.

* *In-cōm-mēn'su-rate*, *a.* (Lat. in, con, and menfura) not admitting one common measure, incommensurable; *with* to.

† *In-cōm'mo-date*, *v. a.* (Lat. incommodo) to **INCOMMODO**. *Johnson*.

In-cōm-mōde, *v. a.* (Lat. incommodo) to be inconvenient to, to put to inconveniences, to hinder, to embarrass without very great injury, to **ANNOY**.

In-cōm-mō'di-ōus, *a.* (Lat. incommodus) **INCONVENIENT**; troublesome, vexatious without great mischief.

In-cōm-mō'di-ōus-ly, *ad.* inconveniently, not at ease, with annoyance.

In-cōm-mō'di-ōus-ness, *s.* (incommodious) **INCONVENIENCY**, discomfort.

In-cōm-mō'di-ty, *s.* (little used, Fr. incommodité) **INCONVENIENCE**; trouble, molestation, interruption, **ANNOYANCE**.

In-cōm-mū-ni-ca-bil'i-ty, *s.* (incommunicable) the quality of not being impartible, unspeakableness, ineffability.

In-cōm-mū-ni-ca-ble, *a.* (French) not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told, **INEFFABLE**. *South*.

In-cōm-mū-ni-ca-bly, *ad.* so as not to be parted or communicated.

In-cōm-mū-ni-cat-ing, *a.* having no intercourse with each other.

In-cōm-mū-ni-ca-tive, *a.* **UNSOCIABLE**, inconvertible, not suitable for society; not communicative of good.

In-cōm-mū'ta-ble, *a.* that cannot be exchanged or commuted. *Scott*.

In-cōm-pāct', *In-cōm-pāct'ed*, *a.* not joined, not cohering.

In-cōm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* (French) excellent above

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compare, excellent beyond all comparison, MATCHLESS.

~In-côm'pa-ra-bly, *ad.* beyond comparison, without competition, excellently.

~In-côm-pàs'sion-ate, *a.* void of pity, void of tenderness.

~In-côm-pât-i-bil'i-ty, *s.* (incompatible) inconsistency of one thing with another. *Properly* incompatibility.

~In-côm-pât'i-ble, *a.* (French) inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else; *with* with. *See* Compatible.

~In-côm-pât'i-bly, *ad.* inconsistently.

~In-côm-pe-tên-cy, *s.* (incompetent) INABILITY, incapacity, want of adequate ability or qualification.

~In-côm-pe-tënt, *a.* not suitable, inadequate, not adequate, not proportionate. In the *civil law*, it denotes some defect of right to do anything.

~In-côm-pe-tënt-ly, *ad.* unsuitably, unduly.

~In-côm-plê'te, *a.* not perfect, not finished, unaccomplished.

~In-côm-plê'te-ly, *ad.* imperfectly.

~In-côm-plê'te-nê'ss, *s.* (incomplete) imperfection, imperfectness, unfinished state.

~In-côm-pli'ance, *s.* refusal of compliance, denial; UNTRACTABLENESS, impracticableness, contradictory temper, STUBBORNNESS. *Tillotson.*

~In-côm-pô'sê'd, *a.* (not much used) disturbed, discomposed, disordered. *Howel.*

~In-côm-pô's-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (impossible) quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something, inconsistency with something.

~In-côm-pô's-si-ble, (in, con and possible) not possible together, not possible but by the negation of something else.

~In-côm-pre-hên-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. incompréhensibilité) unconceivableness, inconceivableness, incomprehensibleness, superiority to human understanding.

~In-côm-pre-hên'si-ble, *a.* (French) not to be conceived by the mind, not to be fully understood, inconceivable, unconceivable, unimaginable, superior to human understanding.

~In-côm-pre-hên'si-ble-nê'ss, *s.* inconceivableness, INCOMPREHENSIBILITY.

~In-côm-pre-hên'si-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be conceived, inconceivably.

~In-côm-prê's-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (incompressible) incapacity to be squeezed or pressed into less room.

~In-côm-prê's-si-ble, *a.* (French) not capable of being pressed into less space.

~In-côn-cê'al'a-ble, *a.* not to be bidden, not to be kept secret.

~In-côn-cêiv'a-ble, *a.* INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

~In-côn-cêiv'a-ble-nê'ss, *s.* incomprehensibleness, INCOMPREHENSIBILITY.

~In-côn-cêiv'a-bly, *ad.* so as not to be comprehended, to a degree beyond human comprehension, incomprehensibly.

~In-côn-clû'dê't, *a.* (Lat. in and concludens) inferring no consequence, INCONCLUSIVE.

INCONCLUSIVE, In-côn-clû'sive, *a.* not enforcing any determination of the mind, inconcludent, undecisive, inconsequent, inferring no consequence, wanting argument, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, In-côn-clû'sive-nê'ss, *s.* want of rational cogency, fallaciousness, inconsequence, want of just inference. *Locke.*

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~In-côn-clû'sive-ly, *ad.* without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

~In-côn-côct', In-côn-côct'ed, *a.* UNRIPENED, immature; not fully digested.

~In-côn-côct'ion, *s.* the state of being indigested, immaturity, UNRIPENESS.

~In-côn-cûr'ring, *a.* not concurring. *Brown.*

~In-côn'dite, *a.* (Lat. inconditus) irregular, rude, unpolished: as, *incondite* rhymes. *Philips.*

~In-côn-dî'tion-âl, *a.* having no exception, limitation, or stipulation, unconditional, inconditionate, absolute. *Brown.*

~In-côn-dî'tion-ate, *a.* INCONDITIONAL. *Boyle.*

~In-côn-fôr'mi-ty, *s.* in compliance with the forms or practice of others. *Hooker.*

~In-côn'gru-ê'nce, *s.* UNSUITABLENESS, unsuitness, want of adaptation; incongruity, impropriety, inconsistency, absurdity.

~In-côn-grû'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. incongruité) UNSUITABLENESS of one thing to another, incongruence, impropriety, inconsistency, inconsequence, ABSURDITY; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

~In-côn'gru-û's, *a.* (Fr. incongru) UNSUITABLE, not fitting; improper, UNFIT, inconsistent, ABSURD; wanting symmetry.

~In-côn'gru-û's-ly, *ad.* unfitly, improperly.

~In-côn-nêx'ed-ly, *ad.* (little used) without any connexion or dependence. *Brown.*

~In-côn'se-quê'nce, *s.* (French) INCONCLUSIVE-NESS, want of just inference.

~In-côn'se-quê't, *a.* INCONCLUSIVE, wanting just conclusion, or regular inference.

~In-côn'se-quê't-ly, *ad.* inconclusively.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-a-ble, *a.* unworthy of notice, unimportant, insignificant, mean, of little value.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-a-ble-nê'ss, *s.* small importance, insignificance.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. inconsideratus) CARELESS, thoughtless, negligent, inadvertent, inattentive: *used both of men and things*;—wanting due regard; *with* of before the subject.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-ate-ly, *ad.* negligently, carelessly, thoughtlessly, inattentively.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-ate-nê'ss, *s.* (inconsiderate) CARELESSNESS, thoughtlessness, negligence, inadvertence, inattention, incautiousness.

~In-côn-sîd'ér-â'tion, *s.* (French) want of thought, inattention, INCAUTIOUSNESS.

INCONSISTENCE, INCONSISTENCY, In-côn-sîst'ê'nce, In-côn-sîst'ên-cy, *s.* (inconsistent) such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety as that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other, self-contradiction, contradictoryness, incongruity, incongruity, incongruence, disconformity, incoherency, in consonancy, impropriety, unsuitness, unsuitableness:—unsteadiness, changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, In-côn-sîst'ê't, *a.* incompatible, not suitable, unfit, incongruous, discordant, incoherent, repugnant, contradictory, unconstant, dissentaneous, unfit, not suitable; *with* with;—contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other (*Locke*); absurd, having parts of which one destroys the other.

~In-côn-sîst'ê't-ly, *ad.* absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

~In-côn-sô-la-ble, *a.* (French) not to be comforted, refusing consolation, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Audison.*

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Īn-cōn'so-nān-cy, *s.* disagreement with itself, absurdity, **INCONSISTENCY**.
Īn-cōn-spīc'u-ōūs, *a.* indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight, **INVISIBLE**. *Boyle.*
Īn-cōn'stān-cy, *s.* (Lat. *inconstantia*) unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability of temper or affection, levity, volatility, vacillancy, fickleness, **CHANGEABLENESS** (*Shak.*);—diversity, dissimilitude. *Woodward.*
Īn-cōn'stānt, *a.* (Lat. *inconstans*) not firm in resolution; not steady in affection, various of inclination, fickle, giddy, volatile, unstable, wanting perseverance: *used of persons*;—mutable, variable, **CHANGEABLE**: *used of things*.
Īn-cōn-sū'ma-ble, *a.* not to be wasted, inconsumptible, not to be consumed by fire, **INCOMBUSTIBLE**; *with by*. *Brown.*
Īn-cōn-sūmp'tī-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in and consumptus*) not to be spent, not to be brought to an end;—not to be destroyed by fire, inconsumable, **INCOMBUSTIBLE**. *Digby.*
Īn-cōn-tēst'a-ble, *a.* (French) **INDISPUTABLE**, incontrovertible, not admitting debate.
Īn-cōn-tēst'a-bly, *ad.* indisputably, uncontroversibly, without dispute.
Īn-cōn-tēst'a-ble-nēss, *s.* (incontestable) state of being incontestable, **INDISPUTABLENESS**. *Scott.*
Īn-cōn-tīg'u-ōūs, *a.* not touching each other, not joined together.
Īn-cōn'tī-nēce, **Īn-cōn'tī-nēn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. *incontinentia*) inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity; **LEWDNESS**.
Īn-cōn'tī-nēnt, *a.* (Lat. *incontinens*) incapable of restraining the appetites, indulging in unlawful pleasure, unchaste, **LEWD**: † immediate, shunning delay. *A sense now obsolete. Shak.*
Īn-cōn'tī-nēnt-ly, *ad.* unchastely, lewdly, without restraint of the appetites: † immediately, at once. *A sense now obsolete.*
Īn-cōn'tī-nēnt-nēss, *s.* **INCONTINENCE**. *Scott.*
Īn-cōn-tro-vér'tī-ble, *a.* **INDISPUTABLE**.
Īn-cōn-tro-vér'tī-bly, *ad.* to a degree beyond controversy or dispute.
Īn-cōn-vē'nī-ēnce, **Īn-cōn-vē'nī-ēn-cy**, *s.* (Fr. *inconvenient*) **UNFITNESS**, inexpedience; incommodiousness, discommodity, cause of uneasiness, difficulty, disadvantage, **ANNOYANCE**.
Īn-cōn-vē'nī-ēnce, *v. a.* to incommode, to **ANNOY**, to give cause of uneasiness.
Īn-cōn-vē'nī-ēnt, *a.* (French) incommodious, disadvantageous; *with to; or for*;—inexpedient, inopportune, **UNFIT**. *Hooker.*
Īn-cōn-vē'nī-ēnt-ly, *ad.* incommodiously, unfitly; unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*
Īn-cōn-vér'sa-ble, *a.* **UNSOCIAL**, incommunicative, ill qualified by temper for conversation. *More.*
Īn-cōn-vér'tī-ble, *a.* not transmutable, incapable of change. *Brown.*
Īn-cōn-vīn'cī-ble, *a.* not to be convinced, not capable of conviction.
Īn-cōn-vīn'cī-bly, *ad.* in a manner not admitting conviction.
†Īn-cōny, *a.* (in the Scotch dialect) unlucky, mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
Īn-cōr'po-rāl, *a.* **IMMATERIAL**, distinct from matter, distinct from body.
Īn-cōr'po-rāl'i-ty, *s.* **IMMATERIALITY**, incorporeity, distinctness from matter.
Īn-cōr'po-rāl-ly, *ad.* immaterially, incorporeally, without matter.
Īn-cōr'po-rate, *v. a.* (Fr. *incorporer*) to mingle

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different ingredients so as they shall form one mass; to conjoin inseparably, as one body (*Shak.*); to form into a corporation or body politic;—to unite, to associate (*Addison*); to work into another mass (*Temple*); to embody, to give a material form. *Sidney.*
Īn-cōr'po-rate, *v. n.* to unite with something else, to **COALESCE**.
Īn-cōr'po-rat-ēd, *p.* mingled so as to form one mass; *with with respecting the ingredients, and into respecting the mass*.
Īn-cōr'po-rā'tion, *s.* (French) union of divers ingredients into one mass; formation of a body politic; **UNION**, adoption, association; *with into*. *Hooker.*
Īn-cōr'pō-re-āl, *a.* (Lat. *in contrary to, and corporeal*) **IMMATERIAL**, unbodied.
Īn-cōr'pō-re-āl-ly, *ad.* immaterially, without body, incorporeally.
Īn-cōr'po-rē'i-ty, *s.* (in and corporeity) **IMMATERIALITY**, distinctness from body.
†Īn-cōr'pse, *v. a.* to incorporate, to unite into one body. Not used. *Shak.'s Hamlet.*
Īn-cōr-rēct, *a.* not nicely finished, not exact, inexact, inaccurate, faulty, full of faults.
Īn-cōr-rēct'nēss, *s.* inaccuracy, want of exactness, faultiness.
Īn-cōr'rī-gī-ble, *a.* (Fr.) bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means, irreclaimable; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: *said of persons*;—not capable of amendment: *used of things*.
Īn-cōr'rī-gī-ble-nēss, *s.* hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment. *Decay of Piety.*
Īn-cōr'rī-gī-bly, *ad.* to a degree of depravity beyond amendment.
Īn-cōr-rūpt, **Īn-cōr-rūpt'ēd**, *a.* (Lat. *in and corruptus*) free from foulness or depravation (*Milton's P. Lost*); pure of manners, good, **HONEST**, having a mind above the power of bribes.
Īn-cōr-rūp-tī-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *incorruptibilité*) insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay, incorruption, incorruptibleness, imputrescibility.
Īn-cōr-rūp'tī-ble, *a.* (French) not capable of corruption, not admitting decay, imputrescible.
Īn-cōr-rūp'tī-ble-nēss, *s.* **INCORRUPTIBILITY**.
Īn-cōr-rūp'tion, *s.* (French) incapacity of corruption, **INCORRUPTIBILITY**.
Īn-cōr-rūpt'nēss, *s.* (incorrupt) **HONESTY**, integrity, purity of manners;—freedom from decay or degeneration.
Īn-crās'sate, *v. a.* (Lat. *in and crassus thick*) to thicken, to inspissate, to **CONDENSE**: the contrary to *attenuate* or *rarefy*. *Brown.*
Īn-crās'sat-ēd, *p.* thickened; *with with*.
Īn-crās-sā'tion, *s.* (incrassate) the act of thickening; the state of growing thick, inspissation, **CONDENSATION**.
Īn-crās'sa-tive, *a.* (incrassate) having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*
INCREASE, **Īn-crēase**, *v. n.* (Lat. *in and cresco*) to grow more in number, or greater in bulk, to wax, to augment, to multiply, to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less;—to be fertile. *Hale.*
Īn-crēase, *v. a.* to augment, to multiply, to eke, to make more or greater.
INCREASE, **Īn-crēase**, *s.* the state of growing more or greater, augmentation, addition, enlargement, augment, access, accession, growth, increment, that which is added to the original

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stock, produce; generation (*Shak.*); progeny (*Pope*); the state of waxing or growing full orb'd: used of the moon.

~In-crēas'er, *s.* he who increases.

~In-cre-ātē, In-cre-āt'ed, *a.* not created. *Cheyne.*

~In-crēd-i-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *incrédibilité*) the quality of surpassing belief, incredibleness, improbability, difficulty to be believed. *Dryden.*

~In-crēd'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. *incredibilis*) surpassing belief, not to be credited, improbable, not believable. *Raleigh.*

~In-crēd'i-ble-nēss, *s.* INCREDIBILITY.

~In-crēd'i-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed, improbably.

~In-cre-dū'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *incrédulité*) quality of not believing, increduloufness, hardness of belief.

~In-crēd'u-lous, *a.* (Lat. *incredulus*) refusing credit, hard of belief.

~In-crēd'u-lous-nēss, *s.* INCREDULITY.

~In-crē-ma-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrarij to, and cremo to burn*) not consumable by fire, INCOMBUSTIBLE.

~In-cre-mēt, *s.* (Lat. *incrementum*) act of growing greater (*Brown*); INCREASE, matter added; produce. *Philips.*

~In-cre-pate, *v. a.* (in *crepo*) to chide, to reprehend, to REPROVE. *Johnson.*

~In-cre-pā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *incredatio*) reprehension, chiding, REPROOF. *Johnson.*

~In-crūst', In-crūst'ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *incruster*) to cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

~In-crūs-tā-tion, *s.* (French) an adherent covering, something superinduced.

~In-cu-bate, *v. n.* (Lat. *incubo*) to sit upon eggs, to brood.

~In-cu-bā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *incubatio*) the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

~In-cu-būs, *s.* (with *physicians*, Lat.) the nightmare, being an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

~In-cūl'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *inculco*) to impress by frequent admonitions, to enforce by constant repetition.

~In-cūl-cā-tion, *s.* the act of impressing by frequent admonition, admonitory repetition.

~In-cūl'pa-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in and culpabilis*) unblameable, not reprehensible, not censurable, blameless, innocent.

~In-cūl'pa-bly, *ad.* unblamably.

~In-cūlt', *a.* (Fr. *inculte*) uncultivated, untilled.

~In-cūm'bēn-cy, *s.* (incumbent) the act of lying upon another;—the state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

~In-cūm'bēnt, *a.* (Lat. *incumbens*) resting upon, lying upon (*Milton*); imposed as a duty. *Spratt's Sermons.*

~In-cūm'bēnt, *s.* he who is in present possession of a benefice.

~In-cūr', *v. a.* (Lat. *incurro*) to become liable to a punishment or reprehension;—to occur, to press on the senses; *with to or into.* *Bacon.*

INCURABILITY, In-cu-ra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *incurabilité*) incurableness, remedilessness, impossibility of cure, utter unsusceptibility of cure, state of not admitting any cure.

~INCURABLE, In-cū-ra-ble, *a.* (French) not admitting cure or remedy, not to be removed by medicine, remediless, irremediable, unremediable, insurable, irrecoverable, hopeless.

~In-cū-ra-ble-nēss, *s.* INCURABILITY, state of not admitting any cure.

IND

~In-cū-ra-bly, *ad.* without remedy.

~In-cū'ri-ous, *a.* (Lat. *in contrarij to, and curios*) negligent, inattentive, listless, indifferent.

~In-cūr'sion, *s.* (Lat. *incurro*) attack, mischievous occurrence: as, sins of daily *incurfion.* *South.*

~In-cūr'sion, *s.* (French) invasion without conquest, inroad, ravage, ASSAULT. *Bacon.*

~In-cūr'vate, *v. a.* (Lat. *incurvo*) to BEND.

~In-cūr-vā-tion, *s.* the act of bending or making crooked; the state of being bent, curvity, CROOKEDNESS;—flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

~In-cūr'vi-ty, *s.* (Lat. *incurvus*) CROOKEDNESS, the state of bending inward.

~In-da-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *indago*) to search out, to investigate, to beat out, to trace or find out, to examine into.

~In-da-gā-tion, *s.* a diligent search, strict inquiry, investigation, nice EXAMINATION. *Boyle.*

~In-da-ga-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) a searcher, an inquirer, an examiner. *Boyle.*

~In-dart', *v. a.* to dart in, to strike in. *Shak.*

~In-dēbt', *v. a.* to put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation. *Lacke.*

~In-dēbt'ed, *p. a.* obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt; *with to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before the thing received.*

~In-dē'cēn-cy, *s.* (Fr. *indecence*) any thing unbecoming, indelicacy, unbecomingness, indecorum, any thing contrary to good manners, immodesty, obscenity, something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

~In-dē'cēt, *a.* (French) unbecoming, indelicate, being contrary to good manners, gross, unseemly, shameful, indecorous, obscene, immodest, impure, unchaste, unfit for the eyes or ears.

~In-dē'cēt-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to decency, with indecency.

~In-de-cid'u-ous, *a.* not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

~In-de'ci-ma-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrarij to, and decimus the tenth*) exempt from tithes, not liable to any tithes. *Scott.*

~In-de-ci'sion, *s.* want of determination.

~In-de-clī-na-ble, *a.* (Lat. *indeclinabilis*) not varied by terminations.

~In-dē'co-rous, *a.* (Lat. *indecorus*) INDECENT, unbecoming, unseemly.

~In-de-cō'rūm, *s.* (Lat.) INDECENCY, something unbecoming.

~In-dēd', *ad.* in reality, in truth, in verity. *Sidney.*

~In-de-fāt'i-ga-ble, *a.* (Lat. *indefatigabilis*) unwearied, untired, unfatigued, not exhausted by labour, unwearable, continual, not to be spent, untireable, ASSIDUOUS.

~In-de-fāt'i-ga-bly, *ad.* without weariness, unweariedly.

~In-de-fāt'i-ga-ble-nēss, *s.* (not much used) unwearied assiduity.

~In-de-fēa'si-ble, *a.* (a *law term*, Fr. *indefaisible*) irreversible, irrevocable, indelible; not to be cut off, not to be vacated or annulled.

~In-de-fēc-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (indefectible) the quality of suffering no decay, the quality of being subject to no defect.

~In-de-fēc'ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrarij to, and deficio, defectus to fail*) unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

~In-de-fen'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in contrarij to, and defendo, defensio to defend*) that cannot be defended or maintained, untenable.

IND

In-dēf-i-nīte, *a.* (Lat. indefinitus) not determined, not limited, not settled, vague; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spectator.*
In-dēf-i-nīte-ly, *ad.* without any settled or determined limitation, vaguely; to a degree indefinite. *Ray on the Creation.*
In-de-fīn-i-tude, *s.* (indefinite) quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.
In-de-flāg-ra-bīl-i-ty, *s.* (indeflagrable) INCOMBUSTIBILITY, incombuftibleness.
In-de-flāg-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *de-flagrabile*) inconsumptible, inconsumable by fire, INCOMBUSTIBLE.
In-de-lib'ér-ate, *In-de-lib'ér-at-ed*, *a.* (Fr. *indeféré*) unpremeditated, done without consideration.
In-dēl-i-ble, *a.* (Fr. *indelebile*, Lat. *indelebilis*) not to be blotted out or effaced (*King Charles*); not to be annulled, irrevocable, irreversible, indefeasible. *Sprat.*
In-dēl-i-ca-cy, *s.* want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.
In-dēl-i-cate, *a.* wanting decency, void of a quick sense of decency.
In-dēm-nī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* (indemnify) security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.
In-dēm-nī-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *damno to hurt*) to secure against loss or penalty, to keep or maintain unhurt.
In-dēm-nī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *indemnité*) security from punishment, exemption from punishment. *King Charles.*
In-de-mōn'stra-ble, *a.* incapable of demonstration, incapable of clear proof.
In-dēnt', *v. a.* (Lat. in *in*, and *dens a tooth*) to mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth, to cut in and out, to make to wave or undulate.
In-dēnt', *v. n.* to contract by indenture, to bargain, to make a compact.
In-dēnt', *s.* (*little used*) indentation, incisure, inequality.
In-dēn-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. in *and dens a tooth*) the act of indenting, the edge or part indented, indenture, waving in any figure.
In-dēnt'ure, *s.* (indent) a covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.
In-de-pēn'dēnce, *In-de-pēn'dēn-cy*, *s.* (Fr. *independance*) the state of being independent, liberty, freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power, absoluteness.
In-de-pēn'dēnt, *a.* (Fr. *independant*) not depending on another, not supported by any other, not relying on another, free from undue influence, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power; *with on or upon.*
In-de-pēn'dēnt, *s.* one who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority. *Sanderfon.*
In-de-pēn'dēnt-ly, *ad.* without reference to other things: without dependance.
In-de-scrip't, *a.* (Lat. in, and *describo*) non-descript, undescribed, mentioned but not described.
In-de-sērt', *s.* want of merit (*Addison*), immerit, demerit, unworthiness.

IND

In-dēf-i-nēnt-ly, *ad.* (Lat. in *and desino to finish*) without cessation, incessantly. *Dryden.*
In-de-sī-rōus, *a.* having no wish for a thing, not being eager for enjoyment, listless, indifferent.
In-de-strūc'ti-ble, *a.* incapable of being destroyed, imperishable.
In-de-tēr'mī-na-ble, *a.* not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*
In-de-tēr'mī-nate, *a.* unfixed, not defined, indefinite. *Newton's Optics.*
In-de-tēr'mī-nate-ly, *ad.* indefinitely, not in any settled manner.
In-de-tēr'mī-nā-tion, *s.* want of determination, irresolution, want of fixed or stated direction.
In-de-tēr'mīn-ed, *a.* unsettled, undetermined, unfixed. *Locke.*
In-de-vō'tion, *s.* (French) want of devotion, want of religion, irreligion.
In-de-vōūt, *a.* (Fr. *indevot*) not devout, not religious, irreligious.
In'dēx, *s.* (Lat.) the discoverer, the pointer out (*Arbutnot on Aliments*); the hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way; the table of contents to a book.
In-dēx-tēr'i-ty, *s.* want of dexterity, want of readiness, want of handiness, clumsiness, AWWARDNESS.
In'dī-cānt, *a.* (Lat. *indicans*) shewing, pointing out, that directs what is necessary to be done in any disease.
In'dī-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *indico*) to shew, to point out: *in physic*, to point out a remedy.
In-dī-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *indicatio*) mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given (*Bentley*); explanation, display.
In-dīc'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. *indicativus*) shewing, informing, pointing out: *in grammar*, belonging to that mode of a verb which indicates or points out the action with the greatest precision.
In-dīc'a-tive-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as shews or betokens.
In-dīc't, *v. a.* (Lat. in *on*, and *dico to say*) to IMPEACH, to accuse, to prefer a bill against an offender in due course of law.
In-dīc't-a-ble, *a.* capable of being indicted, cognizable, liable to be indicted.
In-dīc't-ion, *s.* (Lat. *indico*) declaration, proclamation: *in the Romish church*, the convocation of an ecclesiastical assembly.
In-dīc't-ion, *s.* (*in chronology*) the space of fifteen years, appointed by Constantine the Great, in the room of the Olympiads.
In-dīf'fer-ēnce, *In-dīf'fer-ēn-cy*, *s.* (Fr. *indifférence*) neutrality, suspension, equipoise, freedom from motives on either side, disinterestedness, IMPARTIALITY; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness, state in which moral or physical reason preponderates, state in which there is no difference.
In-dīf'fer-ēnt, *a.* (French) neutral, not determined on either side, disinterested, IMPARTIAL; regardless, inattentive, listless, lukewarm, unconcerned; not to have such a difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other: passable, having mediocrity, of a middling state, neither good nor worst. *This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.*
In-dīf'fer-ēnt-ly, *ad.* without distinction, without preference; equally, impartially; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

Indi-gence, † Ind-i-gen-cy, *s.* (French, indigence) want, penury, POVERTY.

Indi-g'e-nous, *a.* (Lat. *indigena* a native) NATIVE to a country, originally produced or born in a region. *Brown.*

Ind-i-gent, *a.* (French) poor, needy, necessitous, pressed by poverty; in want, wanting; void, empty; *with* of.

Ind-i-gest'ed, *a.* (Lat. *indigestus*) not separated into distinct orders, not regularly disposed; not well considered and methodized; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration. *Wifeman.*

Ind-i-ges'ti-ble, *a.* not conquerable in the stomach, not convertible to nutriment.

Ind-i-gest'ion, *s.* (French) a morbid weakness of the stomach, want of concoctive power; the state of meats unconcocted.

Ind-i-g'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *indigito*) to point out, to shew by the fingers.

Ind-i-g'i-ta'tion, *s.* the act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

†Ind-i-gn', *a.* (Fr. *indige*) unworthy, undeserving (*Bacon*); bringing indignity. *Shak.*

Ind-i-g'nant, *a.* (Lat. *indignans*) ANGRY, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Milton.*

Ind-i-g-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *indignatio*) anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour (2 *Kings*); the effect of anger. *Shak.*

Ind-i-g'n'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *indignitas*) contumely, rudeness, reproach, contemptuous injury, bitterness of expression, violation of right accompanied with insult.

Ind-i-go, *s.* (Lat. *indicum*) a plant, by the Americans called anil.

Ind-i-rēct', *a.* (Lat. *indirectus*) not straight, not rectilinear; round about, not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an *indirect* accusation;—wrong, improper; not fair, not honest, FRAUDULENT.

Ind-i-rēc'tion, *s.* oblique means, tendency not in a straight line: † dishonest practice. *Shak.*

Ind-i-rēc'tly, *ad.* not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

Ind-i-rēc't'nēss, *s.* obliquity; unfairness, dishonesty, fraudulent art.

Ind-i-s-cērn'i-ble, *a.* not perceptible, imperceptible, INVISIBLE, inconspicuous, not discoverable.

Ind-i-s-cērn'i-ble-nēss, *s.* INVISIBILITY. *Scott.*

Ind-i-s-cērn'i-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived, invisibly.

Ind-i-s-cērp-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (indiscerptible) incapable of dissolution.

Ind-i-s-cērp'ti-ble, *a.* not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

Ind-i-s-cōv'er-y, *s.* (an unusual word) the state of being hidden. *Brown.*

Ind-i-s-crēt', *a.* (Fr. *indiscrét*) IMPRUDENT, inconsiderate, INCAUTIOUS.

Ind-i-s-crēt'ly, *ad.* without prudence, without consideration, without judgment.

Indiscre'tion, *s.* (Fr. *pron.* *in-dis-crēsh'un*) IMPRUDENCE, inconsideration, incircumspection, INCAUTIOUSNESS.

Ind-i-s-crīm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (indiscriminate) want of characteristic discrimination, confusion, indistinction.

Ind-i-s-crīm'i-nate, *a.* (Lat. *indiscriminatus*) undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction, undistinguished, promiscuous.

Ind-i-s-crīm'i-nate-ly, *ad.* without distinction, promiscuously.

Ind-i-s-pēn'sa-ble, *a.* (French) not to be remitted, not to be spared, bounden, necessary.

Ind-i-s-pēn'sa-ble-nēss, *s.* state of not being to be spared, requisiteness, necessariness, necessity.

Ind-i-s-pēn'sa-bly, *ad.* without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

Ind-i-s-pōs', *v. a.* (Fr. *indisposer*) to make unfit for, to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; *with* for;—to disincline, to make averse; *with* to;—to make unfavourable; *with* toward;—to disorder slightly with regard to health.

Ind-i-s-pōs'ed-nēss, *s.* (indisposed) state of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state, SICKLINESS.

Ind-i-s-po-si'tion, *s.* (French) disorder of health, tendency to sickness, SICKLINESS, slight disease; disinclination, dislike; *with* to or toward.

INDISPUTABLE, Ind-i-s'pu-ta-ble, *Ind-i-s-pū'ta-ble, *a.* uncontrovertible, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, unquestioned, unquestionable, evident, certain. *Addison.*

*Ind-i-s'pu-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* the state of being indisputable, certainty, evidence.

*Ind-i-s'pu-ta-bly, *ad.* without controversy, certainly, evidently; without opposition.

INDISSOLVIBLE, Ind-i-s-sōl'vī-ble, *a.* indissoluble, irresoluble, insoluble, infusible, not to be melted, not fusible, not separable as to its parts;—obligatory, not to be broken, binding for ever.

Ind-i-s-so-lu-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *indissolubilité*) irresolubleness, indissolubleness, resistance to a dissolving power; firmness, stableness; perpetuity of obligation.

Ind-i-s-so-lu-ble, *a.* (French) INDISSOLVIBLE, resisting all separation of parts;—firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever, not to be loosed.

Ind-i-s-so-lu-ble-nēss, *s.* INDISSOLUBILITY.

Ind-i-s-so-lu-bly, *ad.* (indissoluble) in a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

Ind-i-s-tinct', *a.* (French) not plainly marked, confused; promiscuous; not exactly discerning (*Shak.*); having confusion of sound, inarticulate.

Ind-i-s-tinct'ion, *s.* confusion, indistinctness, uncertainty, obscurity; omission of discrimination, indiscrimination.

Ind-i-s-tinct'ly, *ad.* confusedly, uncertainly, without definiteness or discrimination.

Ind-i-s-tinct'nēss, *s.* (indistinct) INDISTINCTION, confusion, uncertainty.

Ind-i-s-turb'ance, *s.* calmness, freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

Ind-i-te', *v. a.* (Lat. *in into, and do to give*) to dictate, to compose, to write, to draw up in writing.

Ind-i-vid'u-āl, *a.* (Fr. *individuel*, Lat. *individuus*) separate from others of the same species, SINGLE, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

Ind-i-vid-u-āl'i-ty, *s.* individuality, separate or distinct existence.

Ind-i-vid'u-āl-ly, *ad.* with separate or distinct existence, numerically;—not separably, incommunicably. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Ind-i-vid'u-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *individuus*) to distinguish from others of the same species, to make individual or single. *More.*

IND

Indi-vid-u-ā-tion, *s.* that which makes an individual. *Watts.*
Indi-vi-dū-i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *individuus*) the state of being an individual, separate existence, individuality.
Indi-vin'i-ty, *s.* (in and divinity) want of divine power. Not in use. *Brown.*
Indi-vi-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (indivisible) state in which no more division can be made, indivisibleness.
Indi-vi-si-ble, *a.* (French) that cannot be broken into parts; so small that it cannot be smaller, having reached the last degree of divisibility. *Digby.*
Indi-vi-si-ble-ness, *s.* INDIVISIBILITY.
Indi-vi-si-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be further divided.
Indo-ci-ble, *a.* INDOCILE, unteachable.
Indo-cil, *a.* (Fr. *indocile*, Lat. *indocilis*) indocile, unteachable, insusceptible of instruction, incapable of being taught.
Indo-cil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *indocilité*) unteachableness, unaptness to receive instruction, incapable of being instructed, refusal of instruction.
Indoctrinate, *v. a.* (Fr. *endoctriner*) to INSTRUCT, to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*
Indoctrinā-tion, *s.* instruction, authoritative information, EDUCATION. *Brown.*
Indo-lence, *s.* (French) LAZINESS, inattention;—freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
Indo-lent, *a.* (French) LAZY, careless, inattentive, listless;—free from pain; as, an indolent tumour.
Indo-lent-ly, *ad.* lazily, carelessly, inattentively:—with freedom from pain.
Indow, *v. a.* (Lat. *indotare*) to ENDOW, to portion, to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature.
Indow'ed, *p.* enriched with gifts; *with* with.
Indow'ment, *s.* (indow) ENDOWMENT.
Indraught, *s.* an opening in the land into which the sea flows (*Raleigh*); inlet, passage inward. *Bacon.*
Indrench, *v. a.* to soak, to STEEP, to drench, to drown. *Shakespeare.*
Indū-bi-ous, *a.* not doubtful, not suspecting, CERTAIN. *Harvey.*
Indū-bi-ta-ble, *a.* (French) undoubted, unquestionable, evident, CERTAIN in appearance, clear, plain.
Indū-bi-ta-bly, *ad.* undoubtedly, unquestionably, certainly.
Indū-bi-tate, *a.* (Lat. *indubitatus*) unquestioned, evident, CERTAIN.
Induce, *v. a.* (Lat. *induco*) to influence to any thing, to PERSUADE: used of persons;—to produce by persuasion or influence: of things;—to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning (*Brown*); to inculcate, to enforce (*Temple*); to cause extrinsically, to produce, to effect (*Bacon*);—to bring on, to superinduce, to effect gradually; to introduce, to bring into view. *Brown.*
Inducement, *s.* motive to any thing, INCITEMENT; that which allures or persuades to any thing, allurements.
Inducer, *s.* (induce) a persuader, one who influences.
Induct, *v. a.* (Lat. *inductus*) to introduce, to bring in (*Sandy's Travels*); to put into actual possession of a benefice.

INE

Induction, *s.* (Lat. *inductio*) introduction, entrance, anciently † preface; a general proposition drawn from several particular ones; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
Inductive, *a.* leading, persuasive; *with* to (*Milton*);—capable to infer or produce; proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.
Indue, *v. a.* (Lat. *induo* to put on) to invest, to CLOTHE. *Milton.* It is sometimes confounded, by good writers, *with* endow or indow. *Hecker.*
Indū'ed, *p.* invested, clothed; *with* with.
Indulge, *v. a.* (Lat. *indulgeo*) to encourage by compliance (*Dryden*); to grant not of right but favour (*Taylor*); to FONDLE, coddle, caress, endear, favour, foster, gratify with concession; *with* *with* if the matter of indulgence be a single thing; *with* in, if it be a habit.
Indulgence, *s.* (French) fondness, fond kindness (*Milton*); forbearance, tenderness: opposite to rigour;—favour granted, liberality (*Rogers*); grant of the church of Rome to be exempt from rigorous virtue. *Shakespeare.*
Indulgent, *a.* (French) KIND, gentle, liberal, mild, gracious, favourable, fond, gratifying, favouring, giving way to; *with* to, sometimes of.
Indulgent-ly, *ad.* with indulgence, without severity, without self-reproach.
Indult, *s.* (French, Italian) PRIVILEGE, exemption.
Indurate, *v. a.* (Lat. *induro*) to harden, to make hard;—to harden the mind, to sear the conscience.
Indurate, *v. n.* to harden, to grow hard.
Induration, *s.* the act of hardening; the state of growing hard; obduracy, IMPENITENCE, hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety.*
Industrious, *a.* (Lat. *industrius*) diligent, laborious, ASSIDUOUS: apposed to slothful;—laborious to a particular end: opposite to remiss;—designed, done for the purpose. *Watts.*
Industriously, *ad.* with habitual diligence, diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.
Industtry, *s.* (Lat. *industria*) ASSIDUITY, habitual or actual laboriousness.
Intebriate, *v. a.* (Lat. *inebrio*) to intoxicate, to fuddle, to make drunk.
Intebriate, *v. n.* to get drunk, to fuddle, to be intoxicated.
Intebriation, *s.* intoxication with strong liquor, DRUNKENNESS.
Ineffability, *s.* (ineffable) quality of being unutterable, unspeakableness.
INEFFABLE, *INEFFABLE*, *INEFFABLE*, *a.* (French) unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, incommunicable, not to be expressed.
† **Ineffableness**, *s.* unspeakableness. *Scott.*
Ineffably, *ad.* unspeakably, in a manner not to be expressed.
INEFFECTIVE, *INEFFECTIVE, *INEFFECTIVE*, *a.* that can produce no effect, unactive, inefficient, ineffectual, inefficacious, useless, producing no effect, having no efficacy.
Ineffectual, *a.* unable to produce its proper effect, wanting power, INEFFECTIVE.
Ineffectually, *ad.* without effect.
Ineffectualness, *s.* (ineffectual) want of power to perform the proper effect, INEFFECTUOUSNESS.
Inefficacious, *a.* (Fr. *inefficace*) INEFFECTIVE, unable to produce effects, weak, feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual fail-*

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ure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. *Locke.*
In-ēf-fi-cā-ciouſ-ly, *ad.* without effect.
INEFFICACY, *In-ēf-fi-cā-cy*, *s.* (Lat. in and efficacia) want of power, want of effect, weakness, ineffectualness, inefficiency.
In-ēf-fi-cien-cy, *s.* want of power to produce effects, **INEFFICACY**.
In-ēf-fi-cient, *s.* wanting power to produce effects, **INEFFECTIVE**.
In-ēl'e-gānce, *s.* (inelegant) absence of beauty, want of elegance, coarseness, bluntness, grossness, uncourtliness, roughness of manners: opposed to *elegance*.
In-ēl'e-gānt, *a.* (Lat. inelegans) not becoming, not beautiful: opposite to *elegant*;—coarse, rough, blunt, unpolished, homely, homespun, void of ornament; wanting ornament of language. *Broome.*
In-ēl'o-quent, *a.* (Lat. in and eloquens) not persuasive, not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.
In-ēpt', *a.* (Lat. ineptus) **TRIFLING**, foolish, silly; useless, unfit for any purpose.
In-ēpt'ly, *ad.* triflingly, foolishly; unfitly, uselessly.
In-ēpt'i-tude, *s.* (inept) unsuitness.
In-e-qual'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. inequalitas) difference of comparative quantity; **UNEVENNESS**, asperity, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state, unlikeness of a thing to itself, difference of temper or quality (*Bacon*); difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*
In-ēr-ra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (inerrable) exemption from error, **INFALLIBILITY**. *King Charles.*
In-ēr-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. in, and erro to err) exempt from error, **INFALLIBLE**.
In-ēr-ra-ble-nēſ, *s.* **INFALLIBILITY**. *Hammond.*
In-ēr-ra-bly, *ad.* infallibly.
In-ēr-ring-ly, *ad.* without error, without mistake, without deviation.
In-ért', *a.* (Lat. iners) dull, sluggish, void of motion, motionless. *Milton. Thomson.*
In-ér'tia, *s.* (a philosophical term, Lat.) inactivity, sluggishness, the dead weight of matter; that power in matter which disposes it to continue in the same state whether of motion or rest.
In-ér'ti-tude, *s.* (inert) sluggishness. *Scott.*
In-ért'ly, *ad.* dully, sluggishly. *Dunciad.*
In-ēs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* (French) valuable beyond estimation, too valuable to be rated, transcending all price, invaluable.
† *In-ēv'i-dēnt*, *a.* not plain, obscure. *Brown.*
In-ēv-i-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (inevitable) impossibility to be avoided, unavoidable, inevitableness, certainty.
INEVITABLE, *In-ēv'i-ta-ble*, *a.* (French) impossible to be avoided, unavoidable, unavoidable, avoidless, shunless, fatal, certain, not to be escaped. *Dryden.*
In-ēv'i-ta-ble-nēſ, *s.* **INEVITABILITY**. *Scott.*
In-ēv'i-ta-bly, *ad.* unavoidably, without possibility of escape.
In-ēx-āct', *a.* incorrect, inaccurate, wanting exactness, faulty.
In-ēx-āct'nēſ, *s.* incorrectness, inaccuracy.
In-ēx-cūſa-ble, *a.* not to be excused, admitting no excuse, not to be palliated by apology; irremissible, **UNPARDONABLE**.
In-ēx-cūſa-ble-nēſ, *s.* enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation, irremissibleness, unpardonableness.

In-ēx-cūſa-bly, *ad.* to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
In-ēx-hāſa-ble, *a.* that cannot evaporate, or be evaporated.
In-ēx-hāſt'ed, *a.* unemptied, not possible to be emptied, inexhaustible. *Dryden.*
In-ēx-hāſ'ti-ble, *a.* not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.
In-ēx-iſt'ence, *s.* want of being, want of existence. *Broome on the Odyssey.*
In-ēx-iſt'ent, *a.* not having being; not to be found in nature: † existing in something else. This sense is rare. *Boyle.*
INEXORABLE, *In-ēx'o-ra-ble*, *a.* (French) not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty, unper-suadable, imper-suasible, inflexible; not to be pacified, implacable, irreconcilable.
In-ēx-pē'di-ence, *In-ēx-pē'di-ēn-cy*, *s.* **UNFITNESS**, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place, inconvenience.
In-ēx-pē'di-ēnt, *a.* **UNFIT**, improper, inconvenient, unsuitable to time or place.
In-ēx-pē'ri-ence, *s.* (French) want of experimental knowledge, want of experience.
In-ēx-pē'ri-ēn-cēd, *a.* not experienced.
In-ēx-pērt', *a.* (Lat. inexpertus) unskilled, wanting knowledge, **ILLITERATE**; unskilful, wanting art; unready, **AWKWARD**.
In-ēx/pi-a-ble, *a.* (French) not to be atoned, not to be mollified by atonement.
In-ēx/pi-a-bly, *ad.* to such a degree as is beyond atonement.
In-ēx/pli-ca-ble, *a.* (French) incapable of being explained, not to be made intelligible;—not to be disentangled.
In-ēx/pli-ca-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained.
In-ēx-prēs'si-ble, *a.* (in and expreſs) not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable, unspeakable, **INEFFABLE**.
In-ēx-prēs'si-bly, *ad.* unutterably, ineffably.
In-ēx-pūg-na-ble, *a.* (French) **INVINCIBLE**, impregnable, not to be subdued, not to be taken by assault.
In-ēx-tin/gūiſh-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. inextinguible) unquenchable.
In-ēx/tri-ca-ble, *a.* (French) not to be disentangled, not to be cleared, not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.
In-ēx/tri-ca-bly, *ad.* to a degree of perplexity not to be entangled.
In-ēyē, *v. a.* (in and eye) to inoculate, to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.
INFALLIBILITY, *In-fāl-li-bil'i-ty*, *s.* (infallible) inerrability, infallibleness, inerrableness, unerrableness, exemption from error, incapability of mistake.
INFALLIBLE, *In-fāl'i-ble*, *a.* (Fr. infaillible) privileged from error, incapable of mistake, inerring, unerring, inerrable, never-erring; not to be misled or deceived, certain. *Used both of persons and things.*
In-fāl'i-bly, *ad.* without danger from deceit; with security from error, certainly.
† *In-fāma*, *v. a.* (Lat. infamo) to represent to disadvantage, to **DEFAME**. *Milton.*
In-fa-mōſ, *a.* (Lat. infamis) publicly branded with guilt, openly censured, of bad report, notoriously **ABANDONED**.
In-fa-mōſ-ly, *ad.* with open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach, shamefully, scandalously.

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Inf-a-mōſ-nēſs, *s.* (infamous) **INFAMY**.
Inf-a-my, *s.* (Lat. infamia) public reproach, notoriety of bad character, infamousness, ignominy, opprobrium, **DISGRACE**.
Infān-cy, *s.* (Lat. infantia) the first part of life—usually extended by naturalists to seven years; civil life—extended by the English law to one and twenty years;—first age of any thing, commencement, original, **BEGINNING**. *Dryden*.
Infānt, *s.* (Lat. infans) a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year: *in law*, a young person to the age of one and twenty.
Infānt, *a.* not mature, being in a state of initial imperfection.
Infān'ta, *s.* (Spanish) a princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.
Infān'te, *s.* a son of the king of Spain, a son of the king of Portugal.
Infān-tine, *a.* suitable to an infant.
Infān'ti-cide, *s.* (Lat. infanticidium) the slaughter of the infants by *Herod*.
Infān-tile, *a.* (Lat. infantilis) pertaining to an infant.
Infān-try, *s.* (Fr. infanterie) the foot soldiers of an army.
INFATUATE, *Infāt'u-ate*, *v. a.* (Lat. infatuo) to fool, to befool, to besot, to stupify, to strike with folly, to lead into error, to deprive of understanding.
Infāt-u-ā-tion, *s.* the act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason; an act of folly.
Inf-ea-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (infeasible) impossibility, **IMPRACTICABILITY**.
Inf-eō'si-ble, *a.* **IMPRACTICABLE**, impossible to be done. *Glanville*.
Inf-ēct', *v. a.* (Fr. infecter) to act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion, to taint, to poison, to corrupt, to pollute; to fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakespeare*.
Inf-ēct-ion, *s.* (French) the communication of a disease by contagion; **CONTAGION**, taint, poison.
Inf-ēct-i-ous, *a.* **CONTAGIOUS**, influencing by communicated qualities.
Inf-ēct-i-ous-ly, *ad.* contagiously.
Inf-ēct-i-ous-nēſs, *s.* (infectious) the quality of being infectious, **CONTAGIOUSNESS**.
Inf-ēct-i-ve, *a.* (infect) having the quality of acting by contagion, **CONTAGIOUS**.
Inf-e-cūnd', *a.* (Lat. infæcundus) unfruitful, infertile, sterile, **BARREN**.
Inf-e-cūn'di-ty, *s.* (Lat. infæcunditas) want of fecundity, **BARRENNESS**.
Inf-e-liç'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. infelicitas) unhappiness, adversity, misery, **CALAMITY**.
INFER', *Inf-ēr'*, (Fr. inferer) to bring in, to connote, to connotate, to imply, to import, to collect, to derive, to deduce, to draw in one proposition from a former one, to conclude from foregoing premises;—to bring on, to induce: as, vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs (*Harvey*);—† to offer, to produce. Not in use. *Shakespeare*.
Inf-ēr-ēnce, *s.* (French) conclusion drawn from previous arguments, illation, deduction, **CONSEQUENCE**.
Inf-ēr-i-ōr, *Inf-ēr-i-ōūr*, *a.* (Lat. inferior, Fr. inférieur) lower in place; lower in station or rank of life: correlative to *superiour*;—lower in value or excellency; subordinate. *Watts*.

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Inf-ēr-i-ōr, *Inf-ēr-i-ōūr*, *s.* one in a lower rank or station than another, a subordinate.
Inf-ēr-i-ōr'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. infériorité) lower state of dignity or value; state of subordination.
Inf-ēr'nāl, *a.* (French) hellish, belonging to hell, sent from hell, tartarean, stygian, detestable, diabolical, **DEVILISH**.
Inf-ēr'nāl stone, *s.* lunar caustic.
Inf-ēr-ri-ble, *a.* (infer) deducible from premised grounds.
Inf-ēr'tile, *a.* (French) unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity, **BARREN**.
Inf-ēr-til'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. infertilité) unfruitfulness, infecundity, **BARRENNESS**.
Inf-ēst', *v. a.* (Lat. infesto) to harass, disturb, trouble, vex, plague, torment. *Hooker*.
Inf-ēst-ēr-ed, *a.* (in and fester) rankling, inveterate, obstinate.
Inf-ēs-tiv'i-ty, *s.* want of cheerfulness, sadness, mournfulness.
Inf-eu-dā-tion, *s.* (Lat. in and feudum) the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale*.
INFIDEL, *Inf-i-dēl*, *s.* (Fr. infidèle, Lat. infidelis) an unbeliever, a disbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, painem, gentile, heathen, ethnic, one who rejects christianity.
Inf-i-dēl, *a.* unbelieving, unchristian, void of faith.
Inf-i-dēl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. infidélité) want of faith, disbelief of christianity; **PERFIDY**, treachery, deceit, breach of contract or trust.
INFINITE, *Inf-i-nīte*, *a.* (Lat. infinitus) unbounded, boundless, confineless, unlimited, illimited, illimitable, immense, unmeasurable, measureless, interminable, interminate, termless, indefinitely extended, having no boundaries or limits to its nature: *hyperbolically*, large, great.
Inf-i-nīte-ly, *ad.* without limits, without bounds, immensely; in a great degree.
Inf-i-nīte-nēſs, *s.* (infinite) **INFINITY**, boundlessness, immensity.
Inf-in-i-tēs'i-mal, *a.* infinitely divided.
Inf-in-i-tive, *a.* (in grammar) belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.
Inf-in-i-tude, *s.* (infinite) **INFINITY**, immensity; boundless number. *Spectator*.
INFINITTY, *Inf-in'i-ty*, *s.* (F. infinité) boundlessness, immensity, infiniteness, infinitude, unlimitedness, illimitedness, unboundedness, unbounded greatness, unlimited qualities: *hyperbolically*, endless number.
Inf-irm', *a.* (Lat. infirmus) **WEAK**, feeble; disabled of body, **SICKLY**; weak of mind, irresolute (*Shak.*); not stable, not solid. *Hooker*.
Inf-sir'ma-ry, *s.* (Fr. infirmerie) lodgings, or a hospital for the sick. *Bacon*.
Inf-sir'mi-ty, *s.* (Fr. infirmité) weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, foible, fault, weakness (*Shak.*); **SICKLINESS**, malady, **DISEASE**. *Hooker*.
Inf-sir'm'nēſs, *s.* (infirm) **WEAKNESS**, feebleness, debility. *Boyle*.
Inf-fix', *v. a.* to drive in, to set, to fix, to **FASTEN**. *Milton*.
Inf-flāme', *v. a.* (Lat. inflammo) to kindle, to **FIRE**, to set on fire, to make to burn; to kindle any passion; to fire with passion, to irritate, to **PROVOKE**; to aggravate, to exaggerate (*Spectator*); to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

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~In-flām', *v. n.* to grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

~In-flām'ér, *s.* who or what inflames.

~In-flām-ma-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (inflammable) the quality of easily catching fire, inflammableness.

~In-flām'ma-ble, *a.* (French) easy to be set on fire, easily ignitable; having the quality of flaming.

~In-flām'ma-ble-nēss, *s.* INFLAMMABILITY.

~In-flām-mā'tion, *s.* (French; Lat. inflammatio) the act of setting on fire, ignition; the state of being in flame; the act of exciting fervour of mind (*Hooker*): in surgery, the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction, a SWELLING.

~In-flām'ma-tive, *a.* (inflamm) having a tendency to inflammation. *Scott.*

~In-flām'ma-to-ry, *a.* having the power of inflaming.

~In-flāte', *v. a.* (Lat. inflatus) to swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

~In-flā'tion, *s.* (Lat. inflatio) the state of being swelled with wind, FLATULENCE.

~In-flēct', *v. a.* (Lat. inflecto) to bend, to turn (*Newton's Optics*); to vary or conjugate a verb or noun in its terminations.

~In-flēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. inflectio) the act of bending or turning (*Hale*); modulation of the voice (*Hooker*); variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLEXIBILITY, ~In-flēx-i-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. inflexibilité) stiffness, rigidity, rigidity, inflexibleness, quality of resisting flexure;—temper not to be bent, inexorable pertinacy, obstinacy, STUBBORNNESS.

INFLEXIBLE, ~In-flēx-i-ble, *a.* (French) stiff, rigid, unpliant, not pliable, not to be bent or incurvated;—not to be prevailed on, immovable, INEXORABLE; obstinate, STUBBORN; not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

~In-flēx-i-bly, *ad.* inexorably, stubbornly; invariably, without relaxation or remission.

~In-flīct', *v. a.* (Lat. infligo, inflictus) to put in act or impose as a punishment.

~In-flīct'ér, *s.* he who punishes.

~In-flīc'tion, *s.* the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

~In-flīc'tive, *a.* imposing a punishment.

~In-flu-ēnce, *s.* (French) power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs (*Milton*); impulsive power, ascendant power, prevalence on, ascendancy, a power giving a bias to the temper or conduct;—credit, interest, authority, hold, impression; ground of conduct, consideration; auspice, protection, patronage.

~In-flu-ēnce, *v. a.* to act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose, to guide or lead to any end, to give a bias to the temper or conduct.

~In-flu-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. influens) flowing in.

~In-flu-ēntial, *a.* (influence) exerting influence or power.

~In-flūx, *s.* (Lat. influxus) act of flowing into any thing (*Bacon*); infusion, intromission (*Hale*); † influence, power. *Hale.*

~In-fōld', *v. a.* to involve, to inwrap, to cover by winding round, to enclose with involutions. *Shakespeare.*

~In-fōll-ate, *v. a.* to cover with leaves. *Not much used but elegant.* *Howel.*

~In-fōrm', *v. a.* (Fr. informer), to animate, to actuate by vital powers (*Milton*);—to INSTRUCT,

to supply with new knowledge; to TELL, to apprise, to acquaint; with of;—to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

~In-fōrm', *v. n.* to give intelligence.

†~In-fōr'māl, *a.* irregular, not competent. *Shak.*

~In-fōr-māl'i-ty, *s.* (a law term) irregularity, procedure contrary to due form.

~In-fōrm'ant, *s.* (French) one who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation, an informer.

~In-fōr-mā'tion, *s.* (French) intelligence given; INSTRUCTION; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or accusing.

~In-fōrm'ér, *s.* an informant, one who gives instruction or intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

~In-fōr'mi-da-ble, *a.* not to be feared, not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

~In-fōr'mi-ty, *s.* (L. informis) shapelessness, want of proper form. *Brown.*

~In-fōr'tu-nate, *a.* (little used) UNFORTUNATE.

~In-frāct', *v. a.* (Lat. infractus) to break. *Thomf.*

~In-frāc'tion, *s.* (Lat. infractio) the act of breaking; transgression, breach, trespass, infringement, violation of treaty. *Waller.*

~In-frān'gi-ble, *a.* not to be broken.

~In-frē'quēncy, *s.* UNCOMMONNESS, rarity.

~In-frē'quēnt, *a.* UNCOMMON, rare.

~In-frīg'i-date, *v. a.* (Lat. in and frigidus) to chill, to make cold. *Boyle.*

INFRINGE', ~In-frīnge', *v. a.* (Lat. infringo) to violate, to trespass, to transgress, to break a law or contract;—to destroy, to hinder. *Hooker.*

~In-frīng'e'mēt, *s.* breach, violation, trespass, transgression.

~In-frīn'gér, *s.* a breaker, transgressor, violator of law or contract.

~In-fūn-dīb'u-li-fōrm, *s.* (Lat. infundibulum a funnel, and forma a form) of the form of a funnel or tundish. *Johnson.*

~In-fū'ri-ate, *a.* (Lat. in and furia) enraged, raging, ANGRY. *Milton.*

~In-fūs'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. infusco) to blacken, darken, offuscate, obscure. *Bailey.*

~In-fūs-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. infuscatus) the act of darkening or blackening, obscuration, offuscation. *Johnson.*

~In-fūse', *v. a.* (Fr. infuser) to pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire (*Milton*); to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat, to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

~In-fūsi-ble, *a.* possible to be infused (*Hammond*); incapable of dissolution, not to be melted, not fusible, INDISSOLVIBLE.

~In-fū'sion, *s.* (French) the act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration (*Hooker*); suggestion, whisper (*Swift*); the act of keeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*

†~In-fū'sive, *a.* (infuse) having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized. *Thomson's Seasons.*

~In-gāth-ér-ing, *s.* the act of gathering in the harvest. *Exodus.*

~In-gēm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. ingemino) to double, to REPEAT; as, he would often ingeminate the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

~In-gēm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. in and gemitio) REPETITION, reduplication.

~In-gēn'ér-ate, ~In-gēn'ér-at-ēd, *a.* (Lat. ingenera-

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tus) inborn, inbred, **INNATE**: † unbegotten. Not generally used. *Brown.*
In-ge'ni-ous, *a.* (Lat. ingeniosus, Fr. ingenieux) **WITTY**, inventive, possessed of genius: † mental, intellectual. *Not in use. Shakespeare.*
In-ge'ni-ous-ly, *ad.* wittily, subtilely.
In-ge'ni-ous-ness, *s.* (ingenious) **WITTINESS**, subtilty, strength of genius.
In-ge'nite, *a.* (Lat. ingenuus) **INNATE**, inborn, native, ingenerate.
In-ge-nu'i-ty, *s.* (ingenious) **WIT**, invention, imagination, genius, subtilty, acuteness, quickness of fancy.
In-ge'n-u-ous, *a.* (Lat. ingenuus) open, fair, candid, frank, sincere, not reserved, noble, generous: † freeborn, not of servile extraction.
In-ge'n-u-ous-ly, *ad.* openly, fairly, candidly, generously.
In-ge'n-u-ous-ness, *s.* (ingenuous) openness, fairness, frankness, candour, candidness, freedom from dissimulation.
In-ge'st, *v. a.* (Lat. ingero, ingestus) to throw into the stomach. *Brown.*
In-ge'stion, *s.* the act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*
In-glo'ri-ous, *a.* (Lat. inglorius) void of honour, mean, without glory.
In-glo'ri-ous-ly, *ad.* with ignominy, with want of glory.
In-got, *s.* (Fr. lingot, or Dutch ingegoten melted) a mass of metal.
In-graft, *in-graft*, *v. a.* to propagate trees by infusion, to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant or introduce any thing not native (*Milton*); to fix deep, to settle. *Hooker.*
In-graft'ment, *s.* the act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.
In-grate, *a.* (Lat. ingratus) ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.
In-grate'ful, *a.* (*little used*) ungrateful.
In-gra'tiate, *v. a.* (Lat. in in, and gratia favour, *pron.* in-grash'fhi-ate) to put in favour, to recommend to kindness; *with* with.
In-gra'ti-tude, *s.* (French) retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness, thanklessness, **UNGRATEFULNESS**.
In-grav'i-dat-ed, *a.* (Lat. in in, and gravis big) big with young, **PREGNANT**. *Scott.*
In-grē-di-ent, *s.* (French) component part of a body consisting of different materials. *It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.*
In'gress, *s.* (Lat. ingressus) **ENTRANCE**; power of entrance; intrussion.
In'gu-nal, *a.* (French, Lat. inguen the groin) belonging to the groin.
In-gulf, *v. a.* to swallow up in a vast profundity (*Milton*); to cast into a gulf.
In-gur-gi-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. ingurgito) to swallow down with greediness. *Johnson.*
In-gur-gi-tation, *s.* the act of swallowing with greediness. *Johnson.*
In-gus'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and gusto to taste) not perceptible by the taste.
In-hab'ile, **In-ba-bile**, *a.* (*not much used*, French) unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified. *Johnson.*
In-hab'it, *v. a.* to dwell in, to hold or occupy as dweller.
In-hab'it, *v. n.* to dwell, to live, to **RESIDE**.
In-hab'i-ta-ble, *a.* fit to reside in, capable of affording habitation.
In-hab'i-tance, *s.* residence of dwellers.
In-hab'i-tant, *s.* a dweller, a **RESIDENT**.

INJ

In-hab-i-tation, *s.* (*not much used*, inhabit) residence, abode, place of dwelling (*Milton*); the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited (*Raleigh*); quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*
In-hab'it-ér, *s.* who inhabits, a **RESIDENT**. *Brown.*
In-hale, *v. n.* (Lat. inhalo) to draw in with air, to breathe, to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.
In-har-mōn'i-cāl, *a.* **INHARMONIOUS**.
INHARMONIOUS, **In-har-mōn'i-ous**, *a.* unmusical, immusical, inharmonical, discordant, dissonant, tuneless, untuneful, unharmonious, harsh, not sweet of sound, formed contrary to the rules of music, inconsistent with harmony.
In-hēre, *v. n.* (Lat. inhæreo to stick) to exist in something else.
In-hē'rence, *s.* inhesion, the state of existing in something else; the state or quality of that which adheres; the junction of an accident with its substance.
In-hē'rent, *a.* (French, Lat. inhærens) existing in something else so as to be inseparable from it; naturally conjoined, inborn, **INNATE**. *Locke.*
In-hēr'it, *v. a.* (Fr. heriter) to heir, to receive or possess by inheritance: † to possess, to obtain possession of. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*
In-hēr'it-a-ble, *a.* transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.
In-hēr'it-ānce, *s.* patrimony, hereditary possession; **ESTATE**; the reception of possession by hereditary right (*Locke*); possession. *Shak.*
In-hēr'it-ór, *s.* an heir, one who receives any thing by succession.
In-hēr'it-ress, **In-hēr'e-trix**, *s.* an heiress.
In-hér'se, **In-héarse**, *v. a.* to enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*
In-hē'sion, *s.* (Lat. inhæsiō) inherence, state of existing in something else.
In-hib'it, *v. a.* (Lat. inhibeo) to **RESTRAIN**, hinder, check, repress; to **PROHIBIT**, forbid.
In-hi-bi'tion, *s.* (Lat. inhibitiō) **PROHIBITION**, stop, embargo: *in law*, a writ to forbid farther proceedings. *Corwell.*
In-hōld, *v. a.* to have inherent, to contain in itself.
In-hōs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
In-hōs'pi-a-ble-ness, *s.* **INHOSPITALITY**.
In-hōs'pi-ta-bly, *ad.* unkindly to strangers.
In-hōs'pi-tāl'i-ty, *s.* want of hospitality, want of kindness or courtesy to strangers, inhospitalableness.
In-hū'mān, *a.* (Lat. inhumanus) **CRUEL**, uncompassionate; **SAVAGE**, barbarous.
In-hu-māne, *a.* (*not much used*) void of tenderness, void of pity, unkind.
In-hu-mān'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. inhumanité) **CRUELTY**; barbarity, **SAVAGENESS**.
In-hū'mān-ly, *ad.* (inhuman) cruelly, barbarously, savagely.
† **In-hū'mate**, *v. a.* (Fr. inhumer) to **BURY**.
In-hūme, *v. a.* (Fr. inhumer) to **BURY**, to inter, to put into the ground. *Pope.*
In-jēct, *v. a.* (Lat. injectus) to throw in, to immit, to dart in;—to throw up, to cast up: and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*
In-jēc'tion, *s.* the act of casting in, immision; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, as practised by anatomists; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe or any other instrument into any part of the body, a clyster.

I N J

Īn-īm'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. inimicus) unfriendly, unkind; hurtful; hostile, adverse.
Īn-īm-i-ta-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (inimitable) incapacity to be imitated, excellence beyond imitation, fin-imitableness.
Īn-īm'i-ta-ble, *a.* (French) incapable of imitation, excellent above imitation, not to be copied.
Īn-īm'i-ta-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.
Īn-jōin', *v. a.* (Lat. injungo) to ENJOIN.
Īn-īq'ūi-tōūs, *a.* (iniquity) unjust, wicked, criminal, ABANDONED.
Īn-īq'ūi-ty, *s.* (Fr. iniquité) injustice, unrighteousness; crime, WICKEDNESS.
Īn-ī'tial, *a.* (French) placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete. *Harvey.*
Īn-ī'tial, *s.* a letter at the beginning of a word.
Īn-ī'tiament, *s.* (Lat. initiamenta, *pron.* Īn-īsh'īhī-a-mēnt) a first principle in any art or science.
Īn-ī'tiate, *v. a.* (Fr. initier, *pron.* Īn-īsh'īhī-ate) to enter, to instruct in the rudiments of any art or science; to place in a new state, to matriculate, to admit into a society.
Īn-ī'tiate, *v. n.* to do the first part; to perform the first rite.
Īn-ī'tiate, *a.* unpractised. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Īn-ī'ti'ation, *s.* (Lat. initiatio, *pron.* Īn-īsh'īhī-a'tion) the reception, admission, entrance, or matriculation of a new comer into any art or state.
Īn-ju-cūn'di-ty, *s.* unpleasantness, want of qualities to give delight.
Īn-jū'di-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. in and judico) not cognizable by a judge.
Īn-ju-dī'cial, *a.* done not according to due form of law. *Johnson.*
Īn-ju-dī'cious, *a.* void of judgment, wanting judgment: *used of persons and things.*
Īn-ju-dī'cious-ly, *ad.* without judgment, with ill judgment, unwisely.
Īn-ju-dī'cious-nēss, *s.* (injudicious) want of judgment, want of discernment.
Īn-jūn'ction, *s.* (Lat. injunctio) COMMAND, order, precept: *in law*, an interlocutory decree from the court of chancery to stop proceedings. *Cowell.*
ĪN-JURE, **Īn-jure**, *v. a.* (Fr. injurier) to hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly; to wound, to harm, to aggrieve, to put to pain; to wrong, to harm, to disadvantage, to disserve, to mar, to damage, to endamage, to impair, to deteriorate, to make worse; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.
Īn-ju-rér, *s.* he who hurts another unjustly, he who wrongs another.
ĪN-JURIOUS, **Īn-jū'ri-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. injurius) unjust, invasive of another's rights, wrongful, guilty of wrong or injury, mischievous, unjustly hurtful, detrimental, disserviceable;—detractory, contumelious, reproachful, wrongful. *Sidney.*
Īn-jū'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice, with contumely.
ĪN-JURIOUSNESS, **Īn-jū'ri-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* (injurious) mischievousness, hurtfulness, detrimentality, disinterest, disserviceableness, quality of being injurious.
ĪN-JURY, **Īn-ju-ry**, *s.* (Lat. injuria) hurt without justice, mischief, evil, wrong, ill, harm, damage, detriment, harm, disservice, diskindness, disinterest; annoyance; act of violence, maim, hurt, wound.
Īn-jūs'tice, *s.* (French) iniquity, wrong.

I N N

Īnk, *s.* (Fr. encre) the black liquor with which men write.
Īnk, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.
Īnk'hōrn, *s.* a portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly of horn.
Īn'kle, *s.* (*in commerce*) a kind of narrow fillet, a coarse kind of tape.
Īnk'ling, *s.* (German inklincken *to sound within*) HINT, whisper, intimation.
Īnk'ma-kér, *s.* one who makes ink.
Īnk'stānd, *s.* a neat kind of stand to hold implements for writing.
Īnk'y, *a.* (ink) consisting of ink; resembling ink, atramental, black as ink.
Īn'lānd, *a.* interior, lying remote from the sea.
Īn'lānd, *s.* interior or midland parts.
Īn'lānd-ér, *s.* dweller remote from the sea. *Milton.*
Īn-lāp'i-date, *v. a.* (*not much used*, Lat. in and lapido) to make stony, to turn to stone, to PETRIFY. *Bacon.*
Īn-lāy', *v. a.* to diversify with different bodies laid into the ground or substratum (*Sbak.*); to make variety by being inserted into bodies, TO VARIEGATE. *Milton.*
Īn'lāy, *s.* matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*
Īn-lāw', *v. a.* to clear of outlawry, to clear of attainder. *Bacon.*
Īn'lēt, *s.* passage inward, place of ingress, indraught, avenue, entrance. *Milton.*
Īn'ly, *a.* (in) INTERNAL, interior, inward, placed within, secret.
Īn'ly, *ad.* internally, within, secretly, in the heart. *Shakespeare.*
Īn'mate, *s.* one who is admitted to dwell for money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out at one door, a lodger. *Cowell.*
Īn'most, *a.* deepest within, remotest from the surface.
Īnn, *s.* (Sax. inn *a chamber*) a house of entertainment for travellers; † a house where students were boarded and taught: whence we call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.
INNATE, **Īn-nāte'**, *a.* (Lat. innatus) inborn, ingenerate, ingenite, inbred, natural, implanted by nature, not superadded, not adscititious. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.
Īn-nāte'nēss, *s.* the quality of being innate, naturalness.
Īn-nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* (Lat. innavigabilis) not to be passed by sailing.
Īn'nér, *a.* (in) interior, not outward, INTERNAL, placed within.
Īn'nér-most, *a.* (*less proper than inmost*) remotest from the outward part, inmost.
Īnn'hōld-ér, *s.* a man who keeps an inn, an innkeeper.
Īn'nings, *s.* (in) lands recovered from the sea, alluvia, alluvial lands.
Īnn'kēp-ér, *s.* a man who keeps an inn, an innholder.
ĪN-NOCENCE, **Īn-no-cēnce**, *s.* (French) purity from injurious action, innocency, pureness, purity, guiltlessness, spotlessness, blamelessness, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed (*Sbak.*); harmlessness, innoxiousness, inoffensiveness (*Burnet*); simplicity of heart, simpleness, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakespeare.*
Īn-no-cēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. innocentia) INNOCENCE.
ĪN-NOCENT, **Īn-no-cēnt**, *a.* (French, Lat. innocens) pure from mischief, free from any

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particular guilt, guiltless, crimeless, offenceless, spotless, dovelike, clean, immaculate, inculpable, unblamable, unblamed, blameless; harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, innocuous, hurtless, unhurtful, harmless in effects; simple, artless, silly.

Īn'no-cent, *s.* one free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot, a fool.

Īn'no-cent-ly, *ad.* without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or impudence; without hurt or injury.

Īn-nōc'u-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. innocuus) harmless in effects, INNOCENT.

Īn-nōc'u-ōūs-ly, *ad.* without mischievous effects, harmlessly, hurtlessly.

Īn-nōc'u-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (innocuous) harmlessness, innoxiousness, INNOCENCE.

Īn-nōm'i-na-ble, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, and *nomen a name*) unfit or improper to be named, incapable of being named. *Scott.*

Īn-nōm'i-nate, *a.* (Lat. in *and nomen*) having no name, anonymous.

Īn'no-vate, *v. a.* (Lat. innovo) to bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties. *South.*

Īn-no-vā'tion, *s.* (French) change by the introduction of novelty.

Īn'no-va-tōr, *s.* (Fr. innovateur) an introducer of novelties; one who makes changes by introducing novelties.

Innox'ious, *a.* (Lat. innoxius, * *pron.* Īn-nōc'ſhūs) free from mischievous effects, unhurtful, hurtless, INNOCENT: pure from crimes. *Pope.*

* Innox'iously, *ad.* harmlessly, without hurt done; without harm suffered.

* Innox'ious-nēss, *s.* (innocuous) harmlessness, innocuousness, INNOCENCE.

Īn-u-ēn'do, *s.* (Lat. inuendo, *from* inuo) an oblique HINT.

INNUMERABLE, Īn-nū-me-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. innumerabilis) countless, numberless, innumerable, unnumbered, not to be counted for multitude. *Shakespeare.*

Īn-nū-me-ra-bly, *ad.* without number.

Īn-nū-me-roūs, *a.* (Lat. innumerus) too many to be counted, INNUMERABLE.

Īn-ōc'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. inoculo) to ineye, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to communicate the vaccine, or the small pox by inserting the matter scientifically.

Īn-ōc-u-lā'tion, *s.* the act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock, ineying; the act, practice, or method of transplanting or communicating the vaccine, or the small pox by infusion of the matter.

Īn-ōc'u-la-tōr, *s.* one who practises ineying or the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the vaccine, or small pox by inoculation.

Īn-ō'do-rate, *a.* (Lat. in *and odoratus*) inodorous, scentless, having no scent.

Īn-ō'dōr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. inodorus) wanting scent, inodorate, not affecting the nose, having no smell, scentless.

Īn-ōf-fēn'sive, *a.* giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no uneasiness, causing no terror; harmless, hurtless, INNOCENT: unembarrassed, without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

Īn-ōf-fēn'sive-ly, *ad.* without appearance of harm, without harm,

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Īn-ōf-fēn'sive-nēss, *s.* (inoffensive) harmlessness, freedom from appearance of harm.

Īn-ōf-fi'cious, *a.* not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

Īn-ōp'i-nate, *a.* (Lat. inopinatus) unexpected, sudden, unthought of.

Īn-ōp-pōr-tūne, *a.* (Lat. inopportunus) unseasonable, inconvenient, inexpedient, unfit as to time.

Īn-ōr'di-na-cy, *s.* (inordinate) IRREGULARITY, disorder, deviation from right (*Government of the Tongue*). It is safer to use *inordination*. *Johnson.*

Īn-ōr'di-nate, *a.* (Lat. in *contrary to* and *ordinatus*) irregular, disorderly, deviating from right. *Milton.*

Īn-ōr'di-nate-ly, *ad.* irregularly, not rightly.

Īn-ōr'di-nate-nēss, *s.* (inordinate) want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

Īn-ōr-di-nā'tion, *s.* (inordinate) IRREGULARITY, disorder, deviation from right.

Īn-ōr-gān'ic, Īn-ōr-gān'i-cāl, *a.* void of organs or instrumental parts.

Īn-ōs'cu-late, *v. n.* (Lat. in *and osculum*) to unite by apposition or contact.

Īn-ōs-cu-lā'tion, *s.* union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

Īn-pro-cīno, *ad.* (Lat.) in readiness. *Milton.*

Īn-prōs-pē'cience, *s.* (Lat. in *contrary to*, *pro before*, and *specio to look*) improvidence, want of foresight; improvisation, want of forecast, INCAUTIONSNESS.

Īn'quēst, *s.* (Fr. enquête) judicial inquiry or examination; inquiry, search, study. *Hooker.*

Īn-quē'tude, *s.* (French, Lat. inquietudo) disturbed state, want of quiet, UNEASINESS, attack on the quiet.

Īn-quē-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. inquino) to pollute, to corrupt. *Brown.*

Īn-quē-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. inquinatio) corruption, pollution. *Bacon.*

Īn-quē-ra-ble, *a.* (inquire) that of which inquiry may be made.

Īn-quēre, *v. n.* (Lat. inquirō) to ask questions, to make search, to make examination, to exert curiosity on any occasion; *with of before the person asked; with into when something already is imperfectly known; with after when something is lost or missing; with about when fuller intelligence is desired.*

Īn-quēre, *v. a.* to ask about, to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

Īn-quē'r'er, *s.* searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who asks questions.

Īn-quē'ry, *s.* (inquire) search, research, EXAMINATION (*Locke*); interrogation, search by question. *AA.*

Īn-quē-si'tion, *s.* (Lat. inquisitio) judicial inquiry (*Psalms*); examination, discussion. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Īn-quē'si-tive, *a.* (Lat. inquisitus) curious to know, busy in search, active to pry into any thing; *with about, after, into, or of.*

Īn-quē'si-tive-ly, *ad.* with curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

Īn-quē'si-tive-nēss, *s.* (inquisitive) curiosity, inclination to inquiry, diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney.*

Īn-quē'si-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) one who examines judicially; an officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

Īn-rāil, *v. a.* to enclose with rails,

In'toad, *s.* incursion, irruption, sudden and desultory invasion, hostile ASSAULT.
In-sa-lū'bri-ōūs, *a.* UNWHOLESOME, unhealthful, injurious to health.
In-sa-lū'bri-ty, *s.* (Fr. *insalubrité*) UNWHOLESOMENESS, unhealthfulness.
In-sāl'u-ta-ry, *a.* UNWHOLESOME, unhealthful, insalubrious.
In-sāl'u-ta-rī-nēss, *s.* UNWHOLESOMENESS, unhealthfulness, insalubrity.
In-sān'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *insanabilis*) irremediable, remediless, INCURABLE.
In-sānē, *a.* (Lat. *infanus*) deprived of reason, MAD, FRANTIC; making mad. *Shakespeare.*
In-sān'ēnēss, **In-sān'i-ty**, *s.* deprivation of reason, madness, FRANTICNESS.
Insatiability, *s.* (Fr. *insatiabilité*, *pron.* *in-sāsh-shī-a-bīl'i-ty*) greediness not to be appeased, insatiableness.
Insatiable, *a.* (French, *pron.* **in-sāsh/shī-a-ble*) greedy beyond measure, insatiate, greedy so as not to be satisfied.
* **Insatiableness**, *s.* insatiability, greediness not to be appeased.
* **Insatiably**, *ad.* with greediness not to be appeased.
* **Insatiate**, *a.* (Lat. *insatiatus*) greedy so as not to be satisfied, insatiable.
† **In-sāt-is-fic'tion**, *s.* want, unsatisfied state. Not in use. *Bacon.*
In-sāt'u-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *insaturabilis*) not to be glutted, not to be filled.
In-scribē, *v. a.* (Lat. *inscribo*) to write upon any thing (*It is generally applied to something written upon a monument.*); to mark any thing with writing: as, *I inscribed the stone with my name*; —to draw a figure within another; —to assign to a patron without a formal dedication.
In-scrip'tion, *s.* (Lat. *inscriptio*) something written or engraved; title (*Brown's Vulgar Errors*); consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
In-scrū'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *inscrutabilis*) unsearchable, uninvestigable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.
In-scrū'ta-ble-nēss, *s.* unsearchableness.
In-scrū'ta-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be found out.
In-sculp', *v. a.* (Lat. *insculpo*) to ENGRAVE. *Sh.*
In-sculp'ture, *s.* any thing engraved. *Shak.*
In-sēm', *v. a.* to impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*
In'sect, *s.* (Lat. *insecta*) a great tribe of animals so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small and contemptible. *Thomson.*
In-sēc-tā'tōr, *s.* (Lat. *insector*) one who persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Johnson.*
In-sēc'tile, *a.* (insect) having the nature of insects.
In-sēc-tōl'o-gēr, *s.* (insect, and Gr. *λογος*) one who studies or describes insects. *Derham.*
In-se-cūrē, *a.* not secure, not confident of safety, not safe.
In-se-cūr'i-ty, *s.* want of safety, hazard, DANGER; uncertainty, want of confidence. *Brown.*
In-sēm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *infemino*) the act of scattering seed upon the ground.
In-sēn'sate, *s.* (Fr. *insensé*) STUPID, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.
In-sēn-si-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *insensibilité*) inability to perceive, insensibleness, absence of percep-

tion; STUPIDITY, dulness of mental perception; torpor, NUMBNESS, dulness of corporal sense.
In-sēn'si-ble, *a.* (French) imperceptible, not visible, not discoverable by the senses (*Shak.*); slowly gradual so as that no progress is perceived (*Dryden*); STUPID, void of mental feeling; TORPID, void of corporal feeling; void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*
In-sēn'si-ble-nēss, *s.* absence of perception, inability to perceive, insensibility.
In-sēn'si-bly, *ad.* imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; stupidly; with torpor.
In-sēp-a-ra-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (inseparable) the quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided, inseparableness.
In-sēp'a-ra-ble, *a.* (French) not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.
In-sēp'a-ra-ble-nēss, *s.* INSEPARABILITY.
In-sēp'a-ra-bly, *ad.* with indissoluble union.
In-sērt', *v. a.* (Lat. *infero*, *inferum*) to place in or among other things.
In-sērtion, *s.* (Lat. *insertio*) the act of placing any thing in or among other matter; inter-sertion, the thing inserted. *Broomie.*
† **In-shrīnē**, *v. a.* to enshrine (*Shak.*); to enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton.*
In'side, *s.* the interior part, the part within: *opposed to the surface or outside.*
† **In-sid-i-ā'tōr**, *s.* (Lat.) one who lies in wait or ambush. *Johnson.*
In-sid'i-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *insidiosus*) sly, guileful, crafty, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous. *Atterbury.*
In-sid'i-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.
In-sid'i-ōūs-nēss, *s.* slieness, designing artifice, craftiness, treachery, deceit.
In'sight, *s.* (Dutch *insicht*) introspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts, thorough skill in any thing.
In-sīgnī-a, *s.* (Lat.) ensigns, arms.
In-sīg-nīfī-cānce, **In-sīg-nīfī-cān-cy**, *s.* (insignificant) want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance, TRIFLINGNESS.
In-sīg-nīfī-cānt, *a.* wanting meaning, void of signification: † unimportant, TRIFLING, wanting weight, ineffectual. *South.*
In-sīg-nīfī-cānt-ly, *ad.* without meaning; without importance or effect.
In-sin-cērē, *a.* not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful: of persons; —not sound, corrupted: of things. *Pope.*
In-sin-cēr'i-ty, *s.* DISSIMULATION, want of truth or fidelity, unfaithfulness.
† **In-sin'cēw**, *v. a.* to strengthen, to confirm. *Sh.*
In-sin'u-ānt, *a.* (French) having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*
In-sin'u-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *insinuer*) to introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard; *with* the reciprocal pronoun; —to HINT, to impart indirectly (*Swift*): to instil, to infuse gently. *Locke.*
In-sin'u-ate, *v. n.* to wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperfectly, to be conveyed imperceptibly.
In-sin-u-ā'tion, *s.* (French) the power of pleasing or stealing on the affections; gloze, flattery; a HINT, a remote allusion.
In-sin'u-a-tīve, *a.* (insinuate) stealing imperceptibly on the affections.
In-sin'u-a-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) he who insinuates.

In-sip'id, *a.* (Fr. insipide) wanting taste, tasteless, wanting power to affect the organs of gust or taste; wanting spirit, wanting pathos, flat, dull, heavy. *Dryden.*

In-si-pid'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. insipidité) want of taste, insipidness, tastelessness; want of life or spirit, want of pathos, flatness, dulness, insipidness.

In-sip'id-ly, *ad.* (insipid) without taste; dully, without spirit.

In-sip'id-ness, *s.* (insipid) INSIPIDITY.

In-sip'i-ence, *s.* (Lat. insipientia) folly, want of understanding.

In-sist', *v. n.* (Lat. insisto) to stand or rest upon, not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to expatiate, to amplify, to dwell on in discourse; *with* on or upon.

In-sist'ent, *a.* resting upon any thing.

In-sis'ture, *s.* (insist) this word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is not now used.

Ins'i-tency, *s.* (Lat. in and sitio, *pron.* in-sish'i-en-cy) exemption from thirst; as the docility of an elephant, and the *insitency* of a camel for traveling in deserts. *Greiv.*

In-si'tion, *s.* (Lat. insitio) the insertion or engraving of one branch into another.

INSNARE, *In-snare'*, *v. a.* to intrap, to entrap, to catch in a gin, snare, or trap, to hook, to beset, to illaquerate, to trammel, to inveigle, to ENTANGLE in difficulties and perplexities.

In-snar'er, *s.* he who insnares.

Insociable, *a.* (French, *pron.* in-sò'shi-a-ble) averse from conversation, UNSOCIABLE, not fit for society;—incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In-so-bri'e-ty, *s.* DRUNKENNESS.

In-so-late, *v. a.* (Lat. infolo) to dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

In-so-là'tion, *s.* exposition to the sun.

In-so-lence, *s.* (French) pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others, petulant contempt.

In-so-lent, *a.* (French) contemptuous treatment of others, haughty, overbearing.

In-so-lent-ly, *ad.* with contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

In-sol'va-ble, *a.* (French) not to be solved, not to be cleared, inextricable, such as admits of no solution, or explication;—that cannot be paid.

In-sol'u-ble, *a.* (French) not to be dissolved or separated, INDISSOLVIBLE;—not to be cleared, not to be resolved. *Hooker.*

In-sol'ven-cy, *s.* (insolvent) inability to pay debts; bankruptcy, failure.

In-sol'vent, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and solvo to pay) unable to pay his debts, bankrupt, broken, non-solvent.

In-so-much', *conj.* (obsolescent) so that, to such a degree that.

In-spèct', *v. a.* (Lat. inspicio, inspectum) to look into by way of examination.

In-spèc'tion, *s.* (Lat. inspectio) prying examination, narrow and close survey (*Milton*); SUPERINTENDENCE, presiding care.

In-spèc'tór, *s.* a prying examiner; overlooker, overseer, SUPERINTENDANT.

In-spér'se', *v. a.* (Lat. inspergo, inspersum) to sprinkle upon. *Scott.*

In-spér'sion, *s.* (Lat. inspersio) a sprinkling upon, spargefaction. *Ainsworth.*

In-sphèr'e', *v. a.* (Lat. in and sphere) to place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

In-spí-ra-ble, *a.* (inspire) that may be drawn in

with the breath, breathable, respirable; that may be infused.

In-spí-rà'tion, *s.* the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Shakespeare.*

In-spí-rè', *v. n.* (Lat. inspiro) to draw in the breath, to inhale: opposed to *expire*.

In-spí-rè', *v. a.* to breathe into, to infuse by breathing; to infuse into the mind, to impress on the fancy; to animate by supernatural infusion (*Milton*); to inhale, to draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

In-spí-rér, *s.* he who inspires.

In-spí-rít, *v. a.* to ANIMATE, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour, to enliven, to invigorate, to encourage.

In-spí-sate, *v. a.* (Lat. in into, and spissus made thick) to thicken, to incrassate, to make thick, to CONDENSE.

In-spí-sà'tion, *s.* the act of making any liquid thick, condensation, CONDENSITY.

In-sta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. instabilité) inconstancy, fickleness, CHANGEABLENESS, mutability of opinion or conduct.

In-stà'ble, *a.* (Lat. instabilis) unstable, inconstant, fickle, CHANGEABLE.

In-stà'll, *v. a.* (Fr. installer) to advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

In-stà'l-là'tion, *s.* (French) the act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat, instalment, investiture.

In-stà'l'mènt, *s.* (install) the act of installing, installation; investiture; the seat in which one is installed;—the act of bringing to its proper place in any account; a payment.

In'stànce, *s.* (French) IMPORTUNITY, urgency, solicitation; prosecution or process of a suit (*Ayliffe*); EXAMPLE, document (*Shak.*); state of any thing (*Hale*); occasion, act (*Rogers*): † motive, influence, pressing argument. *Shak.'s Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In'stànce, *v. n.* to give an example, to illustrate by example.

In'stánt, *a.* (French) pressing, urging, importunate, solicitous, earnest; immediate, without any time intervening, present (*Milton*); quick, making no delay. *Pope.*

In'stánt, *s.* (French) an exceedingly small part of time; such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession (*Locke*); a particular time (*Shak.*): in commercial language, any day of the present or current month.

In-stàn-tà'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. instantaneus) done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

In-stàn-tà'ne-ous-ly, *ad.* in an indivisible point of time.

In'stánt-ly, *ad.* (Lat. instanter) immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

In-stà'te', *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition: † to invest. *Shakespeare.*

In-stà'u-rà'tion, *s.* (Lat. instauratio) restoration; separation, renewal.

In-stèad' of, *prep.* in room of, in place of; equal to. *Tillotson.*

Instead is sometimes used without *of*, in the place, in the room. *Milton.*

In-stèp, *v. a.* to soak, STEEP, macerate in moisture; to lay under water. *Shakespeare.*

Īn'stēp, *s.* the upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

Īn'stī-gatē, *v. a.* (Lat. instigo) to urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

Īn'stī-gā'tion, *s.* incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.

Īn'stī-ga-tōr, *s.* an inciter to ill.

Īn'stīl', *v. a.* (Lat. instillo) to infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse, to inspire.

Īn'stīl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. instillatio) the act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused. *Rambler.*

Īn'stīl'mēt, *s.* (instil) any thing instilled. "The leperous *infilment*." *Shakespeare.*

Īn'stīnēt, *s.* (French; Lat. instinctus) desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power which determines the will of brutes.

†Īn'stīnēt', *a.* moved, animated. Not used.

†Īn'stīnēt'ēd, *a.* (instinct) impressed as an animating power. Not proper. *Bentley.*

Īn'stīnē'tivē, *a.* (instinct) acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause. *Milton.*

Īn'stīnē'tivē-ly, *ad.* by instinct, by the call of nature. *Shak.'s Tempest.*

Īn'stī-tutē, *v. a.* (Lat. instituo, institutum) to fix, to settle, to ESTABLISH, to enact, to decree: to prescribe, to APPOINT; to instruct, to EDUCATE, to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety.*

Īn'stī-tutē, *s.* (Fr. institut; Lat. institutum) established LAW, settled order; PRECEPT, maxim, principle. *Dryden.*

Īn'stī-tū'tion, *s.* (Lat. institutio) positive LAW (*Temple*); instruction, EDUCATION (*Bentley*); settlement, foundation, ESTABLISHMENT (*Hooker*); act of establishing.

Īn'stī-tū'tion a-ry, *a.* elemental, principal, CHIEF, containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

Īn'stī-tu-tist, *s.* (institute) writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

Īn'stī-tu-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) an establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator.

Īn'strūct', *v. a.* (Lat. instructus) to teach, to form by precept, to form authoritatively, to indoctrinate, to direct, to institute, to EDUCATE; *with in before the thing taught.*

Īn'strūct'ēr, *s.* a teacher; an instituter, one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. *It is often written instructor.*

Īn'strūc'tion, *s.* (French) the act of teaching; information, indoctrination, EDUCATION; precepts conveying knowledge (*Jeremiah*); authoritative information, mandate.

Īn'strūc'tivē, *a.* (instruct) conveying knowledge, doctrinal, didactic, PRECEPTIVE.

Īn'strūc'tivē-nēss, *s.* aptness for instruction, docility, TEACHABLENESS. *Ast.*

Īn'stru-mēt, *s.* (French) a tool used for any work or purpose, an implement, an utensil; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonic sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the mean by which any thing is accomplished, the agent: used of *persons* as well as *things*, but of *persons* very often in an *ill sense*;—one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

Īn'stru-mēn'tāl, *a.* conducive as a mean to some end; organical, acting to some end; contributing to some purpose, HELPFUL: used of

persons and *things*;—produced by instrument^s, not vocal.

Īn'stru-mēn-tāl'i-ty, *s.* subordinate agency, instrumentality, agency of any thing as a mean to an end. *Hale.*

Īn'stru-mēn'tāl-ly, *ad.* in the nature of an instrument; as a mean to an end.

Īn'stru-mēn'tāl-nēss, *s.* (instrumental) instrumentality, usefulness as a mean to an end.

Īn-sūf'fēr-a-ble, *a.* INTOLERABLE, insupportable; intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible, disgusting beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

Īn-sūf'fēr-a-bly, *ad.* intolerably, to a degree beyond endurance.

Īn-sūf-fi'cience, Īn-sūf-fi'cien-cy, *s.* inadequateness to any end or purpose; inability, want of requisite value or power: used of *things* and *persons*. *Hooker*

Īn-sūf-fi'cient, *a.* inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities, incompetent, incapable, unfit.

Īn-sūf-fi'cient-ly, *ad.* with want of proper ability; not skilfully.

Īn-sūf-flā'tion, *s.* (Lat. in, and sufflo to blow) the act of breathing upon.

Īn'su-lār, Īn'su-la-ry, *a.* (Lat. insularis) belonging to an island.

Īn'su-lat'ēd, *a.* (Lat. insula an island) not contiguous on any side, standing by itself, single, lonely.

Īn-sūlt', *s.* (*seldom used*, Lat. insultus) the act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*

Īn'sūlt, *s.* (Fr. insulte) act or speech of insolence or contempt, a JEER.

Īn-sūlt', *v. a.* (Fr. insulte) to treat with insolence or contempt, to JEER.

Īn-sūlt', *v. a.* (Lat. insulto) to trample upon, to triumph over. *Shak. Dryden's Virgil.*

Īn-sūlt'ēr, *s.* one who treats another with insolent triumph.

Īn-sūlt'ing-ly, *ad.* with contemptuous triumph.

Īn-su-pe-ra-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (insuperable) the quality of being invincible, unconquerableness, INVINCIBLENESS.

Īn-sū-pe-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. insuperabilis) INVINCIBLE, insurmountable, unconquerable, not to be overcome.

Īn-sū-pe-ra-ble-nēss, *s.* INVINCIBLENESS.

Īn-sū-pe-ra-bly, *ad.* invincibly, insurmountably, so as not to be overcome.

Īn-sūp-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* (French) INTOLERABLE, insufferable, not to be endured.

Īn-sūp-pōrt'a-ble-nēss, *s.* INTOLERABLENESS.

Īn-sūp-pōrt'a-bly, *ad.* beyond endurance.

Īnsū'rance, *s.* (insure, *pron.* in-shū'rance) exemption from hazard obtained by the payment of a certain sum, assurance, ENSURANCE; the premium or sum paid for that insurance.

Īnsū're', *v. a.* (*pron.* * in-shū're') to ENSURE, to assure, to exempt from hazard on payment of a premium.

* Īnsū'r'ēr, *s.* one who exempts another from hazard for a certain premium, an assurer, an assurer, an ENSURER.

Īn-sūr-mōūnt'a-ble, *a.* insuperable, unconquerable, INVINCIBLE.

Īn-sūr-mōūnt'a-bly, *ad.* INSUPERABLY.

Īn-sūr-rēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. insurgo) a seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.

Īn-sūs-cēp-tī-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (insusceptible) incapacity to admit; disinclination to admit.

Īn-sūs-cēp-tī-ble, *a.* incapable of admitting; not disposed to admit.

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In-fu-sūr-rā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *insufurro*) the act of whispering into something. *Johnson.*
In-tāc-ti-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in* and *tactum*) not perceptible to the touch. *Johnson.*
In-tāg-līo, *s.* (Italian) any jewel, medal, or small trinket that has figures engraved upon it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*
In'te-gér, *s.* (Lat.) the whole of any thing, a whole number, not a fraction.
In'te-grāl, *a.* (French) whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts;—uninjured, complete, not defective (*Holder*); not fractional, not broken into fractions.
In'te-grāl, *s.* the whole, the whole made up of parts. *Watts.*
In-te-grā-tion, *s.* (integrate) the act of making whole, a restoration. *Scott.*
In-tēg'rī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *intégrité*) HONESTY, uncorrupt mind, purity of manners, uncorruptedness; purity, genuine unadulterated state (*Hale*); intireness, unbroken whole. *Broome.*
In-tēg'u-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. *integumentum*) any thing that covers or envelops another, skin, membrane.
In'tel-lēct, *s.* (French; Lat. *intellectus*) the intelligent mind, the power of understanding; the understanding.
In-tel-lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *intellectio*) the act of understanding. *Bentley.*
In-tel-lēc'tive, *a.* (Fr. *intellectif*) having power to understand.
In-tel-lēc'tu-āl, *a.* (Fr. *intellectuel*) relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; mental, intelligential; comprising the faculty of understanding, belonging to the mind; ideal, perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding (*Hooker*); proposed as an object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Gudeworth* names his book the *intellectual system of the universe*.
In-tel-lēc'tu-āl, *s.* (*little used*) intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties. *Milton.*
In-tel-li-gēnce, *s.* (Lat. *intelligentia*) commerce of information, notice, notification, aviso, mutual communication, account of things distant or secret; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another (*Bacon*); angel, spirit, unbodied mind (*Milton*); UNDERSTANDING, skill. *Spenser.*
In-tel-li-gēn-cér, *s.* one who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties, a MESSENGER. *Sidney.*
In-tel-li-gēnt, *a.* (Lat. *intelligens*) knowing, adept, learned, instructed, SKILFUL; giving information; *with* of.
In-tel-li-gēntial, *a.* consisting of unbodied mind, intellectual, ideal, mental; spiritual, exercising understanding. *Milton.*
In-tel-li-gi-bil'i-ty, *s.* (intelligible) possibility to be understood, perspicuity, intelligibleness.
In-tel-li-gi-ble, *a.* (French; Lat. *intelligibilis*) possible to be conceived by the understanding, comprehensible, conceptible, perspicuous, possible to be understood.
In-tel-li-gi-ble-nēss, *s.* INTELLIGIBILITY.
In-tel-li-gi-bly, *ad.* so as to be understood, clearly, plainly.
In-tēn'er-ate, *a.* (Lat. *intemeratus*) undefiled, unpolluted.
In-tēpér-a-mēnt, *s.* bad constitution. *Harvey.*

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In-tēpér-ānce, *s.* (French) want of temperance, want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink;—DRUNKENNESS; excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.
In-tēpér-ate, *a.* (Lat. *intemperatus*) immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink, drunken, gluttonous; passionate, ungovernable, without rule (*Shak.*); excessive, exceeding the just or convenient mean: as, an *intemperate* climate; we have *intemperate* weather.
In-tēpér-ate-ly, *ad.* with breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.
In-tēpér-ate-nēss, *s.* (intemperate) want of moderation, intemperance; unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*
In-tēp'e-ra-ture, *s.* (intemperate) excess of some quality.
In-tēn'a-ble, *a.* indefensible: as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress.
INTEND', *In-tēnd'*, *v. a.* (Latin, *intendo*) to mean, to purpose, to purport, to design, to have in mind; to regard, to attend, to have care of (*Bacon*): † to pay regard or attention to (*Milton*): to enforce, to make tense, to strain. *Hale. Newton's Optics.*
In-tēnd'ānt, *s.* (French, *pron. commonly as in French*) an officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.
In-tēnd'an-cy, *s.* the office or department of an intendant. *Scott.*
In-tēnd'mēnt, *s.* (*little used, from intend*) intention, purpose, design. *Shakespeare.*
In-tēn'er-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *in* and *tener* *tender*) to make tender, to soften. *Philips.*
In-tēn-ér-ā-tion, *s.* the act of softening or of making tender. *Bacon.*
† *In-tēn'i-ble*, *a.* (*corruptly written for intenable*) that cannot hold or contain. "Yet in this captious and *tenible* sieve, &c." *Shakespeare.*
In-tēns', *a.* (Lat. *intensus*) raised to a high degree; strained, forced, not slight, not lax; vehement, ARDENT (*Addison*); kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
In-tēns'ly, *ad.* to a great degree; not slightly, not remissly.
In-tēns'nēss, *s.* (intense) the state of being forced in a high degree, vehemence, ardency; force, contrariety to laxity or remission.
In-tēns'ion, *s.* (Lat. *intensio*) the act of forcing or straining any thing, contrariety to laxity or remission. *Taylor.*
In-tēns'ive, *a.* (intense) stretched or increased with respect to itself; that may admit increase of degree; intent, unremitted. *Wotton.*
In-tēns'ive-ly, *ad.* by increase of degree.
In-tēnt', *a.* (Lat. *intentus*) anxiously diligent, fixed with close application, earnest, assiduous, bent on; *with* on.
INTENT', *In-tēnt'*, *s.* (intend) a design, purpose, intention, designation, drift, aim, point, end, scope, a view formed; purport, meaning. *To all intents*, in all senses, whatever be meant or designed. *South.*
In-tēn'tion, *s.* (French) design, purpose (*Temple*); eagerness of desire, closeness of attention, deep thought, vehemence or ardour of mind.
In-tēn'tion-āl, *a.* done by design, designed.
In-tēn'tion-āl-ly, *ad.* by design, with fixed choice; in will if not in action.
In-tēn'tive, *a.* (intent) diligently applied, busily attentive.

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In-tén'tive-ly, *ad.* with application, closely.
In-tén'tly, *ad.* with eager desire; with close attention, with close application.
In-tén't'nēss, *s.* (intent) the state of being intent, anxious application. *Swift.*
In-tēr', *v. a.* (Fr. enterrer) to cover under ground, to BURY; to cover with earth. *Mortimer.*
In-tér/ca-lár, *In-tér/ca-la-ry*, *a.* (Fr. intercalaire) inserted out of the common order to preserve equation of time, as the twenty ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.
In-tér/ca-late, *v. a.* (Fr. intercaler) to insert an extraordinary day.
In-tér-ca-lā'tion, *s.* insertion of days out of the proper reckoning, an embolism.
In-tér-cēde', *v. n.* (Fr. interceder) to pass between (*Newton*); to *MEDIATE*, to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences; *with with if only one part be named, and between if both be named.* *Milton.*
In-tér-cē'dér, *s.* one who intercedes, an intercessor, or *MEDIATOR*.
In-tér-cēpt', *v. a.* (Fr. intercepter) to stop and seize in the way (*Shak.*); to *OBSTRUCT*, to cut off, to stop from being communicated, to stop in the progress. *It is used of the thing or person passing;—it is used of the act in passing;—and it is used of that to which the passage is directed.*
In-tér-cēp'tion, *s.* (French) stoppage in course, interclusion, *OBSTRUCTION*.
In-tér-cēs'sion, *s.* (French) *MEDIATION*, interposition, agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him. *Rom.*
In-tér-cēs'sōf, *s.* (Lat.) *MEDIATOR*, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.
In-tér-chāin', *v. a.* to chain or link together.
In-tér-chāng'e, *v. a.* to put each in the place of the other, to give and take mutually, to *EXCHANGE*; to succeed alternately. *Sidney.*
In-tér-change, *s.* commerce, permutation or exchange of commodities; alternate succession (*Milton*); mutual donation and reception, *EXCHANGE*.
In-tér-chāng'e'a-ble, *a.* given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession. *Holder.*
In-tér-chāng'e'a-bly, *ad.* alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.
In-tér-chāng'e'mēt, *s.* (inter and change) *EXCHANGE*, mutual transference.
In-tér-cip'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. intercipiens) obstructing, intercepting, stopping by the way.
In-tér-cip'i-ēnt, *s.* an intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage. *Wifeman.*
In-tér-ci'sion, *s.* (Lat. inter between, and cædō to cut) interruption, *OBSTRUCTION*. *Brown.*
In-tér-clūde', *v. a.* (Lat. intercludo) to shut from a place or course by something intervening, to intercept, to *OBSTRUCT*.
In-tér-clū'sion, *s.* (Lat. interclusus) interception, stoppage, *OBSTRUCTION*.
In-tér-co-lūm-ni-ā'tion, *s.* (inter and columna) the space between the pillars.
In-tér-cōm'mōn, *v. n.* (Lat. inter and communis) to feed at the same table.
In-tér-cōm-mū'nī-ty, *s.* a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exequise of religion.
In-tér-cōs'tāl, *a.* (Lat. inter between, and costa a rib) placed between the ribs.
In-tér-cōurse, *s.* (Fr. entre and cours) commerce;

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exchange; communication, communion, fellowship, acquaintance, familiarity; *with with.*
In-tér-cūr'rēnce, *s.* (Lat. intercurro) passage between, communication.
In-tér-cūr'rēnt, *a.* (Lat. intercurrent) running between, communicating with.
In-tér-dīc't, *v. a.* (Lat. interdico) to forbid, to *PROHIBIT*; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.
In-tér-dīc't, *s.* *PROHIBITION*, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*
In-tér-dīc'tion, *s.* (Lat. interdictio) *PROHIBITION*, forbidding decree; † curse: from the papal *interdict*. *Shakespeare.*
In-tér-dīc'to-ry, *a.* belonging to an interdiction, prohibitory. *Ainsworth.*
In-tér-ēst', *v. a.* (Fr. intéresser) to concern, to affect, to give share in.
In-tér-ēst', *v. n.* to affect, to move, to touch with passion, to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story. *Johnson.*
In-tér-ēst, *s.* (Fr. intérêt) concern, advantage, good; influence over others (*Prior*); *SHARE*, part in any thing, participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*;—regard to private profit (*Swift*); money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*
In-tér-ēst-ing, *p. a.* affecting, moving, gaining attention; weighty, *IMPORTANT*.
In-tér-fēre', *v. n.* (Lat. inter between, and ferio to strike) to interpose, to intermeddle; to *CLASH*, to oppose each other;—to strike one leg against the other, as a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
In-tér-fē'rēnce, *s.* the act of interposing or meddling, concernment, interposition.
In-tér-flu-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. interfluens) flowing between.
In-tér-fūl'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. inter and fulgens) shining between, interluculent.
In-tér-fū'sēd, *a.* (Lat. interfusus) poured or scattered between. *Milton.*
In-tér-jācēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. interjacens) the act or state of lying between (*Hale*); the thing lying between. *Brown.*
In-tér-jācēnt, *a.* (Lat. interjacens) intervening, lying between.
In-tér-jec'tion, *s.* (Lat. interjectio) a part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English O! alas! ah!—intervention, interposition, act of something coming between, act of putting something between. *Bacon.*
In-tér-īm, *s.* (Lat.) mean time, interlapse, intervening time.
In-tér-jōin', *v. a.* (Lat. inter and join) to join mutually, to intermarry.
In-tēr-ri-ōp, *In-tēr-ri-ōūr*, *a.* (Lat. interior, Fr. interieur) *INTERNAL*, inner, lying inward, not outward, not superficial.
In-tēr-ri-ōr-ly, *ad.* internally, inwardly.
In-tér-īnōv'ledge, *s.* mutual knowledge.
In-tér-lāce', *v. a.* (Fr. entrelasser) to intermix, to interweave, to put one thing within another.
In-tér-lāpse, the flow of time between any two events, the interim.
In-tér-lārd', *v. a.* (Fr. entrelarder) to mix meat with bacon or fat, to diversify lean with fat; to interpose, to insert between (*Carew*); to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*
In-tér-lēave', *v. a.* to chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

In-tér-lín'e, *v. a.* to write in alternate lines (*Locke*); to correct by something written between the lines. *Swift.*

In-tér-lín'e-a-ry, *a.* interlined.

In-tér-lín'e-ā'tion, *s.* correction made by writing between the lines; that which is written between the lines.

In-tér-línk', *v. a.* to connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

In-tér-lo-cū'tion, *s.* (Lat. interlocutio) dialogue, interchange of speech (*Hooker*); preparatory proceeding in law, an intermediate act before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

In-tér-lōc'u-tōr, *s.* (Lat. inter and loquor) dialogist, one who talks with another.

In-tér-lōc'u-to-ry, *a.* consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.

In-tér-lōp'e, *v. n.* (Lat. inter between, and Dutch loopen to run) to run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper licence, to forestal, to anticipate irregularly. *Tatler.*

In-tér-lōp'ér, *s.* one who runs into a business to which he has no right.

In-tér-lū'cēt, *a.* (Lat. interlucens) shining between, interfulgent. *Johnson.*

In-tér-lūde, *s.* (Lat. inter between, and ludo to play) something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

In-tér-lū'en-cy, *s.* (Lat. interlucio) the flowing in of water, water interposed, interposition of a flood. *Hale.*

In-tér-lū'nār, **In-tér-lū'na-ry**, *a.* (Lat. inter and luna) belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

In-tér-mā'r'iāge, *s.* marriage between two families.

In-tér-mā'r'ry, *v. n.* to marry some of each family with the other.

In-tér-mē'dl'e, *v. n.* to interfere, or interpose officiously; *with* with.

In-tér-mē'dl'ér, *s.* one who interposes officiously; one who thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

In-tér-mē'di-a-cy, *s.* (intermediate) interposition, intervention. An unauthorized word (*Johnson*). *Derham.*

In-tér-mē'di-āl, *a.* (Lat. inter and medius middle) intervening, lying between, interposed, intervenient, intermediate.

In-tér-mē'di-ate, *a.* (Lat. inter and medius) intervening, intermedial, interposed, intervenient, holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

In-tér-mē'di-ate-ly, *ad.* by way of intervention, or interposition.

In-tér'mēnt, *s.* (inter) BURIAL, sepulture.

In-tér-mi-grā'tion, *s.* (Lat. inter and migro) act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

In-tér'mi-na-ble, *a.* (French) unbounded, unlimited, immense, INFINITE.

In-tér'mi-nate, *a.* (Lat. interminatus) unbounded, unlimited, INFINITE.

In-tér-mi'n'gle, *v. a.* to MINGLE, to mix, to put some things among others.

In-tér-mi'n'gle, *v. n.* to become mingled, to be mixed or incorporated.

In-tér-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. intermissio) cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time (*Shak.*); state of being intermitted (*Ben Jonson*); the space between the parox-

ysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest, pause of sorrow. *Milton.*

In-tér-mis'sive, *a.* (intermit) coming by fits, intermittent, not continual.

In-tér-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. intermitto) to forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

In-tér-mit', *v. n.* to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

In-tér-mit'tent, *a.* coming by fits, intermissive, not continual.

In-tér-mix', *v. a.* to MINGLE, to join, to put some things among others.

In-tér-mix', *v. n.* to be mingled together.

In-tér-mix'ture, *s.* mass formed by mingling bodies, MIXTURE; something additional mingled in a mass.

In-tér-mū'dane, *a.* (Lat. inter and mundus) subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

In-tér-mū'rāl, *a.* (Lat. inter and murus) lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

In-térn', *a.* (Fr. interne) INTERNAL, inward, intestine, not foreign.

INTER'NAL, **In-tér-nāl**, *a.* (Lat. internus) inward, inner, interior, interne, intestine, intimate (*Milton*); not foreign, not external, inly, placed within; intrinsic, inward, inherent, not depending on external accidents, real, true, solid, natural.

In-tér'nāl-ly, *ad.* inwardly, interiorly; mentally, intellectually.

In-tér-nē'cine, *a.* (Lat. internecinus) endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

In-ter-nē'cion, *s.* (Lat. internecio) mutual destruction, massacre, slaughter. *Hale.*

Internun'cio, *s.* (Lat. internuncius, *pron.* in-tér-nūn'fhi-o) MESSENGER between two parties.

In-tér-pēl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. interpellatio) a SUMMONS, a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

In-tér-po-lā'te, *v. a.* (Lat. interpolo) to foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*

In-tér-po-lā'tion, *s.* (French) something added or put into the original matter.

In-tér-po-lā-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) one who foists in counterfeit passages.

In-tér-pō'sāl, *s.* (interpose) interposition, agency between two parties; intervention, interruption. *Glanville.*

In-tér-pō'se, *v. a.* (Fr. interposer) to place between, to make intervenient; to thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience (*Milton*); to offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*

In-tér-pō'se, *v. n.* to MEDIATE, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

In-tér-pō'sér, *s.* one who comes between others; MEDIATOR, intervenient agent.

In-tér-po-si'tion, *s.* (French) intervenient agency; MEDIATION, agency between parties; concernment, meddling; interposal, intervention, state of being placed between; any thing interposed. *Milton.*

In-tér-prēt, *v. a.* (Fr. interpreter) to EXPLAIN, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution to, to clear by exposition, to expound.

In-tér-pre-tā-ble, *a.* capable of being expounded or deciphered.

In-tér-pre-tā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. interpretatio) the act of interpreting; EXPLANATION; the sense given by an interpreter, exposition (*Hooker*); the power of explaining. *Bacon.*

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Interpretative, *a.* (interpret) collected by interpretation.
Interpretatively, *ad.* as may be collected by interpretation.
Interpretér, *s.* (Fr. interprète) an explainer, expositor, expounder, a translator.
Interpunction, *s.* (interpungo) pointing between words or sentences, punctuation.
Interregnum, *s.* (Lat.) the time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another, interreign.
Interregne, *s.* (Fr. interregne) interregnum, vacancy of a throne.
INTERROGATE, *Interrogate*, *v. a.* (Lat. interrogo) to examine, to question, to demand, to catechise, to try by interrogations.
Interrogation, *s.* (Lat. interrogatio) the act of questioning; an interrogatory, an inquiry; a note that marks a question: thus?
Interrogative, *a.* (Lat. interrogativus) denoting a question, expressed in a questionary form of words.
Interrogative, *s.* a pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? which? what?
Interrogatively, *ad.* in form of a question.
Interrogator, *s.* an asker of questions.
Interrogatory, *s.* (Fr. interrogatoire) a question, an interrogation, an inquiry.
Interrogatory, *a.* containing a question, expressing a question.
Interrupt, *v. a.* (Lat. interrumpo, interruptus) to hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to obstruct, to hinder one from proceeding by interposition;—to divide, to separate, to rescind from continuity.
Interrupt, *a.* containing a chasm. *Milton.*
Interruptedly, *ad.* (interrupted) not in continuity, not without stoppages.
Interruptér, *s.* he who interrupts.
Interruption, *s.* (Lat. interruptio) hinderance, stop, let, **OBSTRUCTION**; intermission, cessation for a time (*Locke*); interposition, breach of continuity (*Shak.*); intervention, interposition. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Inter-scáp'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. inter and scapula) placed between the shoulders.
Inter-scind, *v. a.* (Lat. inter and scindo) to cut off by interruption. *Johnson.*
Inter-scribe, *v. a.* (Lat. inter and scribo) to write between. *Johnson.*
Intersecant, *a.* (Lat. interfecans) dividing any thing into parts. *Johnson.*
Intersect, *v. a.* (Lat. interseco) to cut, to divide each other mutually.
Intersect, *v. n.* to meet and cross each other.
Intersection, *s.* (Lat. intersectio) point where lines cross each other.
Inter-sért, *v. a.* (Lat. intersero) to put in between other things. *Brerewood.*
Inter-sértion, *s.* an insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*
Inter-shock, *v. a.* to CLASH, to hit one against another. *Scott.*
Inter-shock, *s.* CLASH, the clash of one thing against another. *Scott.*
Inter-spérse, *v. a.* (Lat. interspersus) to scatter here and there among other things.
Inter-spérshon, *s.* the act of scattering here and there. *Watts on the Mind.*
Inter-stellár, *a.* (Lat. inter and stella) intervening between the stars.
Interstice, *s.* (Lat. interstitium) space between

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one thing and another, **INTERVAL**; † time between one act and another. *Ayliffe's Parer.*
Interstitial, *a.* containing interstices.
Inter-tex, *v. a.* (Lat. intertexo) to interweave, to weave one into another. *Bailey.*
Inter-tecture, *s.* (Lat. intertexo) diversification of things mingled or woven one among another. *Johnson.*
Inter-twine, *Inter-twist*, *v. a.* to unite by twisting one in another.
Interval, *s.* (Fr. intervalle) space between places, interstice, vacuity, space unoccupied, void place, vacancy, vacant space; time passing between two assignable points (*Swift*);—remission of a delirium or distemper. *Atterb.*
Intervene, *v. n.* (Lat. intervenio) to come between things or persons; to make intervals. *Milton.*
Intervénient, *a.* (Lat. interveniens) intercedent, intermedial, intervening, interposed, passing between.
Intervention, *s.* (Lat. interventio) agency between persons, **MEDIATION**; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, interposal; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*
Intervért, *v. a.* (Lat. interverto) to turn to another course; to turn to another use.
Interview, *s.* (Fr. entrevue) mutual sight, sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference. *Hooker.*
Intervolve, *v. a.* (Lat. intervolve) to involve one within another. *Milton.*
Intervēave, *v. a.* to intertex, to mix one with another in a regular texture. *Milton.*
Inter-wish, *v. a.* (little used) to wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*
Intestable, *a.* (Lat. intestabilis) disqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*
Intestate, *a.* (Lat. intestatus) wanting a will, dying without a will.
Intestinal, *a.* (from intestine, the gut or bowel) belonging to the guts.
Intestine, *a.* (Lat. intestinus) **INTERNAL**; inward, not external: contained in the body (*Milt. P. L.*); domestic, not foreign. *Shak.*
Intestine, *s.* (Lat. intestinum) the gut, the bowel: most commonly used in the plural.
Inthrál, *v. a.* (little used) to **ENSLAVE**, to shackle, to reduce to servitude. *Milton.*
Inthrálmént, *s.* **BONDAGE**, servitude. *Milton.*
Inthrône, *v. a.* to **ENTHRONE**. *Thomson's Sum.*
Inti-ma-cy, *s.* (intimate) close **FAMILIARITY**.
Intimate, *a.* (Lat. intimus) **FAMILIAR**, closely acquainted; inmost, inward, intestine, **INTERNAL** (*Milton's Agonistes*); near, not kept at a distance. *South.*
Intimate, *s.* a familiar friend, one who is entrusted with our thoughts.
Intimate, *v. a.* (Fr. intimer) to **HINT**, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
Intimately, *ad.* familiarly, with close friendship; nearly, inseparably; closely, with intermixture of parts.
Intimation, *s.* (French) **HINT**, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.
Intimidate, *v. a.* (Fr. intimider) to daunt, to make cowardly, to make fearful, to discourage by horrid suggestions.
Intimidation, *s.* the act of intimidating; discouragement by fear impressed. *Scott.*
Intire, *a.* (Fr. entier) **ENTIRE**, whole.

In-tire-nēss, *s.* ENTIRENESS, wholeness, integrity.
In'to, *prep.* noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of*;—noting entrance of one thing into another; noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part; noting inclusion real or figurative; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.
INTOLERABLE, *In-tōl'ér-a-ble*, *a.* (French) insufferable, unsufferable, insupportable, unsupportable, not to be endured, not to be borne, having any quality in a degree too powerful to be borne, intense beyond endurance; bad beyond sufferance.
In-tōl'ér-a-ble-nēss, *s.* state or quality of a thing not to be endured.
In-tōl'ér-a-bly, *ad.* to a degree beyond sufferance or endurance.
In-tōl'ér-ānce, *s.* want of toleration.
In-tōl'ér-ānt, *a.* (French) not enduring, not able to endure; *with of*.
In-tōmō, *v. a.* to enclose in a funeral monument; to BURY. *Hooker*.
† *In'to-nate*, *v. a.* (L. intono) to thunder. *Johns*.
† *In-to-nā'tion*, *s.* the act of thundering. *Johns*.
In-tōne, *v. n.* (tone) to make a slow protracted noise. *Pope's Dunciad*.
In-tōrt, *v. a.* (Lat. intortuo) to TWIST, to wreath, to wring.
In-tōx'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. in and toxicum poison) to INEBRIATE, to make drunk.
In-tōx-i-cā'tion, *s.* DRUNKENNESS, inebriation, ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.
In-trāc'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. intractabilis) ungovernable, unruly, violent, untractable, headstrong, obstinate, STUBBORN; unmanageable, furious.
In-trāc'ta-ble-nēss, *s.* untractableness, obstinacy, perverseness, STUBBORNNESS.
In-trāc'ta-bly, *ad.* unmanageably, stubbornly.
In-trā-ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. intraneus) internal. *Scott*.
In-trān-quīl'i-ty, *s.* UNEASINESS, unquietness, want of rest.
In-trāp'si-tive, *a.* (Lat. intransitivus) belonging to those verbs which do not pass over or convey their force to any object.
In-trāns-mū'ta-ble, *a.* unchangeable to any other substance.
In-trāp, *v. a.* to entrap, to INSNARE.
Intreasure, *v. a.* (*pron.* in-trēzh'zhure) to lay up as in a treasury. *Shakespeare*.
In-trēat, *v. a.* to ENTREAT.
INTREATY, *In-trēa'ty*, *s.* entreaty, petition, request, prayer, solicitation, application, supplication, obsecration, obtestation, submissive importunity.
In-trēch, *v. n.* to ENCROACH, to invade, to cut off part of what belongs to another; *with on*.
In-trēch, *v. a.* to break with hollows (*Milton's Par. Lost*); to fortify with a trench.
† *In-trēch'ant*, *a.* not to be divided, indivisible, not to be wounded. *Shakespeare*.
In-trēch'mēt, *s.* (intrench) FORTIFICATION with trenches, an obvallation.
In-trēp'id, *a.* (Fr. intrépide) fearless, daring, bold, BRAVE.
In-trē-pīd'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. intrépide) fearlessness, courage, BRAVERY.
In-trēp'id-ly, *ad.* fearlessly, boldly, courageously, daringly.
In-trī-ca-cy, *s.* (intricate) state of being entangled, entanglement, embarrassment, involu-

tion, PERPLEXITY, complication of facts or notions.
In'tri-cate, *a.* (L. intricatus) entangled, involved, complicated, perplexed, obscure.
In'tri-cate-ly, *ad.* with involution one in another, with perplexity.
In'tri-cate-nēss, *s.* (intricate) complication, involution, obscurity, PERPLEXITY.
In-trigue, *s.* (French) a plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love;—the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem, artful involution of feigned transaction.
In-trigue, *v. n.* to form plots, to carry on private designs: commonly of love;—to chamber, to be wanton.
In-trigu'er, *s.* one who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots; one who pursues women.
In-trigu'ing-ly, *ad.* (intrigue) with intrigue, with secret plotting.
In-trīn'sic, *In-trīn'si-cāl*, *a.* (Lat. intrinsicus) INTERNAL, inward; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing, inherent, solid, natural, real, true, not merely apparent.
In-trīn'si-cāl-ly, *ad.* internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.
In-tro-dūce, *v. a.* (Lat. introduco) to conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion to (*Locke*); to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.
In-tro-dūc'er, *s.* one who conducts another to a place or person; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.
In-tro-dūc'tion, *s.* (Lat. introductio) the act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; the PREFACE or part of a book containing previous matter.
In-tro-dūc'tive, *a.* (introduce) serving as the mean to something else, antecedent, previous, INTRODUCTORY.
INTRODUCTORY, *In-tro-dūc'to-ry*, *a.* (Lat. introductus) serving as a mean to something farther, previous, preparative, preparatory, prefatory, introductive.
In-tro-grēs'sion, *s.* (L. introgressio) ENTRANCE, ingress, the act of entering.
In-tro-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. intromissio) the act of sending in; ingress; influx.
In-tro-mit, *v. a.* (Lat. intromitto) to send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter, to be the medium by which any thing enters: as, glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those within (*Holder*);—tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sort of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton*.
In-tro-spēct, *v. a.* (Lat. introspectus) to take a view of the inside.
In-tro-spēc'tion, *s.* a view of the inside.
In-tro-vēnī-ent, *a.* (Lat. intro within, and venio to come) entering, coming in.
In-trūde, *v. n.* (Lat. intrudo) to enter without invitation or permission, to come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to interlope, to ENCROACH, to force in uncalled or unpermitted; *with on*, sometimes *with into*.
In-trūde, *v. a.* to force without right or welcome; *with the reciprocal pronoun*.

In-trū'dér, *s.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome, an interloper.

In-trū'sion, *s.* (Lat. *intrusio*) the act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; ENCROACHMENT on any person or place, unwelcome entrance, entrance without invitation or permission, an impertinence; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wolton.*

In-trū'sive, *a.* (Lat. *intrudo*, *intrusum*) impertinent by intrusion.

In-trūst, *v. a.* to treat with confidence, to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value; as, we *intrust* another *with* something; or we *intrust* something to another.

In-tu-ition, *s.* (Lat. *intueor*, *intuitus*) sight of any thing: used commonly of *mental* view; immediate knowledge, knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

In-tū'i-tive, *a.* (from Lat. *intuitivus*) seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; seeing, not barely believing (*Hooker*); having the power of discovering truth immediately, without ratiocination.

In-tū'i-tive-ly, *ad.* without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

In-tu-mi'scence, *s.* (French) SWELLING, tumour; the act or state of swelling.

In-tūr-gēs'cence, *s.* (Lat. *in* and *turgesco*) SWELLING, act or state of swelling.

In-twīnē, *v. a.* to TWIST, or wreath together, to form by convulsion; to be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

In-vāde, *v. a.* (Lat. *invado*) to attack a country, to make a hostile entrance (*Milton*): to ATTACK, to assail, to assault; to violate by the first act of hostility, to attack, not defend.

INVA'DER, *In-vā'dér*, *s.* one who enters with hostility into the possessions of another, an assailant, assailer, an assaulter, aggressor, attempter; an encroacher, an intruder.

† **In-va-lēs'cence**, *s.* (Lat. *invalesco*) health, strength, force. *Johnson.*

In-vāl'id, *a.* (Lat. *invalidus*) WEAK, of no weight or cogency.

In-va-lid, *s.* one who is disabled by sickness or hurts.

In-vāl'i-date, *v. a.* to WEAKEN, to deprive of force or efficacy, to make void.

In-va-lid'i-ty, *s.* WEAKNESS; want of force, cogency, or efficacy.

In-vāl'u-a-ble, *a.* precious above estimation, inestimable.

In-vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in* contrary to, and *varius* variable) constant, UNCHANGEABLE.

In-vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *s.* immutability, constancy, UNCHANGEABLENESS.

In-vā'ri-a-bly, *ad.* unchangeably, constantly.

In-vā'sion, *s.* (French) hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachment, ASSAULT; attack of a disease.

In-vā'sive, *a.* (invade) entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

In-vec'tive, *s.* (Fr.) a severe censure in speech or writing, a philippic, a reproachful accusation; *with* against.

In-vec'tive, *a.* SATIRICAL, sarcastic, abusive, cynical, bitter, reproachful.

In-vec'tive-ly, *ad.* satirically, abusively.

In-vēigh, *v. n.* (Lat. *inveho*) to utter censure or reproach, to rail at; *with* against.

In-vēigh'er, *s.* a vehement railer.

In-vēigle, *v. a.* (Fr. *aveugler*) to persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure, to decoy, to entice, to draw aside, to seduce.

In-vēigler, *s.* seducer, deceiver, one who allures or entices to ill.

INVENT, *In-vēnt*, *v. a.* (F. *inventer*) to discover, to find out, to contrive, to extogitate, to devise, to hatch, to plan, to frame, to scheme, to produce something not made before; to feign, to make by the imagination (*Shak.*); to forge, to fabricate, to contrive falsely, to mint. *Stillingfleet.*

In-vēnt'er, *s.* one who produces something new, an inventor, a deviser of something not known before; a forger, a contriver.

INVENTION, *In-vēn'tion*, *s.* (French) excogitation, the act or power of producing something new, device, discovery, contrivance, ingenuity; forgery, fiction; the thing invented.

In-vēnt'or, *s.* (Lat.) a finder out of something new, an inventor; a contriver, a framer: used in an ill sense. *Shakespeare.*

In-vēn-tō'ri-āl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of an inventory.

In'vēn-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. *inventaire*) an account or catalogue of moveables.

In'vēn-to-ry, *v. a.* to place in a catalogue.

In-vēnt'rēs, *s.* (Fr. *inventrice*) a female who invents.

In-vér'se, *a.* (Lat. *inversus*) inverted, reciprocal: opposed to *direct*;—belonging to that kind of proportion in which the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

In-vér'sion, *s.* (Lat. *inversio*) change of order or time so as that the last is first, and the first last; change of place so that each takes the room of the other.

In-vért, *v. a.* (Lat. *inverto*) to turn upside down; to place in the contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first; † to divert, to turn into another channel, to embezzle (*Knolles*). Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

In-vért'ed-ly, *ad.* (inverted) in contrary or reversed order.

In-vest, *v. a.* (Lat. *investio*) to DRESS, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office (*Clarendon*); to adorn, to grace: as clothes or ornaments (*Shak.*); to confer, to give (*Bacon*); to BESIEGE, to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

In-vest'ed, *p.* dressed; adorned; placed in some rank or office; *with* with.

Investient, *a.* (invest, *pron.* in-vēs'tchént) covering, clothing.

In-vēs'ti-ga-ble, *a.* (investigate) capable of being searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition, scrutable.

In-vēs'ti-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *investigo*) to search out, to indagate, to find out by rational disquisition.

In-vēs-ti-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *investigatio*) the act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered, indagation, EXAMINATION.

In-vēs'ti-ture, *s.* (French) the right of giving

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possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession, instalment, installation.

IN-VEST'MENT, *s.* (invest) **DRESS**, clothes, garment, habit. *Shakespeare.*

IN-VET'ÉR-a-cy, *s.* (Lat. inveteratio) long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time: *in physic*, long continuance of a disease.

IN-VET'ÉR-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. invetero) to fix and settle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

IN-VET'ÉR-ate-a, (*L. inveteratus*) old, long established; obstinate by long continuance; chronic, infested, rankling.

IN-VET'ÉR-ate-néss, *s.* long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

IN-VET'ÉR-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. inveteratio) the act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

IN-VID'Í-óús, *a.* (Lat. invidiosus) envious, malignant, **MALICIOUS**; likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense. *Broome, Swift.*

IN-VID'Í-óús-ly, *ad.* with envy, malignantly; in a manner suited to provoke hatred.

IN-VID'Í-óús-néss, *s.* (invidious) quality of provoking envy or hatred; malignity, despatchfulness, **MALICIOUSNESS**.

IN-VIG'Ó-rate, *v. a.* (in and vigour) to **STRENGTHEN**, to endue with vigour; to enforce; to **ANIMATE**, to inspirit, to actuate.

IN-VIG'Ó-rā-tion, *s.* the act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, **IN-VIN'cí-ble**, *a.* (French) insuperable, unconquerable, unsurmountable, impregnable, inexpugnable, not to be conquered, not to be subdued, not to be overcome; resistless, opposeless, irresistible.

INVINCIBLENESS, **IN-VIN'cí-ble-néss**, *s.* insuperableness, unconquerableness, insuperability, irresistibility, impossibility to be subdued.

IN-VIN'cí-bly, *ad.* insuperably, unconquerably.

IN-VÍ'Ó-la-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. inviolabilis) not to be profaned, not to be injured (*Milton*); not to be broken, not to be infringed (*Hooker*); not susceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

IN-VÍ'Ó-la-bly, *ad.* without breach, without violation; without failure.

IN-VÍ'Ó-late, *a.* (Lat. inviolatus) unhurt, uninjured; unbroken; unprofaned, unpolluted, undefiled.

IN-VÍ'Ó-ús, *a.* (Lat. invius) impassable, untrodden, **PATHLESS**. *Hudibras.*

IN-VÍscate, *v. a.* (Lat. in and viscus *viscid*) to lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVISIBILITY, **IN-VÍs-í-bil'í-ty**, *s.* (Fr. invisibilité) the state of being invisible, imperceptibility, imperceptibleness, unperceivableness, indiscernibleness, invisibleness, imperceptibleness to sight, subtileness, smallness, the quality of eluding observation.

INVISÍBLE, **IN-VÍs-í-ble**, *a.* (French) not perceptible to the sight, imperceptible, unperceivable, insensible (*Shak.*); viewless, unseen, small, subtle, eluding observation.

IN-VÍs-í-ble-néss, *s.* **INVISIBILITY**. *Scott.*

IN-VÍs-í-bly, *ad.* imperceptibly to the sight.

IN-VÍ-tā-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. invitatio) the act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

IN-VÍ-ta-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. invito *to invite*) using invitation, containing invitation.

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IN-VÍte, *v. a.* (Fr. inviter, Lat. invito) to bid, to call, to ask to come to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance; to allure, to persuade, to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon.*

IN-VÍte, *v. n.* (Lat. invito) to ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

IN-VÍt'ing-ly, *ad.* (inviting) in such a manner as invites or allures.

† **IN-Úm'brate**, *v. a.* (Lat. inumbro) to shade, to cover with shades. *Johnson.*

† **IN-Ún'cate**, *v. a.* (Lat. in in, and uncus *a hook*) to hook, to catch with a hook. *Bailey.*

† **IN-Ún-cā-tion**, *s.* the act of hooking; the act of catching with a hook. *Scott.*

IN-Ún'ction, *s.* (Lat. inungo, inunctus) the act of anointing, perfriction, perfrication. *Ray.*

IN-Ún'date, *v. a.* (Lat. in into, and undo *to wave*) to overflow, to flood, to drown, to deluge, to cover with water.

IN-Ún-dā-tion, *s.* (Lat. inundatio) the overflow of waters, landflood, **FLOOD**, deluge; a confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

IN-VO-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. invoco) to invoke, to implore, to call on, to pray to. *Shakespeare.*

IN-VO-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. invocatio) the act of calling on in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

IN-VOÍce, *s.* a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor or merchant.

IN-VÓke, *v. a.* (Lat. invoco) to call on, to implore, to invoke, to pray to. *Sidney.*

IN-VÓlve, *v. a.* (Lat. involvo) to inwrap, to cover with any thing circumfluent; to imply, to **COMPRISE**; to entwine, to join (*Milton*); to take in, to catch, to conjoin (*Pope*); to implicate, to **ENTANGLE** (*Locke*); to complicate, to make intricate (*Milton*); to blend, to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*

IN-VÓl'ún-ta-rí-ly, *ad.* (involuntary) not by choice, not spontaneously.

IN-VÓl'ún-ta-ry, *ad.* (Fr. involuntaire) not having the power of choice (*Pope*); not chosen, not done willingly. *Locke.*

IN-VO-lú'tion, *s.* (Lat. involutio) the act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication, **ENTANGLEMENT**; that which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

IN-Úr-bāne, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and urbanus *polite*) **UNCIVIL**, unpolite, clownish. *Scott.*

IN-Úr-bān'í-ty, *s.* **INCIVILITY**, clownishness, impoliteness. *Scott.*

IN-Úr', *v. a.* (in and *ure use*) to **ACCUSTOM**, to addict, to habituate, to make ready and willing by practice and custom, *with to*.

IN-Úr'mént, *s.* **HABIT**, practice, use, custom; frequency, **COMMONNESS**.

IN-Úrn', *v. a.* to intomb, to **BURY**. *Shakespeare.*

IN-Ús'tí-ón, *s.* (Lat. inustio) the act of burning, **USTION**.

† **IN-Út'ile**, *a.* (French, Lat. inutilis) useless, unprofitable. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

IN-Ú-tíl'í-ty, *s.* (Fr. inutilité) uselessness, **UNPROFITABLENESS**.

IN-VÚl'nér-a-ble, *a.* (French) not to be wounded, secure from wound.

IN-Wáll', *v. a.* to enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser on Ireland.*

IN-wárd, **IN-wárd's**, *ad.* (Sax. inweard) toward the internal parts, within; with inflexion or curvity, convexly; into the mind or thoughts.

In'wârd, *a.* INTERNAL, placed not upon the outside but within;—reflecting deeply thinking (*Prior*); intimate, domestic, familiar (*Job*); seated in the mind. *Shakespeare.*

In'wârd-ly, *ad.* in the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.

† **In'wârd-nêss**, *s.* (inward) intimacy, easy intercourse, familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

In'wârdz, *s.* any thing within; the bowels.

In-wēave, *v. a.* to mix any thing in weaving so that it may form part of the texture; to intertwine, to complicate. *Milton.*

In-wrâp, *v. a.* to infold, to cover by involution; to PERPLEX, to puzzle with difficulty and obscurity. *Bacon.*

In-wrought, *a.* adorned with work.

In-wreath, *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath.

I-ō'ta, *s.* (Greek) the vowel *i* in the Greek alphabet; a point, a tittle, the least quantity assignable.

I-ō'ta-ci-sm, *s.* (iota) the frequent mention of the letter *i*, egotism.

Ip-e-cac-u-ân'ha, *s.* (in medicine) the root of a West Indian plant.

I-râs'ci-ble, *a.* (French) partaking of the nature of anger; as, the *irascible* passions;—disposed to anger, irritable, resentful, peevish, huffish, petulant.

Ire, *s.* (French, Lat. *ira*) ANGER, rage, passionate hatred. *Milton.*

Ire'fûl, *a.* ANGRY, raging, furious.

Ire'fûl-ly, *ad.* in an angry manner.

Ire'fûl-nêss, *s.* (ireful) ANGER, disposition to anger.

Iris, *s.* (Lat.) the rainbow; any appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

Irk, *v. a.* (Islandic *yrk*) this word is used only impersonally: as, it *irks* me, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. *Shakespeare.*

Irk'sôme, *a.* wearisome, tiresome, TEDIOUS, prolix, troublesome, toilsome, unpleasing.

Irk'sôme-ly, *ad.* wearisomely, tediously.

Irk'sôme-nêss, *s.* (irksome) wearisomeness, troublesome-ness, TEDIOUSNESS.

Iron, *s.* (Sax. *iren*, *pron.* * *rûrn*) a hard, fusible, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron* (In this and the following sense it has a plural.); chain, shackle, manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

* **Iron**, *a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour;—harsh, severe, rigid; miserable, calamitous: as, the *iron* age for an age of hardship and wickedness;—indissoluble, unbroken (*Prior*); hard, impenetrable. *Shakespeare.*

* **Iron**, *v. a.* to smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

I-rôn'i-câl, *a.* (Fr. *ironique*) expressing one thing and meaning another, speaking by contraries.

I-rôn'i-câl-ly, *ad.* by the use of irony.

* **Iron-môn-gér**, *s.* a dealer in iron, and tools and utensils made of iron.

* **Iron-môuld**, *s.* a spot upon linen occasioned by the rust of iron.

* **Iron-môuld**, *v. a.* to daub, or impress upon linen spots with an aqueous solution of the rust or particles of iron.

* **Iron-wood**, *s.* an American wood very hard and ponderous.

Irony, *a.* (iron, *pron.* *rûrn-y*) made of iron, partaking of iron, ferreous, ferruginous.

Iron-y, *s.* (French *ironie*) a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

Ir-râ'di-ânce, **Ir-râ'di-ân-cy**, *s.* (French) emission of rays or beams of light upon any object; beams of light emitted, irradiation.

Ir-râ'di-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *irradio*) to brighten, to make bright with rays of light emitted from a luminous body; to enlighten intellectually, to illumine, to ILLUMINATE (*Milton*); to animate by heat or light (*Hale*); to decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

Ir-ra-di-â-tion, *s.* (French) the act of emitting beams of light; irradiance, beams of light emitted; illumination, intellectual light. *Hale.*

Irrâ'tional, *a.* (Lat. *irrationalis*, *pron.* * *ir-râsh'o-nâl*) void of reason, void of understanding, wanting the discursive faculty; ABSURD, contrary to reason.

* **Irrationality**, *s.* want of reason.

* **Irrationally**, *ad.* without reason, absurdly.

Ir-re-clâm'a-ble, *a.* (in and reclaimable) not to be reclaimed, incorrigible, not to be changed to the better.

Ir-rêc-ôn-ci'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. *irréconciliable*) not to be recalled to kindness, not to be appealed, implacable, unappeasable, unforgiving, inexorable;—not to be made consistent; *with* and *to*.

Ir-rêc-ôn-ci'a-ble-nêss, *s.* impossibility to be reconciled.

Ir-rêc-ôn-ci'a-bly, *ad.* in a manner not admitting reconciliation.

Ir-rêc-ôn-ci-l-êd, *a.* not atoned. *Shakespeare.*

Ir-re-côv'ér-a-ble, *a.* not to be regained, irretrievable; not to be restored or repaired, irreparable; not to be remedied, INCURABLE.

Ir-re-côv'ér-a-bly, *ad.* beyond recovery; past repair, mortally. *Temple.*

Ir-re-dû'ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. *in*, and *reduco* to bring back) not to be brought back or reduced. *Boyle.*

Ir-re-frâg-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* (irrefragable) strength of argument not to be refuted.

Ir-re-frâg'a-ble, *a.* (French) unanswerable, indisputable, irrefutable, not to be confuted, superior to argumental opposition.

Ir-re-frâg'a-bly, *ad.* with force above confutation, unanswerably.

Ir-re-fû'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *irrefutabilis*) irrefragable, unanswerable, indisputable, not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, **Ir-rêg'u-lâr**, *a.* (Fr. *irrégulier*) deviating from rule, custom, or nature; erratic, confused, orderless, disorderly; immethodical, amethodical, anomalous, exorbitant, not confined to any rule or order; disform, enormous; desultory, unconnected; wild, extravagant, preternatural; inordinate, unordered, not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vicious*.

IRREGULARITY, **Ir-rêg-u-lâr'i-ty**, *s.* (French *irrégularité*) deviation from rule, anomaly, eccentricity, disorder, neglect of method and order; disformity, enormity; extravagance, wildness, preternaturalness; inordinacy, inordinateness, inordination, inordinate practice, vice. *Reg. vi.*

Ir-rêg'u-lâr-ly, *ad.* without observation of rule or method.

Ir-rêg'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *in* and *regula* a rule) to make irregular, to disorder. *Brown.*

Ir-rêl'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. *in* and *relatives*) having no reference or relation to any thing, single, unconnected.

Ir-re-lig'ion, *s.* (French) contempt of religion, impiety, ungodliness, PROFANENESS.
Ir-re-lig'ious, *a.* (Fr. irréligieux) contemning religion impious, PROFANE; contrary to religion.
Ir-re-lig'ious-ly, *ad.* with impiety, profanely.
Ir-rē-me-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. irremeabilis) admitting no return. "*The chief without delay pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way.*" Dryden.
Ir-re-mēd'i-able, *a.* admitting no cure, INCURABLE; not to be remedied.
Ir-re-mēd'i-a-bly, *ad.* without cure.
Ir-re-mis'si-ble, *a.* (French) UNPARDONABLE, not to be pardoned or forgiven.
Ir-re-mis'si-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of being not to be pardoned, UNPARDONABLENESS.
Ir-re-mōve'a-ble, *a.* not to be moved; not to be changed. Shakespeare.
Ir-rēp'a-ra-ble, *a.* (French) not to be recovered, irrecoverable, not to be repaired, irretrievable.
Ir-rēp'a-ra-bly, *ad.* without recovery, irrecoverably; without amends.
Ir-re-plēv'i-a-ble, *a.* (*a law term*) not to be redeemed.
Ir-rēp-re-hēn'si-ble, *a.* (French) exempt from blame, irreproachable, UNBLAMABLE.
Ir-rēp-re-hēn'si-bly, *ad.* without blame.
Ir-re-prōach'a-ble, *a.* (in and reproach) free from blame, free from reproach, irreprehensible, blameless, UNBLAMABLE.
Ir-re-prōach'a-bly, *ad.* without blame, without reproach, irreprehensibly.
Ir-re-prōv'e'a-ble, *a.* not to be blamed, irreproachable, UNBLAMABLE.
Ir-re-sis-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (irresistible) power or force above opposition.
Ir-re-sis'ti-ble, *a.* (French) superiour to opposition, resistless.
Ir-re-sis'ti-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be opposed.
Ir-rēs'o-lu-ble, *a.* (Lat. in and resolvable) not to be broken in parts, incapable of being dissolved, INDISSOLUBLE.
Ir-rēs'o-lu-ble-nēss, *s.* resistance to separation of the parts, indissolubility, indissolubleness.
Ir-re-solv'ed-ly, *ad.* (in and resolved) without settled determination.
Ir-rēs'o-lute, *a.* (Fr. irresolu) not constant in purpose, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, changeable, not determined.
Ir-rēs'o-lute-ly, *ad.* without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.
Ir-rēs-o-lū'tion, *s.* (French) want of firmness of mind, indetermination.
Ir-re-spēc'tive, *a.* (in and respective) having no regard to any circumstances.
Ir-re-spēc'tive-ly, *ad.* without regard to any circumstances.
Ir-re-triēv'a-ble, *a.* (in and retrieve) not to be repaired, irreparable, irrecoverable, incapable of being regained.
Ir-re-triēv'a-bly, *ad.* irrecoverably.
Ir-rēv'ēr-ēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. irreverentia) want of reverence, want of veneration, want of respect; PROFANATION; state of being disregarded. Glarendon.
Ir-rēv'ēr-ēnt, *a.* (French) not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect; PROFANE.
Ir-rēv'ēr-ēnt-ly, *ad.* without due respect or veneration.
Ir-re-vēr'si-ble, *a.* (in and reverse) not to be recalled, irrevocable, indelible, indefeasible; not to be changed.
Ir-rēv'ō-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and revoco

to, recal) incapable of being recalled, not to be brought back, not to be reversed, irreversible, indelible, indefeasible.
Ir-rēv'ō-ca-bly, *ad.* without recal.
Ir-rī-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. irri-go *to moisten*) to wet, to moisten, to water. Ray.
Ir-rī-gā'tion, *s.* the act of watering or moistening; † rigation. Johnson.
Ir-rīg'u-ous, *a.* (irrigate) watery, watered; dewy, moist. Philips.
Ir-rī'sion, *s.* (French) the act of laughing at another; laughter, scorn, mockery.
Ir-rī-ta-ble, *a.* (irritate) capable of being made angry, susceptible of anger, irascible, disposed to anger, peevish.
Ir-rī-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. irritō) to PROVOKE, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact, to stimulate, to vellicate (Bacon); to heighten, to agitate, to enforce: as, air, if very cold, *irritates* the flame. Bacon.
Ir-rī-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. irritatio) PROVOCATION, exasperation; stimulation, vellication.
Ir-rūp'tion, *s.* (Lat. irrūptio) the act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, incursion, burst of invaders into any place, hostile ASSAULT.
Is the third person singular of *to be*.
Is'chu-ry, *s.* (Lat. ischuria) a stoppage or suppression of urine.
Is'in-glāss, *s.* (ice or ice, and glass) a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.
Is'land, *s.* (Erse ealand) a tract of land surrounded by water, an isle.
Is'land-ēr, *s.* an inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
Isle, *s.* (French) an ISLAND.
I-sōs'ce-lēs, *I-sōc'e-lēs*, *a.* (Fr. isoscèle) that has only two sides of a triangle equal, equicrural.
Is'sue, *s.* (French, *pron.* *ish'shu) the act of passing out, exit, egress, passage out; event, consequence (Shakespeare); termination, conclusion (Broome); sequel deduced from premises (Shakespeare's Othello); a fontanel, a seton, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours (Wise-man); evacuation (Mattibew); progeny, OFFSPRING. Shakespeare.
** Is'sue*, *v. n.* to come out, to pass out of any place; to flow, to bolt or spring out; to emerge; to make an eruption, to break out (Shak.); to proceed as an offspring (2 Kings); to be produced by any fund (Ayliffe); to run out in lines. Bacon.
** Is'sue*, *v. a.* to send out, to send forth (Bacon); to send out judicially or authoritatively; *with* out or forth.
** Is'suel'ss*, *a.* having no offspring, wanting descendants.
Ist'mēs, *s.* (Lat.) a neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.
It, *pro.* (Sax. hit) the thing, the matter, the affair spoken of before.
It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair: as, how is *it* with our general?
Itch, *s.* (Sax. giccha) a cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire, an itching.
Itch, *v. n.* to feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have a continued desire.
Itch'ing, *s.* that sensation in the skin which is

eased by rubbing; a continued desire or longing after something.
 Itch'y, *a.* (itch) infected with the itch, mangy, scabby, scabious.
 Itēm, *conj.* (Lat.) also, and, again.
 Itēm, *s.* a new article added (*Shak.*); a HINT, an inuendo. *Glanville.*
 It'er-ant, *a.* (Lat. iterans) repeating.
 It'er-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. itero) to REPEAT, to utter again, to do over again; to inculcate by frequent mention.
 It'er-ation, *s.* repetition, recitation, recital over again.

I-tin'er-ant, *a.* (Lat. iter a journey) WANDERING, roving, not settled.
 I-tin'er-a-ry, *s.* (Fr. itinéraire) a book of travels; a book of the roads.
 I-tin'er-a-ry, *a.* traveling, roving, WANDERING; done on a journey, done during frequent change of place.
 It-self, *pro.* the very thing, the very thing spoken of before.
 Ivo-ry, *s.* (Fr. ivoire) a hard, white solid substance, the tusk of the elephant.
 Ivy, *s.* (Sax. ifig) the name of a plant.

J.

J, *s.* a consonant, the tenth letter in the English alphabet, has invariably the same sound with that of *g soft* (*g*) in the word giant; as, *jade, jet, jilt, jolt.*
 Jāb'bér, *v. n.* (Dutch gabberen) to talk idly, to talk without meaning, to chatter, to PRATE.
 Jāb'bér, *s.* idle unmeaning talk, PRATE.
 Jāb'bér-ér, *s.* one who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.
 Jā'cēt, *a.* (Lat. jacens) lying at length.
 Jā'cīnth, *s.* (*for* hyacinth, Jerusalem *for* Hierusalem) the same with hyacinth; a gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*
 Jāck, *s.* (*probably from the French Jaques*) the diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy: as, an instrument to pull off boots;—an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather (*Dryden*); a coat of mail (*Hayward*); a small bowl thrown out as a mark for the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal, which strikes the string and then falls back to its natural position; the male of animals: as, a *jack-daw*, a *jack-ass*;—a support to saw wood upon (*Ainsworth*); the small flag hoisted at the ship's bowsprit; a cunning fellow who can turn to any thing: as *jack* of all trades. *Cleveland.*
 Jāck-āl', *s.* (Fr. jachal) a small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.
 Jāck'a-lēnt', *s.* (Jack in lent, a poor starved fellow) a simple sheepish fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 Jāck'an-apes, *s.* (jack and ape) a monkey, an ape, a baboon; a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow.
 Jāck'boots, *s.* (jack, a coat of mail) boots which serve as armour for the legs.
 Jāck-dāw', *s.* a cock daw, a bird taught to imitate the human voice.
 Jāck'et, *s.* (Fr. jacquet) a short coat: a close waistcoat, a jerkin. *Pope.*
To beat one's jacket, is to beat the man.
 Jāck-ketch', *s.* (*supposed to be from John Ketch a noted hangman*) the common hangman, the public EXECUTIONER.
 Jāck-pūd'ding, *s.* (jack and pudding) a zany, a merry andrew, a BUFFOON.
 Jāc'o-bine, *s.* (*in church history*) a monk of a particular order.
 Jāc'o-bine, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*
 Jā'cōb's staff, *s.* a pilgrim's staff; staff concealing a dagger; a cross-staff, a kind of astrolabe.
 Jāc-ti-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. jactito to toss) tossing motion, restlessness, heaving;—a term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

Jāc-u-lā-tion, *s.* (Lat. jaculatio) the act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton.*
 Jāc'u-lā-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. jaculor to dart) thrown suddenly like a dart.
 Jāde, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a horse of no spirit, a horse apt to tire, a worthless nag; a sorry woman: a word of contempt (*Chapman*);—a young woman: in irony and slight contempt. *Addison.*
 Jāde, *v. a.* to WEARY, to tire, to harass, to dispirit: applied originally to horses;—to crush, to overbear, to degrade, to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard (*Shak.'s Henry VIII.*); to employ in vile offices (*Shak.*); to ride, to rule with tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
 Jāde, *v. n.* to lose spirit, to sink.
 Jād'ish, *a.* vitious; bad, as a horse; incontinent, unchaste, LEWD. *L'Estrange.*
 Jāg, Jāgg, *v. a.* (Welsh gagan *flits or boles*) to NOTCH, to cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like those of a saw.
 Jāg, Jāgg, *s.* a ragged protuberance or denticulation, a nick, a dent, a NOTCH; a ragged kind of cut.
 Jāg'ged-nēss, *s.* (jagged) the state of being denticulated, unevenness.
 Jāil, *s.* (Fr. géole) a gaol, a PRISON, place where criminals are confined.
 Jāil'bīrd, *s.* one who has been in a jail.
 Jāil'ér, *s.* a gaoler, the keeper of a prison.
 Jākes, *s.* (*of uncertain etymology*) a house of office, a privy, a BOGHOUSE.
 Jāl'ap, *s.* (*in pharmacy*) a medicinal drug.
 Jām, *s.* (*unknown deriv.*) a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
 Jāmb, *s.* (Fr. jambe a leg) any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*
 Jān'gle, *v. n.* (a low word, Teutonic zanken) to altercate, to WRANGLE. *Shakespeare.*
 Jān'gle, *v. a.* to make to sound harshly or untunably. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 Jāng'lér, *s.* a wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow, a WRANGLER.
 Jān'i-za-ry, *s.* (a Turkish word) one of the guards of the Grand Signior.
 Jān'ty, *a.* (*corrupted from the Fr. gentil*) showy, gaudy, fluttering. *Spectator.*
 Jān'u-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. Januarius) the first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.
 Jā-pān', *s.* (Japan in Asia, where figured work was originally done) work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.
 Jā-pān', *v. a.* to varnish and embellish with gold.

and raised figures; to black and gloss shoes.

A low phrase. *Gay.*

Ja-pân'é-erth, *s.* (in medicine) the catechu.

Ja-pân'nér, *s.* one skilled in japan work; † a shoeblacker.

Jar, *v. n.* (old Teutonic garren) to strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably and irregularly;—to CLASH, to interfere, to act in opposition (*Shak.*); to be inconsistent (*Milton*);—to WRANGLE, to quarrel, to dispute. *Dryden.*

Jâr, *s.* a kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash of interests or opinions, discord, debate, WRANGLE; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post,—half-opened. *Swift.*

Jâr, *s.* (Ital. giarro) an earthen vessel

Jâr'gôn, *s.* (French) unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberish, cant language.

Jâs'mine, Jês'sa-mîne, *s.* (Fr. jasmin) a creeping shrub with a fragrant flower. *Thomson.*

Jâs'pér, *s.* (in natural history) a hard stone of a beautiful green colour.

Jâv'elîn, *s.* (Fr. javelin) a spear or halfpike. *Addi.*

Jâun'dice, *s.* (Fr. jaunisse) a disease from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

Jâun'dic-éd, *a.* affected with jaundice.

Jâunt, *v. n.* (uncert. derivation) to WANDER here and there, to bustle about. It is now always used with contempt or levity. *Shak. Richard III.*

Jâunt, *s.* ramble, slight, excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton.*

Jâunt'i-nêss, *s.* (janty, corrupted from Fr. gentil) airiness, flutter, genteelness; showiness, gaudiness. *Addison's Spectator.*

Jâw', *s.* (Fr. joue, a cheek) the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

Jêal'ôus, *a.* (Fr. jaloux) suspicious in love (*Shak.*); emulous, full of competition (*Dryden*); zealously cautious against dishonour (1 *Kings*); suspiciously vigilant (2 *Corinthians*); suspiciously careful (*Bacon's Henry VII.*); suspiciously fearful. *Swift.*

Jêal'ôus-ly, *ad.* suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

Jêal'ôus-nêss, *s.* (jealous) the state of being jealous; suspicion, suspiciousness; suspicious vigilance, emulation, rivalry.

Jêal'ôus-y, *s.* (Fr. jalousie) suspicion in love; suspicious fear, suspicious caution, suspicious vigilance or rivalry, emulation, competition.

JEER, Jêr, *v. n.* (of uncertain etymology) to scoff, to flout, to sneer, to flirt, to gibe, to sneer, to make mock, to raise satirical mirth.

Jêr, *v. a.* to treat with scoffs, to ridicule, to mock, to insult.

JEER, Jêr, *s.* scoff, taunt, sneer, flout, fling, gibe, grin, sneer, mock, insult, ridicule, a biting jest, a contemptuous remark.

JEER'ER, Jêr'êr, *s.* a scoffer, scarner, giber, sneerer, flinger, sneerer, flouter, mocker.

Jêer'ing-ly, *ad.* (jeering) scornfully, contemptuously, in mock, in scoff.

Je jûn', *a.* (Lat. jejunus) wanting, empty, devoid of, vacant (*Bacon*); hungry, not saturated: as, in gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, but not in j-june or limpid water (*Brown*);—dry, BARREN, unaffecting, wanting pathos, deficient in matter: as, you may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat j-june. *Boyle.*

Je-jûn'nêss, *s.* penury, poverty: as, causes of fixation are, the even spreading of both parts,

and the j-juneness or extreme comminution of spirits (*Bacon*);—BARRENNESS, dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

Jêll'i-éd, *a.* (See Gelly) glutinous, brought to a state of viscosity.

Jêlly, *s.* (more properly Gelly, from the Lat. gelatinum) any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity; a SWEETMEAT.

Jên'nêr-ing, *s.* (corrupted from juneting) a species of apple soon ripe.

Jêop'ar-dôus, *s.* (jeopardy) hazardous, exposed to chance, DANGEROUS.

Jêop'ar-dy, *s.* (little used, French jeu perdu) hazard, peril, DANGER.

Jêrk, *v. a.* (Sax. gereccan) to strike with a quick smart blow, to lash, to whip. *Shak.*

† Jêrk, *v. n.* to strike up, to accost eagerly. *Merecant. Dryden.*

Jerk, *s.* a smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks and starts, a shock, a CONCUSSION.

Jêr'kin, *s.* (Sax. cyrtelkin) a jacket, a short coat, a close waistcoat. *Shakespeare.*

Jêr'sey, *s.* (from the island of Jersey, where much yarn is spun) fine yarn of wool

Je-rû'sa-lêm Artichoke, *s.* (in botany) sunflower, of which it is a species.

Jês'sa-mîne, *s.* (See Jasmine) a creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Jêst, *v.* (Lat. gesticular) to divert or make merry by words or actions, to joke, to droll.

JEST, Jêst, *s.* any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter, manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real, ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest; burlesque, fun, joke, bon-mot, witty repartee, satirical merriment; the object of jests, a laughing stock.

Jêst'ér, *s.* a joker, one given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; a jackpudding, a BUFFOON. A jester or licensed scoffer was kept at court to the time of Charles the first.

Jêst'ing-ly, *ad.* (jesting) in jest.

Jêsu-it, *s.* (Jesus, in church history) one of the order of Jesus, a member of a numerous and powerful society in the Roman church, famous for equivocation and attachment to the interest of the Pope.

Jêsu-it'i-câl, *a.* belonging to the Jesuits; given to equivocation.

Jêsu-it'i-câl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocally.

Jêsu-its bark, *s.* (in medicine) Peruvian bark.

Jê'sûs, *s.* (from the Hebrew, saviour) one of the names of Christ, the Saviour.

Jêt, *s.* (Dutch get) a beautiful fossil of a deep black colour, of a firm and even structure, and a smooth surface.

Jêt, *s.* (French) a spout or shoot of water.

Jêt, *v. n.* (Fr. jeter) to shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out, to project, to beetle, to hang over; to strut, to agitate the body by a proud gait (*Shak. Twelfth Night*); to jolt, to be shaken. *Wifeman.*

Jêt d'eau, *s.* (French, pron. zhêt-dô) a fountain which throws the water to a considerable height in the air.

Jêt'sam, Jêt'sên, *s.* (a law term, Fr. jeter) goods, or other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to, and are claimed by the lord admiral.

Jêt'ty, *a.* (jet) made of jet, black as jet.

Jetty head, *s.* (*a sea term*) that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest, the front of a wharf.

Jew, *s.* (Judah) one who professes Judaism, a hebrew.

Jewel, *s.* (Dutch *jewelen*) any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones (*Shak.*); a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness, an appellation of tender regard. *Shak. King Lear.*

Jewel-house, or **Office**, *s.* the place where the regal ornaments are repositied.

Jewel-er, *s.* one who deals in precious stones, or costly ornaments.

Jewels, *s.* (Jew) she who professes Judaism.

Jewish, *a.* (Jew) belonging to the Jews.

Jewry, *s.* (Jew) the country of the Jews; a place where Jews are permitted to reside.

Jew's ear, *s.* (*in botany*) a fungus, growing about the trunk of an elder tree.

Jew's harp, **Jew's trumpet**, *s.* a kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

Jib, *s.* (*a sea term*) the foremost sail of a ship.

Jig, *s.* (Italian *giga*) a light careless dance, or tune.

Jig, *v. n.* to dance carelessly, to dance. Expressed in contempt. *Locke.*

Jig-maker, *s.* (jig and make) one who dances or plays merrily. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Jig-gum-bob, *s.* (*a cant word*) a trinket, a knick-knack, a slight contrivance in machinery. *Hudibras.*

Jilt, *s.* (Islandic *gilia* to entrap in an amour) a woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

Jilt, *v. a.* to trick a man by flattering him with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*

Jilt, *v. n.* to play the jilt, to practice amorous deceits. *Congreve.*

Jin'gle, *v. n.* (*supposed from the sound*) to clink, to sound with a kind of sharp rattle; to correspond in sound, to rhyme, to chime.

Jin'gle, *s.* any clink, or sharp noise; the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell. *Bacon.*

Job, *s.* (*a low word, much in use, of unknown etymology*) a piece of chance work; petty piddling work; a low mean lucrative, busy affair;—a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

Job, *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp instrument (*L'Estrange*); to drive in a sharp instrument. *Tupper.*

Job, *v. n.* to play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker; to do jobs, to do petty, piddling work, to do chance work.

Jobber, *s.* a man who sells stock in the public funds; one who does chance work.

Jobber-novel, *s.* (Flemish *jobbe dull*, and Saxon *hnol a head*) a BLOCKHEAD. *Hudibras.*

Jobe, *v. a.* (*in the universities*) to rebuke, to reprove, to reprimand. *Scott.*

Jockey, *s.* (Jackey from Jack, a boy) a fellow who rides horses in a race; a man who deals in horses; a CHEAT, a trickish fellow.

Jockey, *v. a.* to juggle by riding against; to trick, to cheat.

Jo-cose, *a.* (Lat. *jocosus*) MERRY, facetious, jocular, given to jest, waggish.

Jo-cosely, *ad.* merrily, jocosely, waggishness, in jest, game.

Jo-cose'ness, **Jo-cose'i-ty**, *s.* (jocose) MERRIMENT, jocularity, waggishness. *Brown.*

Jo'e-lar, *a.* (Lat. *jocularis*) MERRY, jocose, facetious, waggish, used in jest, not serious: used both of men and things. *Dryden.*

Jo'e-lar'i-ty, *s.* MERRIMENT, hilarity, jocosity, disposition to jest.

Jo'e-und, *a.* (Lat. *jocundus*) MERRY, blithe, jovial, gleeful, gay, airy, lively.

Jo'e-und-ly, merrily, gaily.

Jog, *v. a.* to push, to shove, to thrust, to joggle, to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Donne.*

Jog, *v. n.* to move by succussion, to move with small shocks like those of a low trot; to travel idly and heavily. *Shakespeare.*

Jog, *s.* a push, a slight shove, thrust, shake, or succussion, a sudden interruption by a push; a hint given by a push; a rub, a small stop, an irregularity of motion. *Manville.*

Jogger, *s.* one who moves heavily and dully: as, joggers of the plough. *Dryden.*

Joggle, *v. a.* (jog) to jog, to shake, to put into a tremulous motion.

Joggle, *v. n.* to move with a tremulous motion.

Join, *v. a.* (Fr. *joindre*) to add one to another in contiguity, to couple, to unite, to link, to connex, to combine; to associate (*Acts*); to consort, unite in league or marriage; to unite in one act (*Dryden*); to unite in concord (*I Corinth.*); to accompany, to act in concert with (*Dryden*); to dash together, to collide, to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which battle seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committere prælium*.

Join, *v. n.* to grow to, to coalesce, to cleave to, to adhere to, to be contiguous; to close, to CLASH (*Shak.*); to conjoin, to couple, to unite with in marriage; to LEAGUE, to become confederate.

† **Join'dér**, *s.* conjunction, joining. *Shakes.*

Join'er, *s.* (join) one whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

Join'er-y, *s.* the art or act of joining pieces of wood together so as to form one entire piece, or utensil; the work of a joiner.

Joint, *s.* (Fr. *jointure*) articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts: *in joinery*, the straight edge of two pieces of wood planed and joined;—a knot, geniculation, or commissure of a plant;—one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

Out of joint, luxated, dislocated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves;—thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*

Joint, *a.* shared among many; united in the same possession: as we say, *joint heirs* or *cobairs*, *joint beireffes* or *cobeireffes*;—combined, leagued, acting together in concert. *Milton.*

Joint, *v. a.* to form in articulations (*Ray*); to form many parts into one (*Dryden*); to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints (*Dryden*): † to join together in confederacy. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

Joint'ed, *a.* geniculated, full of joints, knots, geniculations, or commissures; joined; cut up by the butcher,

JOU

Jōin'tér, *s.* (joint) a sort of plane.
Joint bér, *s.* a COHEIR.
Joint bér'ss, *s.* a COHEIRESS.
Jōint'ly, *ad.* (joint) together, in a state of union or co-operation.
Jōint'rēss, *s.* (jointure) one who holds any thing in jointure.
Jōint-stōol, *s.* a stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.
Jōin'ture, *s.* (French) an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after the husband's decease.
Jōist, *s.* (join) the secondary beam of a floor; one of the pieces of wood framed into the principal beam.
Jōist, *v. a.* to sit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
Jōke, *s.* (Lat. *jocus*) a JEST, fun, witty merriment; something not serious.
Jōke, *v. a.* to jest, to droll, to divert, to make merry by words or actions.
Jō'kér, *s.* a jester, a merry fellow.
Jōle, *s.* (Fr. *gueule*) the face or cheek: it is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole* (*Sb.*); —the head of a fish.
Jōll, *v. a.* (jole) to beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.
Jōll, *s.* a clash, crush, COLLISION.
Jōlli-ly, *ad.* (jolly) in a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*
Jōlli-nēss, **Jōlli-ty**, *s.* (jolly) gaiety, elevation of spirit; festivity, MERRIMENT.
Jōlly, *a.* (Fr. *joli*) GAY, lively, airy, MERRY; plump, like one in high health.
Jōlly-bōat, *s.* (a sea term) a kind of small cutter, clinker built, rowing four oars.
Jōlt, *v. a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) to shake one as a carriage does.
Jōlt, *v. n.* to shake as a carriage upon rough ground; to jet. *Wifeman.*
Jōlt, *s.* violent agitation, CONCUSSION.
Jōlt'hēad, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a great head; a dolt, a BLOCKHEAD.
Jōn'ic, *a.* (Ionia) belonging to Ionia, belonging to one of the five orders of architecture.
Jōn-quillē, *s.* (French) a species of daffodil.
Jōr'den, *s.* (Sax.) a chamber pot.
Jōs'sle, *v. a.* (Fr. *jouter*) to jostle, to push, to rush against.
Jōt, *s.* (Gr. *iota*) a point, tittle, iota, the least quantity assignable.
Jō-vi-āl, *a.* (Jove) under the influence of Jupiter.
Jō-vi-āl, *a.* (French) gay, airy, MERRY.
Jō-vi-āl-ly, *ad.* gaily, merrily.
Jō-vi-āl-nēss, *s.* (jovial) gaiety, MERRIMENT.
† Jōr'nāl, *a.* (French) daily, quotidian. *Shak.*
JOURNAL, **Jōr'nāl**, *s.* a day book, a diary, an account kept of daily transactions, a diurnal, an ephemeris; any paper published daily.
Jōr'nāl-ist, *s.* a writer of journals, an editor of a daily newspaper.
Jōir'ney, *s.* (Fr. *journée*) the travel of a day; TRAVEL by land: distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea;—route, peregrination, passage from place to place.
Jōir'ney, *v. n.* to TRAVEL, to pass on, to pass from place to place.
Jōir'ney-mān, *s.* a hired workman, a workman hired by the day.
Jōir'ney-wōrk, *s.* work performed for hire, work done by the day.
Jōist, *s.* (French) tilt, tournament, mock fight.
Jōist, *v. n.* (Fr. *jouster*) to run in the tilt, to engage in a mock fight.

JUD

Jōy, *s.* (Fr. *joie*) the passion produced by any happy accident, gladness, exultation; gaiety, festivity, gladfomeness, MERRIMENT; happiness, felicity, delight, PLEASURE;—a term of fondness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Jōy, *v. n.* to rejoice, be glad, to exult, be glad.
Jōy, *v. a.* to CONGRATULATE, to entertain kindly (*Prior*); to CHEER, to gladden, to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
Jōy, *v. a.* (Fr. *jouir*) to enjoy, to have possession of.
Jōy'fūl, *a.* full of joy, glad, exulting.
Jōy'fūl-ly, *ad.* with joy, gladly.
Jōy'fūl-nēss, *s.* joy, gladness, exultation.
Jōy'lēss, *a.* void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.
Jōy'ūs, *a.* (Fr. *joyeux*) glad, gay, MERRY; giving joy; *with, sometimes, of.*
Jū'bi-lānt, *a.* (Lat. *jubilans*) uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*
Ju-bi-lā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of declaring triumph.
Jū'bi-lee, *s.* (Fr. *jubilé*) a public festivity, a time of rejoicing, a season of joy.
Ju-cūn'di-ty, *s.* (Lat. *jucunditas*) PLEASANTNESS, agreeableness. *Brown.*
Jū'da-ism, *s.* (Juda) the religious rites of the Jews.
Jū'da-ize, *v. n.* (Fr. *judaiser*) to conform to the manner of the Jews.
Jūdge, *s.* (Fr. *juge*) one who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal, a lord chief justice, one who presides in a court of judicature;—one who has skill sufficient to decide on the merit of any thing.
Jūdge, *v. n.* (Fr. *juger*) to pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish, to consider accurately. *Addison.*
Jūdge, *v. a.* to pass sentence on; to examine authoritatively, to determine finally (*Milt.*): to pass severe censure, to doom severely. *This is a sense seldom found but in the scriptures.* "He shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Psalms.*" "Judge not, that ye be not judged." *Matthew.*
Jūdg-ér, *s.* one who forms judgment, or passes sentence.
Jūdg'mēt, *s.* (Fr. *jugement*) the power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another, discernment (*Watts*); doom; the right or power of passing judgment (*Shak.*); the act of exercising judicature, judicatory distribution of justice (*Addison's Spectator*); determination, award, decision (*Burnet*); the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety, criticism (*Pope*); opinion, notion, estimation (*Shak.*); sentence against a criminal: *in a theological sense*, condemnation (*Tillotson*);—punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime (*Shak.'s King Lear*); distribution of justice (*Acts*); judiciary law, statute (*Deuteronomy*); the last doom. *Shakespeare.*
Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. *judico*) distribution of justice, the act of exercising judicature; court of justice, judicature. *Atterbury.*
Jū'di-ca-ture, *s.* (French) power of distributing justice; court of justice, judicatory. *South.*
Ju-di'cial, *a.* (Lat. *judicium*) practised in the distribution of public justice; inflicted on as a penalty, decretal, decretory, pretorian.
Ju-di'cial-ly, *ad.* in form of legal justice.
Ju'di-ciary, *a.* (Fr. *judiciaire*, *pron. ju-dish-a-ry*) passing judgment on any thing.

JUN

Ju-di'cious, *a.* (Fr. judicieux) wise, discerning, knowing, clear sighted, prudent, skilful in any matter or affair.
 Ju-di'cious-ly, *ad.* wisely, skilfully, with just determination.
 Ju-di'cious-ness, *s.* (judicious) wisdom applied to practice, prudence, circumspection.
 Jüg, *s.* (Danish jugge) a large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
 Jüg, *s.* (perhaps from the sound) one of the notes of the nightingale.
 Jüg'gle, *v. n.* (Fr. jongler) to play tricks by sleight of hand, to shew false appearances of extraordinary performances; to practise artifice or imposture.
 Jüg'gle, *s.* a trick by legerdemain, knack; sleight of hand, LEGERDEMAIN; an imposture, a deception, a FRAUD.
 JUG'GLER, Jüg'glér, *s.* (Fr. jongler) one who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance, a hiccus-docius, a hocus-pocus; a trickish fellow, a CHEAT.
 Jüg'gling-ly, *ad.* (juggling) in a deceptive manner, with artifice.
 Jügu-lár, *a.* (Lat. jugulum) belonging to the throat.
 Jüice, *s.* (Fr. jus) the liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits (*Watts*); the fluid in animal bodies. *Arbutnot.*
 Jüic'less, *a.* dry, void of juice or moisture.
 Jüic'ness, *s.* (juice) succulence, succulency, plenty of juice.
 Jüicy, *a.* (juice) full of juice, succulent, moist.
 Jüke, *v. n.* (Fr. jucher) to perch upon any thing as birds: in Scotland, to bend the head in token of complaisance. *L'Esfrange.*
 Jülap, *s.* (low Lat. julapium) an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle for other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
 Jüüs, *s.* (in botany, Lat. *July flower*) the gillflower; catkins.
 Jü-lý, *s.* (Lat. julius, Fr. juillet) the seventh month of the year.
 Jü'mart, *s.* (French) the offspring of a bull and a mare.
 Jümble, *v. a.* (supposed from Fr. combler) to mix violently and confusedly together.
 Jümble, *v. n.* to be agitated together.
 Jüm'ble, *s.* confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.
 Jümment, *s.* (French, Lat. jumentum) beast of burden, as horse, ox, or ass. *Brown.*
 JUMP, Jümp, *v. n.* (Dutch gumpen) to leap, to skip, to hop, to bound, to spring, to vault, to curvet, to frisk, to caper, to move without step or sliding; to leap suddenly (*Spectator*); to jolt (*Nahum*); to agree, to tally, to join. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 Jümp, *v. a.* to pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 JUMP, Jümp, *s.* the act of jumping; a leap, skip, hop, spring, vault, bound, curvet, caper; a lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
 Jümps, *s.* (Fr. jupe) a waistcoat, a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleveland.*
 Jün'cate, *s.* (little used, Fr. jonchée) cheesecake; any delicacy (*Milton*); a furtive or private entertainment, now written junket.
 Jün'cate, Jün'ket, *v. n.* to FEAST, to feast on

JUS

delicacies; to feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth.
 Jün'coüs, *a.* (Lat. junceus) full of bulrushes.
 Jün'ction, *s.* (Fr. jonction) UNION, coalition.
 Jün'cture, *s.* (Lat. junctura) the line at which two things are joined together; a joining;—joint, articulation (*More*); union, amity (*King Charles*); a critical point or article of time. *Addison.*
 Jüne, (Fr. juin, Lat. junius) the sixth month of the year.
 Jün'i-ör, *a.* (Lat.) younger, later born; later in office; subordinate.
 Jün'i-pér, *s.* (in botany) a tree.
 Jün'i-pér bér-ry, *s.* the fruit of the juniper tree.
 Jünk, *s.* (probably an Indian word) a small Chinese ship; pieces of old cable.
 Jün'ket, *s.* (a corruption of juncate) a cheesecake, a SWEETMEAT; a private, furtive, or stolen entertainment.
 Jün'ket, *v. n.* to feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth, to FEAST.
 Jün'to, *s.* (Italian) a cabal, a kind of men combined in any secret design.
 Jürät, *s.* (Lat. juratus) a magistrate in some corporations.
 Jüra-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. juratoire, Lat. juro to swear) comprising an oath. *Ayliffe.*
 Ju-rid'i-cäl, *a.* (Fr. juridique, Lat. juridicus) acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.
 Ju-rid'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* with legal authority; according to the forms of justice.
 Jüris-cön'sült, *s.* (Lat. jus, juris, a law, and consulto to consult) one who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbutnot.*
 Jüris-dic'tion, *s.* (Lat. jurisdictio) legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.
 Jüris-prü'dence, *s.* (Lat. jurisprudentia) the science of law, the knowledge of the laws respecting the due administration of justice.
 Jürist, *s.* (Fr. juriste) a civil lawyer, a man who professes the science of the law, a civilian, a justinian, a doctor or professor of the civil law.
 Jürör, *s.* (Lat. juro to swear) one who serves on a jury, a jurymen.
 Jür-y, *s.* (Fr. juré, Lat. jurata) a company or set of men, as twenty four, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth on such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.
 Jür'y-män, *s.* one who is impaneled on a jury, a juror.
 Jür'y-mäst, *s.* (a sea term) any yard, or other piece of timber put as a supply or substitute of a mast lost or sprung.
 Jüst, *a.* (Fr. juste, Lat. justus) upright, incorrupt, IMPARTIAL, equitable in the distribution of justice; HONEST, fair, without crime in dealing with others: as, just balances, just weights, just ephah (*Leviticus*);—exact, proper, ACCURATE; virtuous, innocent, pure (*Matthew*); true, not forged (*Hooker*); grounded on principles of justice, rightful (*Milton*); equally retributed (*Romans*); complete without superfluity or defect (*Bacon*); regular, orderly (*Addison*); exactly proportioned (*Shak.*); full, of full dimensions. *Knolles.*
 Jüst, *ad.* exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely (*Dryden*); nearly, almost: as, just at the point of death. *Temple.*

K E D

† *Jūst*, *a.* (*a corruption of*) *JOUST*. *Shakespeare.*
Jūs'tice, *s.* (French, Lat. *justitia*) the virtue by which we give to every man his due: opposed to *injury* or *wrong* (It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.); —*EQUITY*, agreeableness to right: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim; —*vindicative* retribution, punishment: opposed to *mercy*; — right, assertion of right. *Shakespeare.*
Jūs'tice, *s.* (Lat. *judiciarius*) one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment, a judge. *Corwell.*
Jūs'tice-es of Peace, *s.* (Lat. *judicarii ad pacem*) they who are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, on special respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Corwell.*
Jūs'tice-mēt, *s.* (justice) procedure in courts.
Jūs'tice-ship, *s.* rank or office of justice.
Just'i-cia-ble, *a.* (justice, *pron.* *jūs-tish'i-a-ble*) proper to be examined in courts of justice.
Jūs-ti-fi-a-ble, *a.* (justify) defensible by law or reason, maintainable, warrantable.
Jūs-ti-fi-a-ble-nēss, *s.* rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.
Jūs-ti-fi-a-bly, *ad.* rightly, so as to be supported by right, defensibly.
JUSTIFICATION, *Jūs-tif-i-cā'tion*, *s.* (French) defence, maintenance, vindication, support; absolution, clearance from an accusation; deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

K E E

Jūs-tif-i-cā'tor, *s.* (justify) one who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.
Jūs'ti-fi-er, *s.* (justify) one who justifies, one who defends, or absolves, one who frees from sin by pardon.
JUSTIFY, *Jūs'ti-fy*, *v. a.* (Fr. *justifier*) to clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate, to support; to free from past sin by pardon. *Ad.*
Jūs'tle, *v. n.* (Fr. *jouter*) to CLASH, to encounter, to rush against each other.
Jūs'tle, *v. a.* to jostle, to push, to drive, to force by rushing against it. *It is commonly used with a particle following, as, out or off, or out of.*
Jūst'ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.
Jūst'nēss, *s.* (just) justice, reasonableness, equity: *justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge (*Shaks.*); —accuracy, exactness, propriety. In this sense it is now most used. *Dryden. Addison.*
Jūt, *v. n.* (*supposed to be corrupted from jet*) to push or shoot into prominences (*Shak.*); to jet, to project, to shoot forward, to come out beyond the main bulk. *Dryden.*
Jūt'y, *v. a.* (jut) to shoot out beyond. *Shak.*
Jū've-nile, *a.* (Lat. *juvenilis*) youthful, young, being in the first part of life.
Ju-ve-nil'i-ty, *s.* youthfulness; light and careless manner. *Glanville.*
Jūx'ta-po-si'tion, *s.* (Lat. *juxta and positio*) apposition, the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

K.

K *s.* the eleventh letter in the English alphabet. Its power is uniform before all the vowels; but before *n* it is silent, in which case it will be printed in italics; as, *knife, knee, knell*. It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, trick*, which were anciently written with an *e* final; as *knocke, clocke, tricke*.
Kāl'en-dér, *s.* (*now commonly written*) calendar, an almanac, an account of time.
Kāl'i, *s.* (*an Arabic word*) sea weed, of the ashes of which glass is made.
† *Kām*, *a.* (Erse *kaam* *squint-eyed*) crooked. *Sh.*
Kāw', *Cāw'*, *v. n.* (*from the sound*) to cry as a raven, crow, or rook.
Kāw', *Cāw'*, *s.* the cry of a rook, crow, or raven.
Kāyle, *s.* (Fr. *quille*) ninepin, the game at ninepins, kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption; —a kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.
Kēck, *v. n.* (Dutch *kecken*) to heave the stomach, to reach at vomiting.
Kēck'fy, *Kēx*, *s.* (*in botany*) hemlock; any other hollow low-jointed plant.
Kēck'y, *a.* (*kex*) resembling a kex.
Kēdge, *v. a.* (*a sea term*) to work or bring a ship up or down a river or narrow channel, when the wind is contrary to the tide, by a particular manœuvring or management of the sails and anchor.

Kēdg'er, *s.* (*a sea term, from kedge*) a small anchor used in a river.
Kēel, *s.* (Sax. *cale*) the bottom of a ship.
Kēel'age, *s.* a duty paid on entering a port.
Kēel'son, *Kēel'son*, *s.* (*in ship building*) the next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it.
Kēel'hāle, *v. a.* (*keel and hale to drag*) to punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.
Kēen, *a.* (Sax. *cene*) sharp, well-edged, not blunt (We say *keen* of an edge; and *sharp* — either of edge or point.); —severe, cutting, piercing: as, a *keen* wind; —eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind. *Shakespeare.*
Kēen, *v. a.* (*an unauthorized word*) to sharpen. "Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood," &c. *Thomson.*
Kēen'ly, *ad.* sharply; vehemently, eagerly; bitterly.
Kēen'nēss, *s.* (*keen*) sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.
Kēep, *v. a.* (Sax. *cepan*) to retain, not to lose; to have in custody; to preserve, not to let go; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to shield, to guard; to restrain from flight (*Ad.*); to detain, or hold as a motive (*Dryden*); to hold for another, to save (*Milton*); to tend, to have care of (*Genesis*); to preserve in the same tenour or state (*Bacon*); to regard,

K E R

to attend (*Dryden*); to suffer not to fail (*Psalms*); to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; *with, oftentimes, down, under, in and off*; —to continue any state or action (*Knolles*); to preserve in any state (*Ecclesiasticus*); to practise, to use habitually (*Pope*); to copy carefully (*Dryden*); to preserve or solemnize any time (*Exodus*); to observe, not to violate (*Milton*); to maintain, to support with necessities of life (*Milton*); to have in the house (*Shak.*); not to intermit: as, not keeping strictest watch as she was warned (*Milton*); —to remain in, not to leave a place (*Shak.*); not to reveal, not to betray: as, a fool cannot keep counsel; —to restrain, to withhold (*Shak.*); to debar from any place. *Milton.*
To keep back, to reserve, to withhold (*Bacon*); —to withhold, to restrain (*Psalms*). *To keep company*, to frequent any one, to accompany. *To keep company with*, to have familiar intercourse. *To keep in*, to conceal, not to tell; —to RESTRAIN, to curb. *To keep off*, to bear to distance, not to admit; —to hinder (*Locke*). *To keep up*, to maintain without abatement (*Locke*); —to continue, to hinder from ceasing (*Taylor*). *To keep under*, to suppress, to crush, to subdue.
Kēp, *v. n.* to remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay, to forbear departure; to remain unhurt, to last, to be durable; to RESIDE, to dwell, to live constantly (*Shak.*); to adhere strictly; *with to.* *Addison's Spectator.* *To keep on*, to go forward. *To keep up*, to remain unsubdued.
† Kēp, *s.* custody, guard (*Spenser, Dryden*); guardianship, restraint. *Ascham.*
Kēp'ēr, *s.* one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one who has the superintendence or care of any thing, a warden; a GUARDIAN.
Kēp'ēr-ship, *s.* office of the keeper.
Kēp'ing, *s.* (keep) care, custody, guardianship; the state of being kept.
Kēg, *s.* (Fr. caque) a cag, a cade; a small barrel commonly used for a fish barrel.
Kēll, *s.* (in *cookery*) a sort of Scotch pottage or soup, made with shredded greens.
Kēll, *s.* (in *anatomy*) the omentum, the caul, that which inwraps the guts. *Wiseman.*
Kēlp, *s.* (unknown deriv.) a species of sea weed; the salt extracted from sea weed.
Kēn, *v. a.* (Sax. cennan) to see at a distance, to descry: †to know. *Shak. Gay's Past.*
Kēn, *s.* view, reach of sight.
Kēn'nel, *s.* (Fr. chenil) a cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox or other beast.
Kēn'nel, *s.* (Dutch, Fr. chenal) the watercourse of a street, a gutter.
Kēn'nel, *v. n.* to lie, to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.
Kēpt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to keep.
Kēt'chief, *s.* (Fr. couvre-chef) a headdress, any loose cloth used in dress.
Kēt'chief-ēd, *a.* dressed, hooded. *Milton.*
Kērf, *s.* (Sax. ceorfan to cut) the slit made by the passing of a saw. *Moxon.*
Kērmeš, *s.* (in *medicine*) a roundish body of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. Till lately it was understood to be a vegetable excrement; but it is now known

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to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*
Kérn, *s.* (Irish) an Irish foot soldier, an Irish boor. *Shakespeare.*
Kérn, *s.* (Sax. cweorn) a handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn was ground, a quern. *It is still used in some parts of Scotland.*
Kérn, *v. n.* (from kernel or corn) to harden as ripened corn (*Carew*); to take the form of grains, to corn, to granulate. *Grew.*
Kér'nel, *s.* (Sax. cynnel a gland) the edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seed of pulpy fruits; the central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted, the nucleus (*Arbutnot*); knobby concretions in children's flesh.
Kér'nel, *v. n.* to ripen to kernels.
Kér'nel-y, *a.* full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.
Kér'sey, *s.* (Fr. carisét) coarse stuff, cloth woven with a kind of rib.
Kér'sey-mîrē, *s.* a kind of fine cloth woven after the manner of kersey.
Kēs'trel, **Kēs'tril**, *s.* (in *ornithology*) a little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*
Kēch, *s.* (Italian caicchio a barrel) a heavy ship: as, a bomb *ketch*. *Shakespeare.*
Kēt'tle, *s.* (Sax. cetl) a vessel in which liquor is boiled; a BOILER. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower toward the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.
Kēt'tle-drum, *s.* a drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.
Kēx, **Kēck'sy**, *s.* (in *botany*) hemlock; any other hollow low-jointed plant.
Kēy, *s.* (Sax. cæg) an instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; any explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the finger: in *music*, it is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either *flat* or *sharp*, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third which is joined with it. *Harris.*
Kēy, *s.* (Dutch kaye, Fr. quai) a wharf, a bank raised perpendicularly for the use of lading and unlading ships.
Kēy'age, *s.* money paid for lying at the key or wharf, wharfage.
Kēy'hōle, *s.* the perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.
Kēy'stōne, *s.* the middle stone of an arch.
Kibe, *s.* (German kerb a cut) an ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel caused by cold.
Kīb'ed, *a.* troubled with kibes.
Kick, *v. n.* (Lat. calco to tread upon) to beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Kick, *v. a.* to strike with the foot, to spurn.
Kick, *s.* a blow with the foot.
Kick'ēr, *s.* one who strikes with his foot.
Kick'shāw, *s.* (a corruption from the Fr. quelque chose) something uncommon or fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Shakespeare.*

K I N

Kick'sy wick'sey, *s.* a made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakespeare.*
Kid, *s.* (Danish) the young of a goat; leather from the skin of a kid.
Kid, *v. a.* to bring forth kids.
Kid, *s.* (Welsh *cidwlen* a faggot) a bundle or faggot of heath or furze.
Kid, *s.* (kidnap) one trepanned by kidnappers; one who has indented to serve an apprenticeship in the plantations in America. *Bailey.*
Kid'dér, *s.* one who makes up faggots; an engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsw.*
Kid'náp, *v. a.* (Dutch *kind* a child, and *nap*) to steal children, to steal human beings.
Kid'náp-pér, *s.* one who steals human beings, a manstealer.
Kid'ney, *s.* (*unknown etymology*) one of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood;—*fort*, *kind*: in ludicrous language; as, a man of my *kidney*. *Shakespeare.*
Kid'ney-béan, *s.* (*so named from its scape*) a leguminous plant, a French bean.
Kid'ney-vetch, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Kil'dér-kin, *s.* (Dutch *kindekin* a baby) a small barrel.
Kill, *v. a.* (Sax. *cwellan* to quell) to deprive of life, to slay, to smite, to despatch, to dispatch, to enecate, to jugulate, to butcher, to knock on the head, to assassinate, to MURDER, to put to death, as an agent; to destroy animals for food (*Shak.*); to deprive of life, as a cause or instrument (*Bacon*); to deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Bacon. Floyer.*
Kill'ér, *s.* one who deprives of life.
Kill'ow, *s.* (*in natural history*) a mineral substance used in drawing lines.
Kiln, *s.* (Sax. *cylu*) a stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.
Kiln'dry, *v. a.* to dry by mean of a kiln.
Kim'bo, *a.* (Ital. *a schembo*) crooked, bent, arched: as, to put one's arms *a kimbo*.
Kin, *s.* (Sax. *cynne*) relation either of consanguinity or affinity; **KINDRED**, relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related (*Davies*); the same general class, though perhaps not the same species, thing related. *Boyle.*
Kin, *s.* (Dutch *kind* a child) a diminutive termination; as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *willkin*.
KIND, **Kind**, *a.* (Sax. *cynne* relation) benevolent, benign, humane, beneficent, gracious, tender, loving, affectionate, amicable, friendly, charitable, bountiful, bounteous, filled with general goodwill; favourable, propitious, beneficent. *Luke.*
Kind, *s.* (Sax. *cynne*) race, generical class; particular nature: as, the most perfect of their *kind* (*Barker*);—*natural state*; as, the tax was levied in *kind* (*Arbutnot*);—*nature*, *natural determination*: as, some are led by *kind* to admire their fellow creatures (*Dryden*);—*manner*, *way*: as, "you shall hear in such a *kind* from me as will displease you." (*Shak.*);—*fort*: it has a slight and unimportant meaning, as, "Diogenes was asked in a *kind* of scorn," &c. *Bacon.*
Kind in Teutonic English answers to *genus*, and *fort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Kin'dle, *v. a.* (Sax. *cyndelan*) to FIRE, to set on

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fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate, to heat, to fire the mind. *Shakespeare.*
Kin'dle, *v. n.* to catch fire.
Kin'dle, *v. a.* (Sax. *cennan*) to bring forth young, as a rabbit or hare.
Kind'ér, *s.* one who lights or causes to burn; one who inflames.
Kind'ly, *ad.* (kind) benevolently, tenderly, favourably, with good-will.
Kind'ly, *a.* (*from the substantive kind*) homogeneous, congenial, **KINDRED**, of the same nature. *Hammond.*
Kind'ly, *a.* (*from the adjective kind*) bland, mild, softening, mollifying. *Dryden.*
KIND'NESS, **Kind'ness**, *s.* (kind) benevolence, beneficence, benignity, tenderness, goodness, charity, charitableness, benevolence, bounteousness, good-will, favour, dilection, love.
KINDRED, **Kin'dred**, *s.* (kin) relation by birth or marriage, relatives, kinsfolk, ally, alliance, cognation, blood, consanguinity, affinity, sanguinity, propinquity, relationship, descent from the same family, the persons allied to each other; congenialness, homogeneousness, homogeneity, congeniality, homogeneity.
KINDRED, **Kin'dred**, *a.* related, akin, affined, cognate, congenite, connate, near of kin; congenial, homogeneous, of the same kind.
Kine, *s. plu.* (*from cow*) cows. *Gay.*
KING, **King**, *s.* (Sax. *cyng*) monarch, supreme governor, supreme lord, liege, sovereign, a prince, a potentate, the chief ruler of a kingdom;—a card with the picture of a king.
King at arms, a principal officer at arms, who has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.
King, *v. a.* to make royal, to raise to royalty; to supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*
King'áp-ple, *s.* a kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
King'craft, *s.* the art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James*.
King'dóm, *s.* (king) the dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; monarchy, empire (*Shak.*); a tract, a region: as, the *weatery kingdom* (*Shak.*);—a different class or order of beings: a word chiefly used among naturalists; as, the *vegetable kingdom*. *Locke.*
King'fish-ér, *s.* (halcyon) a species of bird.
King'like, **King'ly**, *a.* (king) ROYAL, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king, suitable to a king; noble, august, magnificent. *Sidney.*
King'ly, *ad.* with an air of royalty; with an air of dignity.
Kings-bench, *s.* the court of judicature in which the lord chief justice presides as the king's deputy; a prison.
Kings-évil, *s.* (king and evil) the scrofula, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.
King'ship, *s.* (king) ROYALTY, monarchy.
Kinsfolk, *s.* **KINDRED**, relations, those who are of the same family.
Kins'mán, *s.* (kin and man) a man of the same race or family, a relative.
Kins'wóm-an, *s.* a female relation.
Kirk, *s.* (*an old word*, Sax. *cyrce*) a church, the church of Scotland.
Kirtl, *s.* (Sax. *cyrtel*) an upper garment, a gown. *Shakespeare.*
Kiss, *v. a.* (Sax. *cyssan*) to touch, salute with the

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lips, to buss, to smack; to treat with fondness; to touch gently. *Shakespeare.*
Kiss, v. n. to bill, to caress as doves.
Kiss, s. salute by joining the lips, a buss, a smack, deosculation.
Kiss'er, s. one who kisses.
Kiss'ing-crùst, s. crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
Kit, s. (Dutch kitte) a large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle, or Berwick upon Tweed salmon is sent up to town.
Kitch'en, s. (Sax. cycene) the room in a house where the provisions are cooked.
Kitch'en-går-den, s. garden in which esculent plants are produced.
Kitch'en-māid, s. a maid under the cookmaid, whose business it is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.
Kitch'en-stuff, s. the fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping pan, the offal kitchen fat.
Kitch'en-wēnch, s. scullion, maid employed to wash dishes and clean the instruments of cookery.
Kitch'en-wōrk, s. work done in the kitchen; the several branches of cookery.
Kite, s. (Sax. cyta) a bird of prey that infests farms, and steals the chickens, a glead, a buzzard; a name of reproach denoting rapacity: "Detested kite, thou lieft." (*Shak.*);—a fictitious bird made of paper.
Kit'ten, s. (Dutch katteken) a young cat.
Kit'ten, v. n. to bring forth young cats.
Klick, v. n. (Dutch klicken) to click, to make a small sharp noise.
Klick'ér, s. one who stands at the door to call in customers, a clicker.
Knāb, v. a. (Dutch knappen) to bite, to knap, to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken.
Knāb'ble, v. n. to bite idly or wantonly, to nibble: as, horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*
Knāck, s. (Welsh cnec) a little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy, a GEWGAW; a readiness, expertness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick, juggle, sleight of hand, legerdemain.
Knāck, v. n. to make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.
Knāck'ér, s. (knack) a maker of small work; † a ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*
Knāg, s. (Danish knag a wart) a hard knot in wood, a knare, knur, knurl.
Knāg'gy, a. knotty, knotted, set with hard rough knots.
Knāp, s. (Welsh cnap a protuberance, or broken piece) a PROTUBERANCE, a swelling prominence, a little hill rising on all sides.
Knāp, v. a. (Dutch knappen) to knab, to bite, to break short. "He *knappeth* the spear in sunder."
Knāp, v. a. (Erse knaap) to strike so as to make a sharp shrill noise like that of breaking.
Knāp, v. n. to make a short sharp noise.
Knāp'ple, v. n. (knap) to break off with a sharp quick noise.
Knāp'sāck, s. (Dutch knappen to eat) the bag which a soldier carries upon his back, a wallet, a budget, a bag of provisions.
Knāre, s. (German knor) a hard knot, a knag, knur, knurl.
Knāve, s. (Sax. cnafa) a petty rascal, a scoundrel,

KN I

a dishonest fellow;—a card with a soldier painted upon it: † a servant. *Dryden.*
Knāv'ér-y, s. dishonesty, tricks, FRAUD, petty villany; waggery, mischievous tricks or practices.
Knāv'ish, a. dishonest, wicked, FRAUDULENT; waggish, mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
Knāv'ish-ly, ad. dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.
† *Knāv'ish-nēss, s.* (knaveish) FRAUDULENCE, dishonesty; waggishness. *A. B.*
Knēad, v. a. (Sax. cnædan) to beat or mingle any stuff or substance, to make dough. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.
Knēad'ing-trōugh, s. a trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked or mingled together.
Knēe, s. (Sax. cneow) the joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh;—a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.
Knēe, v. a. to supplicate by kneeling.
Knē'ed, a. having knees; as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*;—having joints; as, *kneed* grass.
Knē'dēep, a. rising to the knees, sunk up to the knees.
Knē'ed-grāss, Knē'grāss, s. an herb.
Knēel, v. n. (knee) to perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.
Knē'ling, s. (kneel) the act of bending and resting upon the knee, genuflection.
Knē'pān, s. the patella, the rotula, a small round bone at the knee.
Knē'trib'ute, s. genuflection, worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling. *Milton.*
Knēl, s. (Sax. cnyllan to ring) the sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
Knēw, pret. of the verb to know; did know.
Knick'knack, s. (a cant word) a GEWGAW.
Knife, plu. Knives, s. (Sax. cnif) an instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.
Knight, s. (Sax. cniht) a man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of a gentleman next to the baronets; a CHAMPION (*Drayton*): a man of some particular order of knighthood; the representative of a county in parliament.
Knight', v. a. to create one a knight, which is done by the king, who give the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.
Knight'ér'rānt, s. (Fr. chevalier errant) a wandering knight, one who went about in quest of adventures.
Knight'ér'rānt-ry, s. the character or manners of wandering knights.
Knight'ly, ad. befitting a knight, befitting a knight.
Knight'hōod, s. (knight) the character or dignity of a knight, chivalry.
Knit, v. a. (Sax. cnittan) to make or unite by texture without a loom; to join, to unite (*Shak.*); to contract: as, to *knit* the brow in frowns (*Addison's Cato*);—to tie up. *A. B.*
Knit, v. n. to weave without a loom: † to join, to close, to unite. *Shakespeare.*
Knit, pret. & pass. part. of to knit.
Knit, s. texture. *Shakespeare.*
Knit'tér, s. one who weaves without a loom.
Knit'ting-nēe-dle, s. a wire which women use in knitting.
Knit'tle, s. (knit) a string that gathers a purseround.

Knöb', *s.* (Sax. cnæp) a **PROTUBERANCE**, any part bluntly rising above the rest; a stud for ornament, † a boss.
Knöb'béd, *a.* set with knobs, or ornamental studs; having protuberances; having a knob at the end.
Knöb'bi-něs, *s.* (knobby) the quality of having knobs.
Knöb'by, *a.* (knob) full of knobs;—† hard, stubborn. *Howel.*
Knöck', *v. n.* (Sax. cnucian) to **CLASH**, to be driven suddenly together; to beat at a door for admittance; *with at.*
To knock under, a common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Submission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table.
This verb is followed commonly by a particle: as, *to knock up*, to rouse by knocking; *to knock down*, to fell by a blow.
Knöck', *v. a.* to hit, to effect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to clash, to collide with a sharp noise.
To knock down, to fell by a blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill by a blow, to destroy.
Knöck', *s.* a sudden **STROKE**, a **BLOW**; a loud stroke at a door for admission.
Knöck'kr, *s.* he who knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike; the elbket. *Skinner.*
Knöll', *v. a.* (knell) to ring the bell, generally for a funeral, to toll, to make a bell sound with solemn pauses. *Shakespeare.*
Knöll', *v. n.* to toll, to sound as a bell.
Knöll', *s.* (a local word) a little hill. *Ainsworth.*
Knöp', *s.* (corruption of nap) any tufty top. *Ains.*
Knöt', *s.* (Sax. cnotta) a complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled, a tie, a fastening; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other (*Bacon*); any bond of association or union, a tie; a hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres, a knare, a knur, a knurl; a joint in an herb; difficulty, intricacy (*South*); any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs (*Dryden*); a confederacy, an association, a small band (*Shak.*); a cluster, a boss, a bunch, a collection. *Bacon's Essays.*
Knöt, *v. a.* to complicate in knots; to **ENTANGLE**, to perplex; to unite.
Knöt, *v. n.* to form buds, knots, or joints in vegetables; to knit knots for fringes.

Knöt'gräfs, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Knöt'ted, *a.* (knot) full of knots, knotty, as of wood; full of joints, knuckled, jointed, geniculated, as of plants.
Knöt'ti-něs, *s.* (knotty) fulness of knots, unevenness; intricacy, difficulty, perplexedness, embarrassed state.
Knöt'ty, *a.* (knot) knotted, full of knots; hard, rugged (*Rowe*); intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed. *Bacon.*
Knōw, *v. a.* (Sax. cnawan) to perceive with certainty whether intuitive or discursive; to be informed of, to be taught (*Milton*); to distinguish (*Locke*); to recognise (*Shak.*); to be no stranger to, to be familiar with (*Shak.*); to converse with another sex. "And Adam knew Eve his wife." *Genesis.*
Knōw, *v. n.* to have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful (*Aët.*); not to be ignorant (*Milton*); to be informed. *Shak.*
To know of, in *Shakespeare*, is to take cognisance of, to examine.
Knōw'a-ble, *a.* cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Locke.*
Knōw'ér, *s.* (not much used, from know) one who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*
Knōw'ing, *a.* (know) **SKILFUL**, well instructed, remote from ignorance (*South*); conscious, intelligent. *Blackmore.*
Knōw'ing, *s.* (know) knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
Knōw'ing-ly, *ad.* with skill, with knowledge.
Knōw'ledge, *s.* (know) certain perception, cognition, indubitable apprehension (*Locke*); **LEARNING**, illumination of the mind (*Shak.*); understanding, sapience, skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognisance, notice (*Ruth*); information, power of knowing. *Sidney.*
Knüb'ble, *v. a.* (Danish knipler) to **BEAT**. *Skinner.*
Knüc'kle, *s.* (Sax. cnucle) the joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the geniculation, articulation, or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*
Knüc'kle, *v. n.* to submit: supposed from an old custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.
Knüc'kled, *a.* (knuckle) jointed, knotty, geniculated, as plants.
Knüff, *s.* (an old word) a lout, a clown. *Hayward.*
Knür, **Knürle**, *s.* (German knor) a knot, a knare, a hard substance. *Woodward.*

L.

L *s.* a consonant, the twelfth letter of the alphabet, which has invariably the same power or sound. As a numeral, it stands for 50. It also stands for *libra* a pound; and *legum* of laws; as *LL.D. Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.
Là, *intj.* (corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from lo) see, look, behold. *Shakespeare.*
Lā'bēl, *s.* (Lat. labellum) a small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing. *In law*, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal; a codicil to a will.
Lā'bēnt, *a.* (L. labens) sliding, gliding, slipping.
Lā'bi-āl, *a.* (Lat. labialis) uttered by the lips.

Lā'bi-a-těd, *a.* (Lat. labium) formed with lips.
Lā'bi-o-děn'tāl, *a.* (Lat. labium and dentalis) formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holden.*
Lā'b'o-ra-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. laboratoire) a chymist's workroom, an † laboratory. *Bailey.*
LABORIOUS, **La-bō'ri-ōūs**, *a.* diligent in work, industrious, painstaking, **ASSIDUOUS**; operose, difficult, arduous, painful, toilsome, tiresome, wearisome, fatiguing, not easy, requiring labour; troublesome **TEDIOUS**.
La-bō'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with labour, with toil.
La-bō'ri-ōūs-něs, *s.* diligence, **ASSIDUITY**; toilsomeness, painfulness, difficulty, wearisomeness; troublesomeness, **TEDIOUSNESS**.

L A C

LA'BOUR, Lā'bōūr, *s.* (Lat. labor) the act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance, pains, toil, fatigue, hardship, travail, work; struggle, strain, **EFFORT**; work done, **PERFORMANCE**; exercise, motion with some degree of violence; travail, **CHILDBIRTH**.

LA'BOUR, Lā'bōūr, *v. n.* (Lat. laboro) to toil, sag, drudge, moil, slave, plod, tug, heave, strive, struggle, travail, work, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be in distress, to be pressed (*Dryden*); to be in travail, to be in childbirth. *Pope.*

Lā'bōūr, *v. a.* to work at, to move with difficulty, to form with labour, to prosecute with effort (*Dryden. Pope*); to † **BEAT**, to belabour. *Dryden.*

Lā'bōūr-ēd, *p. a.* stiff, void of ease and freedom.

Lā'bōūr-ēr, *s.* one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

† Lā'bōūr-sōme, *a.* made with great labour and diligence, operose, **LABORIOUS**. *Shak.*

Lāb'y-rīnth, *s.* (Lat. labyrinthus) a maze, a meander, a place formed with inextricable windings; a perplexed affair, an obscure, intricate business.

Lāc, *s.* (a contraction of lacca) a sort of wax, of a red colour, collected in the East Indies.

Lācē, *s.* (Fr. lacet) a cord, a plaited string; a gin, a **SNARE**; an ornament of fine thread, curiously woven; a texture of thread with gold or silver.

Lācē, *v. a.* to fasten with a string run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed upon; to embellish with variegations (*Sb.*); † to **BEAT**, to bang. *L'Esrange.*

† Lā'cēd mūt'ton, *s.* (a cant word) a **WHORE**. *Sb.*

Lāc'mān, *s.* one who deals in lace.

Lāc'ér-a-ble, *a.* (lacerate) that may be torn.

Lāc'ér-atē, *v. a.* (Lat. lacero) to **TEAR**, to rend, to separate, by violence.

Lāc'ér-ā-tion, *s.* the act of tearing or rending, the breach made by tearing, a **RENT**.

Lāc'ér-a-tive, *a.* having the power to tear.

Lāch'r'y-māl, *a.* (French) generating tears.

Lāch'r'y-ma-ry, *a.* (Lat. lachryma a tear) containing tears. *Addison.*

Lāch'r'y-mā-tion, *s.* (Lat. lachryma) the act of weeping or shedding tears.

Lāch'r'y-ma-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. lachrymatoire) a vessel in which tears were collected to the honour of deceased friends.

Lāc'i-na-tēd, *a.* (Lat. lacinia a lappet) adorned with fringes and borders, **FRINGED**.

Lāck, *v. a.* (Dutch laecken) to want, to need, to be without. *Hooker.*

Lāck, *v. n.* to be in want (*Com. Prayer*); to be wanting. *Genesis. Corinthians.*

Lāck, *s.* want, deficiency, need, failure.

Lāck'brāin, *s.* one who wants wit. *Shakespeare.*

Lāck'ér, *s.* (lac) a kind of yellow varnish.

Lāck'ér, *v. a.* to smear over with lacker.

Lāck'ey, *s.* (Fr. laquais) a **FOOTBOY**, a servant.

Lāck'ey, *v. a.* to attend servilely. *Milton.*

Lāck'līn-en, *a.* wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*

Lāck'lūs-tre, *a.* wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*

La-cōn'ic, *a.* (Lat. laconicus) short, **BRIEF**; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words.

Lāc'o-nism, *s.* (Lat. laconismus) a concise style: called by *Pope*, laconicifm.

La-cōn'i-cū-ly, *a.* briefly, concisely.

L A M

Lāc'ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. lactareus) milky, acteous, full of juice-like milk.

Lāc'ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. lactarium) a dairyhouse.

Lāc-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. lacto) the act of giving suck, the time of giving suck.

Lāc'te-āl, *a.* (Lat. lac milk) milky, lacteous, conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

Lāc'te-āl, *s.* the vessel which conveys chyle.

Lāc'te-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. lacteus) milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

Lāc-tēs'cēnce, *s.* (Lat. lactesco) tendency to milk tendency to milky colour.

Lāc-tēs'cēt, *a.* (Lat. lactescens) producing milk; producing a white juice. *Arbutnot.*

Lāc-tif'ér-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. lac milk, and fero to bring) what conveys or brings milk.

Lāc-tif'ic, *a.* (Lat. lac milk, and facio to make) bringing, or producing milk. *Scott.*

Lād, *s.* (Sax. leode) a boy, a stripling.

Lād'dér, *s.* (Sax. hladre) a frame made with steps between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise. *Swift.*

Lāde, *s.* (Sax. lade) the mouth of a river.

Lāde, *v. a.* (Sax. hladan) to load (the common orthography), to freight, to **BURDEN**; to scoop, lave, draw out, heave out, throw out, as water.

Lād'ing, *s.* load, freight, cargo, burden, weight.

Lād'le, *s.* (Sax. hlædle) a large spoon; a vessel with a long handle. used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it; the receptacle of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

Lād'le-fūl, *s.* the quantity a ladle holds.

Lād'y, *s.* (Sax. hlæfdig) a woman of high rank; the wife of a knight, baronet, or nobleman; the daughter of a viscount, earl, marquis, or duke; a woman possessed of a manor (*Shak.*); an illustrious or eminent woman; a word of complaisance used of women.

Lād'y-bīrd, Lād'y-cōw, Lād'y-fl'y, *s.* a small, beautiful, red insect.

Lād'y-dāy, *s.* the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, the 25th of March.

Lād'y-like, *a.* soft, delicate, elegant. *Dryden.*

Lād'y-shīp, *s.* the title of a lady.

Lāg, *a.* (Sax. læng) coming behind, falling short; **LAST**, long delayed. *Shakespeare.*

Lāg, *s.* the lowest class; the rump, the sag end (*Shak.*); he who lags or comes last. *Pope.*

Lāg, *v. n.* to loiter, linger, **DALLY**, move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in. *Milton.*

Lāg'gér, *s.* a loiterer, an idler.

Lā'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. laicus) belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

Lāid, *pret. & part. pass.* of to lay.

Lāin, *part. pass.* of to lie, that is, to lie down.

Lāit, *s.* (Fr. laie a wild sow) the couch of a boar, or of a wild beast. *Milton.*

Lāird, *s.* (Sax. hlaford) the lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

Lā'i-ty, *s.* (Gr. λαϊκ) the people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

Lāke, *s.* (Lat. lacus) a large diffusion of inland water, a lough, a mere; a small plash of water; a middle colour between ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*

Lāmā, *s.* (in Tartary) the sovereign pontiff.

Lāmb, *s.* (Sax.) the young of a sheep, under a year old. *Typically*, the Saviour of the world.

Lām'ba-tive, *a.* (Lat. lambo) taken by licking.

Lām'bēnt, *a.* (Lat. lambens) playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAN

Lāmb'kin, *s.* (lamb) a little lamb.
Lāmb's-wool, *s.* (a cant word) ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
Lāme, *a.* (Sax. laam) crippled, halt, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth: *alluding to the feet of a verse*; imperfect unsatisfactory; as, a lame account.
Lāme, *v. a.* to maim, to cripple, to disable, to make halt or lame.
Lām'el-læ, *s. pl.* (Lat.) thin plates, thin plates of metal, laminæ; the little plates or scales of which the shells of shellfish are composed.
Lām'el-la-tēd, *a.* (lamell) covered with films or thin plates, plated, laminated.
Lāme'ly, *ad.* (lame) in manner of a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly, without a full or complete exhibition of all its parts; weakly, unsteadily, poorly.
Lāme'nēss, *s.* the state of a cripple, the loss or inability of limbs, crippleness, maim; imperfection, **WEAKNESS**.
LAMENT', **La-mēnt'**, *v. n.* to mourn, to wail, to bewail, to complain, to sorrow, to grieve, to express sorrow.
LAMENT', **La-mēnt'**, *v. a.* to bewail, to wail, to bemoan, to deplore, to † complain (*Dryd.*); to express sorrow for. *Shakespeare.*
La-mēnt', *s.* **LAMENTATION**, audible grief. *Milton.*
LAMENTABLE, **Lām'ēn-ta-ble**, *a.* (Lat. lamentabilis) fit to be lamented, deplorable, deplorable, hopeless, dolorific, causing sorrow; mournful, moanful, elegiac, lugubrious, dolorous, expressing sorrow; miserable, pitiful, despicable: in a ludicrous or low sense. *Dryden.*
Lām'ēn-ta-bly, *ad.* with expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully; so as to cause sorrow: pitifully, despicably.
LAMENTATION, **Lam-ēn-tā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. lamentatio) sorrow audibly expressed, deploration, dolour, moan, wail, wailing, weeping, plaint, complaint, cry, outcry, ejulation, grief uttered in complaints or cries.
La-mēnt'ēr, *s.* a deplorer, bemoaner, murmurer, complainer.
Lām'i-na, *s.* (Lat.) thin plate, thin scale, lamella, **LAYER**, one coat laid over another.
Lām'i-na-tēd, *a.* lamellated, plated: *used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.*
† Lāmm, *v. a.* to beat soundly with a cudgel.
Lām'mās, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the 1st of August.
Lāmp, *s.* (Fr. lampe) a light made with oil and a wick. *Poetically*, any kind of light, real or metaphorical.
Lāmp-blāck, *s.* a kind of foot used for blacking.
LAMPOON', **Lām-pōon'**, *s.* (Fr. lampon) a personal satire, a pasquil, pasquin, pasquinade, abuse, bitterness of expression, keenness of reproach, censure written not to reform but to vex.
LAMPOON', **Lām-pōon'**, *v. a.* to libel, defame, lash, satirize, abuse with personal satire.
Lām-pōon'ēr, *s.* a satirist, a scribbler of personal satire, libeller, **CALUMNIATOR**.
Lām'prey, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a kind of eel.
Lānce, *s.* (French) a long spear, a javelin.
Lānce, *v. a.* to pierce, to cut; to open surgically, to cut in order to a cure.
Lān'cēt, *s.* (Fr. lancette) a small, pointed, surgical instrument to bleed with.

LAN

Lānch, *v. a.* (Fr. lancer) to dart, to cast as a lance, to throw, to let fly.
Lān'ci-nate, *v. a.* (L. lancino) to TEAR, to rend.
Lān-cī nā'tion, *s.* **RENT**, tearing, laceration.
Lānd, *s.* (Sax.) a country, a **REGION**; earth, distinct from water; † ground, surface of the place (*Pope*); an estate real and unmoveable; nation, people, the inhabitants of the land (*Dryden*); a ridge or lay in a field. *It is often used in composition, as opposed to sea.*
Lānd, *v. a.* to set on shore, to **DISSEMBARK**.
Lānd, *v. n.* to come on shore, to disembark.
Lān-dān', *s.* a carriage of pleasure.
Lānd'ēd, *a.* having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.
Lānd'fāll, *s.* a sudden translation of property by the death of a rich man.
Lānd'flood, *s.* a flood occasioned by a sudden fall of rain, an **INUNDATION**.
Lānd'for-ces, *s. plu.* soldiers who serve on land; warlike powers not naval.
Lānd'hold-ēr, *s.* one who holds land.
Lānd'ing, *s.* the act of putting upon shore, disembarkation; the act of getting upon shore; a landing-place; the top of a staircase.
Lānd'ing-place, *s.* a place to land at; the top of a staircase.
Lānd'la-dy, *s.* she who has tenants holding from her; the hostess, the mistress of an inn.
Lānd'lēss, *a.* without landed property.
Lānd'lōck-ēd, *a.* (*sea term*) shut in by land.
Lānd'lōrd, *s.* he who has lands or houses, and has tenants holding under him; the host, the master of an inn, or public house.
Lānd'mārk, *s.* any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands, a mere-stone; a boundary.
Lānd'scape, *s.* (Dutch landschape) a region, the prospect of a country (*Milton*); a picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.
Lānd'tāx, *s.* **TAX** upon land and houses.
Lānd'wait-ēr, *s.* an officer of the customs who is to watch what goods are landed.
Lānd'wārd, *ad.* toward the land.
Lāne, *s.* (Saxon, lana) a narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.
Lān'guāge, *s.* (Fr. langage) human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, diction, dialect, manner of expression.
Lān'guāg-ēd, *a.* having various tongues or languages. *Pope.*
Lān'guāge-mās-tēr, *s.* one whose profession is to teach various languages.
Lān'guēt, *s.* (Fr. languette) any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
Lān'guīd, *a.* (Lat. languidus) faint, **WEAK**, feeble, **SICKLY**; dull, heartless.
Lān'guīd-ly, *ad.* faintly, feebly.
Lān'guīd-nēss, *s.* **WEAKNESS**, feebleness.
Lān'guīsh, *v. n.* to grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength, to be no longer vigorous in motion; to fade, not to be vivid in appearance; to droop, sink, or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion; to look with softness or tenderness.
Lān'guīsh, *s.* soft appearance. *Pope.*
Lān'guīsh-ing-ly, *ad.* weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.
Lān'guīsh-mēnt, *s.* state of pining; softness or tenderness of mien.

L A P

Lān'gūór, *s.* (Lat.) WEAKNESS, faintness, wearisomeness: listlessness, INATTENTION; softness, laxity. *Dunciad.*
 Lān'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. lanio) to TEAR in pieces, to lacerate, to lancinate.
 Lān'i-fice, *s.* (Lat. lanificium) the woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*
 La-nig'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. lana wool, and gero to carry) bearing wool.
 Lānk, *a.* (Dutch lancke) loose, not filled up, not stiffened out; not fat, not plump, slender, LEAN; † faint, languid. *Milton.*
 Lānk'nēss, *s.* want of plumpness; LEANNESS.
 Lān'sq'ēn-ēt, *s.* (Dutch) a private foot soldier; a particular game at cards.
 Lān'térn, *s.* (Fr. lanterne) a transparent case for a candle; a light hung out to guide ships, a LIGHTHOUSE.
 Lān'térn jāwz, *s.* a term of reproach for a person of a thin visage.
 La-nū'gin-ous, *a.* (Lat. lanuginosus) downy, covered with soft hair.
 Lāp, *s.* (Sax. lappe) the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.
 Lāp, *v. a.* to wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 Lāp, *v. n.* to be spread or twined over any thing, to fold over.
 Lāp, *v. a.* (Sax. lappian) to lick up, as a cat.
 Lāp, *v. n.* to feed by licking, or quick reciprocations of the tongue, as cats.
 Lāp'd'g, *s.* a little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.
 Lāp'fūl, *s.* as much as can be contained in the lap.
 Lāp'i-cide, *s.* (L. lapicida) a stonecutter. *Jobns.*
 Lāp'i-da-ry, *s.* (Fr. lapidaire) one who cuts and polishes diamonds, and other gems; a dealer in diamonds and precious stones, a lapidist.
 † Lāp'i-date, *v. a.* (Lat. lapido) to stone, to kill by stoning. *Johnson.*
 † Lāp-i-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. lapidatio) a stoning.
 La-pid'e-ous, *a.* (Lat. lapideus) stony, of the nature of stone.
 Lāp-i-dē'scēce, *s.* (lapidescent) a stony concretion. *Brown.*
 Lāp-i-dē'scēt, *a.* (Lat. lapidesco to turn to stone) growing or turning to stone.
 La-pid-i-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
 Lāp-i-dif'ic, *a.* (Fr. lapidifique) forming stones.
 Lāp'i-dist, *s.* (Lat. lapides) a dealer in stones or gems, a lapidary.
 Lāpis, *s.* (in natural history, Lat.) a stone.
 Lāpis in-fér-nā'lis, *s.* an artificial caustic.
 Lāpis lāz'u-li, *s.* the azure stone.
 Lāp'pér, *s.* one who wraps up; an animal that licks or laps up.
 Lāp'pet, *s.* (diminutive of lap) the part of a head-dress which hangs loose.
 Lāpse, *s.* (Lat. lapsus a fall) flow, flux, fall, glide, smooth course; petty error, small mistake; slight offence, failing, little fault; transition of right from one to another. *Ayliffe.*
 Lāpse, *v. n.* to glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to fail in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault; to slip as by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time: to fall by the negli-

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gence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.
 Lāp'wing, *s.* (in ornithology) a clamorous bird with long wings, the puet, the houp.
 Lāp'work, *s.* work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.
 Lār'board, *s.* (sea term) the left hand side of a ship when you stand with your face to the head, port: opposed to starboard.
 Lār'ce-ny, *s.* (Fr. larcin) petty theft.
 Lār'ch, *s.* (in botany, Lat. larix) a tree.
 Lār'd, *s.* (French) the grease of swine; axunge; † bacon, the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
 Lār'd, *v. a.* (Fr. larder) to stuff with bacon; to fatten (*Shak.*); to mix with something else by way of improvement.
 Lār'dér, *s.* (lard) the room where meat is kept or salted, a PANTRY.
 Lār'dér-er, *s.* who has charge of the larder.
 Lār'don, *s.* (French) a thin slice of bacon.
 Lār'ge, *a.* (French) big, BULKY; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful, diffusive, copious. *At large*, without restraint, without confinement: diffusively, in the full extent. *Shak.*
 Lār'gely, *ad.* widely, extensively; copiously, diffusively, amply: liberally, bounteously; abundantly, without sparing.
 Lār'gē'ss, *s.* bigness, BULK; greatness, comprehension (*Collier*); extension, amplitude (*Hook.*); wideness, large EXTENT.
 Lār'gēs's, *s.* (Fr. largesse) a GIFT (*Shak.*), a bounty. *Bacon.*
 † Lār-git'ion, *s.* (Lat. largitio) the act of giving.
 Lār'k, *s.* (Dan. lerk) a small singing bird.
 † Lār'k'ér, *s.* a catcher of larks. *Johnson.*
 Lār'k'spūr, *s.* (in botany) a flowering plant.
 Lār'rūm, *s.* (alarm) alarm, noise noting danger; a piece of clockwork that makes a noise at a certain hour.
 Lār-yn-gō'to-my, *s.* (Gr. λάρυγξ the windpipe, and τεμνω to cut) the operation of opening the windpipe, as in a quinsy.
 Lār'ynx, *s.* (Gr. λάρυγξ) the upper part of the trachea, or windpipe.
 Lās-civ'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. lasciviens) frolicsome, wantoning, inclined to be lewd.
 Lās-civ'i-ous, *a.* (Lat. lascivus) LEWD, lustful.
 Lās-civ'i-ous-ly, *ad.* lewdly, wantonly, loosely.
 Lās-civ'i-ous'nēss, *s.* LEWDNESS, looseness.
 Lāsh, *s.* (uncert. deriv.) a stroke with any thing pliant and tough, a stripe, a jerk; the thong or point of the whip which gives the blow; a stroke of satire, a SARCASM.
 Lāsh, *v. a.* to strike with any thing pliant, to whip, scourge, flog, jerk; to move with a sudden spring or jerk, to BEAT, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to LAMPOON; to bind or tie any thing down.
 Lāsh, *v. n.* to ply the whip; with at. *Dryden.*
 Lāsh'ér, *s.* one who whips or lashes.
 Lāsh'ing, *s.* the act of beating with a whip, flagellation; PUNISHMENT; the act of scourging with satire; the act of tying down with ropes; the rope or cord by which any thing is lashed.
 Lās's, *s.* (from lad is formed ladders, by contraction lass) a girl, a maid, a young woman.
 Lās'si-tude, *s.* (Lat. lassitudo) weariness, fatigue, the pain arising from hard labour. *In physic*, weariness from disease.
 † Lās'slōrn, *a.* forsaken by his mistress. *Shak.*
 LAST, Lāst, *a.* (Sax. læst) latest, late, that fol-

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lows all the rest in time; lag, hindmost, that follows in order of place, beyond which there is no more: lowest, meanest (*Pope*); next before the present; as, *last* week;—utmost, uttermost, final, ultimate. *At last*, in conclusion, at the end. *The last*, the end.

Làst, *ad.* at the last time, at the time next before the present; in conclusion.

Làst, *v. n.* (Sax. *lastan*) to endure, to dure; to CONTINUE, to persevere.

Làst, *s.* (Sax. *last*) the mould upon which shoes are formed.

Làst, *s.* (Germ.) a load, a certain weight or measure.

Làst'age, *s.* (Fr. *lestage*) custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

Làst'ing, *p. a.* continuing, DURABLE; of long continuance, perpetual. *Boyle.*

Làst'ng-ly, *ad.* durably, perpetually.

Làst'ing-nèss, *s.* durableness, CONTINUANCE.

Làst'ly, *ad.* in the last place; in the conclusion, at last, finally.

Làtch, *s.* (Dutch *letse*) a catch of a door moved by a string or handle.

Làtch, *v. a.* to fasten with a latch.

† **Làtch**, *v. a.* (Fr. *lécher* to lick) to smear. *Shak.*

Làtch'et, *s.* (Fr. *lacet*) a shoe-string. *Mark.*

Làte, *a.* (Sax. *lat*) contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; LAST in place, office, or character; recent, new, novel, MODERN, lately done or past; deceased: as, the works of the late Mr. Pope.

Làte, *ad.* after long delays, after a long time (*Shak.*); in a later season (*Bacon*); lately, not long ago; far in the day or night. *Of late*, lately, in times past, near the present. *Milt.*

Làt'ed, *a.* belated, surprised by the night.

Làt'ely, *ad.* not long ago. *Acts.*

Làt'nèss, *s.* time far advanced.

Làt'ent, *a.* (Lat. *lateo*, *latens* to lie hid) HIDDEN, concealed, secret.

Làt'ér-àl, *a.* (French) growing out on the side; belonging to the side: sidelong, placed, or acting upon the side. *Milton.*

Làt-ér-àl'i-ty, *s.* (lateral) the quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*

Làt'ér-àl-ly, *ad.* by the side, sidewise, sidelong.

Làt'e-wàrd, *ad.* (late) somewhat late. *Shak.*

Làth, *s.* (Sax. *latta*) a small long piece of wood used to support tiles upon houses.

Làth, *v. a.* to fit up with laths.

Làthe, *s.* (*deriv. uncert.*) machine for turning.

Làth'ér, *v. n.* (Sax. *lethran*) to form a foam.

Làth'ér, *v. a.* to cover with the foam or froth of soap and water.

Làth'ér, *s.* a froth, foam, or spume of soap and water.

Làt'in, *a.* (Latinus) written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Làt'in, *s.* the language of the old Romans; a latin author; a latin exercise.

Làt'in-ism, *s.* a latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the latin.

Làt'in-ist, *s.* (latin) one skilled in latin.

La-tin'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *latinitas*) purity of latin style; the latin tongue. *Dennis.*

Làt'in-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. *latiniser*) to romanize, to use words or phrases from the latin.

Làt'in-ize, *v. n.* to give names a latin termination, to make them latin.

Làt'ish, *a.* (late) somewhat late.

Làt'i-ròs'tròis, *a.* (Lat. *latus* broad, and *rostrum* a beak) broad-beaked. *Brown.*

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Làt'i-tàn-cy, *s.* (latitant) the state of lying concealed, latitation.

Làt'i-tànt, *a.* (Lat. *latito* to lie hid) lying hid, concealed, HIDDEN.

Làt-i-tà'tion, *s.* (Lat. *latito* to lie hid) latitancy, the state of lying hid.

Làt'i-tude, *s.* (Lat. *latitudo*) breath, width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left; room, space, EXTENT; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to longitude;—a particular degree, reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance, licentious or lax interpretation; freedom from settled rules, laxity (*Dryden*); extent, diffusion. *Locke.*

Làt-i-tu-dĩ-nà'rĩ-àn, *a.* (Fr. *latitudinaire*) not restrained, not confined, thinking or acting at large.

Làt-i-tu-dĩ-nà'rĩ-àn, *s.* one who departs from orthodoxy.

Là'trànt, *a.* (Lat. *latro* to bark) barking.

Là'trĩ-a, *s.* (Gr. *λατρεία*) the highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

Là'tten, *s.* (Fr. *laiton*) BRASS, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone; a thin plate of iron tinned over, tin.

Là't'tér, *a.* happening after something else; mentioned last of two; MODERN, recent, lately done or past. *Locke.*

† **Là't'tér-ly**, *ad.* (a low word) of late.

Là't'tice, *s.* (*deriv. uncert.*) a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances, a trellis.

Là't'tice, *v. a.* to decussate, or cross, to fit up a window with a kind of network.

La-và'tion, *s.* (Lat. *lavatio*) the act of washing.

Làv'a-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. *lavo*) a wash, a medicated lotion for a diseased part. *Harvey.*

Làud', *s.* (Lat. *laus*) PRAISE, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

Làud', *v. a.* to PRAISE; to GLORIFY in worship.

Làud'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *laudabilis*) praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

Làud'a-ble-nèss, *s.* praiseworthiness. *Johnson.*

Làud'a-bly, *ad.* in a manner deserving praise or commendation.

Làud'a-nũm, *s.* (*in medicine*) a soporific tincture, prepared from opium.

Làve, *v. a.* (Lat. *lavo*) to wash; to bathe.

Làve, *v. n.* to wash himself, to bathe.

Làve, *v. a.* (Fr. *lever*) to throw up, to LADE, to draw out. *Ben Jonson. Dryden.*

La-vèr', *v. n.* (*a sea term*) to tack ship, to change the direction of the course. *Dryden.*

Làv'én-dér, *s.* (Lat. *lavendula*) a plant.

Làv'ér, *s.* (Fr. *lavoir*) a washing vessel. *Milton.*

LAUGH, **Làugh**, *v. n.* (Sax. *hlafan*) to make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to giggle, titter, cackle, chuckle. *In poetry*, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *To laugh at*; to mock, ridicule, treat with contempt.

Làugh, *v. a.* to deride, mock, scorn. *Shak.*

Làugh, *s.* the convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment, laughter, irrision.

Làugh'a-ble, *a.* (laugh) risible, such as may properly excite laughter.

Làugh'ér, *s.* a man fond of merriment; a giggler, a titterer.

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Laugh'ing-ly, *ad.* in a merry way, merrily.
Laugh'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule, a butt.
Laugh'tér, *s.* (laugh) a laugh, convulsive merriment; irrision.
Láv'ish, *a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) **PRODIGAL**, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste, profuse: wild, unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
Láv'ish, *v. a.* to scatter with profusion, to waste, mispend, disperse squander, dissipate.
Láv'ish-ér, *s.* a **PRODIGAL**, a profuse man.
Láv'ish-ly, *ad.* prodigally, profusely.
Láv'ish-mént, **Láv'ish-néss**, *s.* (lavish) profusion, extravagance, **PRODIGALITY**.
Làunch, *v. n.* (*supposed from lance*) to force a vessel into the sea (*Luke*); to plunge into some large concern; to become extravagant in expences; to **AMPLIFY**, to expatiate largely on a subject; *with out*.
Làunch, *v. a.* to force a vessel off the stocks into the water: to push to sea.
Làunch, *s.* (*a sea term*) a large, broad, carvel-built boat, called, also, a *longboat*, with flat floors and a large scantling,—of such a size as to carry the largest anchor of the ship.
Làund, *s.* (Fr. *lande*) a lawn, a plain, a plain extended between woods. *Shakespeare.*
Làund'rèss, *s.* (laundry) a woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Shakespeare.*
Làund'ry, *s.* (Fr. *lavendier*) a room to iron clothes in; the act or state of washing. *Bacon.*
Làu're-ate, *a.* (Lat. *laureatus*) decked or invested with a laurel, laureled. *Milton.*
Làur'el, *s.* (Lat. *laurus*) a tree, a bay tree.
Làur'el-éd, *a.* crowned or decorated with laurel, laureate. *Dryden.*
LAW', **Làw'**, *s.* (Sax. *laga*) a rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, arret, ordinance, placit, placard, placart, precept, institute, institution or custom publicly established as a rule of justice, a decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions; a distinct edict or rule (*Baker*); judicial process (*Shak.*); conformity to law, any thing lawful (*Shak.*); the rules or axioms of science; as, the *laws* of mechanics;—an established and constant mode or process, a fixed correspondence of cause and effect; as, the *laws* of magnetism;—the mosaical institution, distinguished from the *gospel*; the books in which the Jewish religion is delivered, distinguished from the *prophets*;—a particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile; the ecclesiastical *law* whereby we are governed;—jurisprudence, the study of the law; as, a doctor of *law*.
Làw'fùl, *a.* agreeable to law, conformable to law, done by law, allowed by law, allowable, permissible; legal.
Làw'fùl-ly, *ad.* legally, agreeable to law.
Làw'fùl-néss, *s.* legality, allowance of law, allowableness.
Làw'gìv-ér, *s.* legislator, a lawmaker, one who makes laws.
Làw'gìv-ing, *a.* legislative, giving laws.
Làw'léss, *a.* unrestrained by law, not subject to law, contrary to law, **ILLEGAL**.
Làw'léss-ly, *ad.* illegally, in a manner contrary to the law, in defiance of law.
Làw'ma-kér, *s.* a legislator, a lawgiver, one who makes laws.
Làw'n, *s.* (Welsh) an open space between woods; a plain in a park.

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Làwn, *s.* (Fr. *linon*) fine linen, linen of which bishops' sleeves are made.
Làw'fùt, *s.* a process in law, a litigation.
LAW'YER, **Làw'yér**, *s.* (law) a professor of law, an advocate, a pleader, a counsellor.
Lăx, *a.* (Lat. *laxus*) loose, not confined; slack, not tense; disunited, not strongly combined; vague, unconnect, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool.
Lăx, *s.* a diarrhoea, a looseness.
Lăx-ă'tion, *s.* (Lat. *laxatio*) the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.
Lăx'a-tive, *a.* (Fr. *laxatif*) having the power to ease costiveness, gently **PURGATIVE**.
Lăx'a-tive, *s.* a gentle purgative.
Lăx'a-tive-néss, *s.* power of easing or removing costiveness.
Lăx'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *laxitas*) slackness of contexture, laxness, not compression, not close cohesion; laxness, contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression; slackness, laxness, contrariety to tension; looseness, laxness, costiveness; openness, not closeness.
Lăx'néss, *s.* (lax) **LAXITY**, not tension, not precision, not costiveness.
Lăy, *pret. of to lie*; did lie.
Lăy, *v. a.* (Sax. *leegan*) to place, put, reposit, to place along; to fix deep, to dispose regularly; as, to *lay* bricks, to *lay* planks; to spread upon a surface; to calm, still, quiet, allay; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to **WAGER**, to stake; to exclude eggs; to add, to conjoin; to scheme, to **CONTRIVE**; to charge as a payment; to impute, to charge (*Sh.*); to impose as evil or punishment; to enjoin as a duty or rule of action; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still, as *dust*. *Shakespeare.*
To lay apart, to reject. *To lay aside*, to put away, not to retain. *To lay before*, to shew, display, expose to view. *To lay by*, to reserve for some future time; to put from one, to dismiss. *To lay down*, to deposit as a pledge; to advance as a proposition. *To lay forth or out*, to place when dead in a decent posture. *To lay bold of*, to SEIZE, to catch. *To lay in*, to store, to treasure. *To lay on*, to apply with violence. *To lay open*, to shew, to expose. *To lay over*, to incrust, to cover, to decorate superficially. *To lay out*, to expend; to display, to discover; to dispose, to plan. *To lay to*, to charge upon; to apply with vigour. *To lay together*, to collect, bring into one view. *To lay under*, to subject to. *To lay up*, to confine to the bed or chamber;—to store, to treasure, to reposit for future use. *To lay waste*, to devastate, depopulate, ravage, **DESOLATE**.
Lăy, *v. n.* to bring eggs; to contrive, to form a scheme.
To lay about, to strike on all sides. *To lay at*, to strike, to endeavour to strike. *To lay on*, to strike, to beat without intermission. *To lay out*, to take measures.
Lăy, *s.* a row, a stratum, a bed, a ledge, a **LAYER**; one rank in a series reckoned upward; a bet, a wager.
Lăy, *s.* (Dan. *leey*) a song, a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.
Lăy, *a.* (Lat. *laicus*) regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

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LAYER, Lā'yér, *s.* a stratum, row, tier, ledge, bed, flake, couch, lamina, one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

Lā'y'mān, *s.* one of the people distinct from the clergy.

Lā'y'stāl, *s.* (*an old word*) a heap of dung, a mixen, a dunghill. *Spenser.*

Lāz'ár, *s.* (Lazarus) one deformed and nauseous with pestilential disease.

Lāz'ár-höúse, *s.* a house for the reception of the diseased, a lazaretto, a hospital.

Lāz-ár-ét'to, *s.* a lazarehouse, a hospital.

Lā'zī-ly, *ad.* (lazy) idly, sluggishly, heavily, slowly, tediously.

LA'ZINESS, Lā'zī-nēs, *s.* (lazy) idleness, sluggishness, drowsiness, slothfulness, sloth, drowsiness, indolence, truancy, inattention, remissness, listlessness, heaviness in action, slowness, dilatoriness, tardiness.

Lāz'ing, *a.* (lazy) LAZY, idle, sluggish. *South.*

LA'ZY, Lā'zy, *a.* (*uncert. deriv.*) idle, sluggish, lazing, truant, indolent, unwilling to work, inactive, unactive, slothful, drowsy, dilatory, drowsy; inattentive, remiss; slow, tardy, tedious. *Charendon.*

Lēa, Lēy, *s.* (Sax. ley a fallow, leag a pasture) ground inclosed, not open. *Shakespeare.*

Lēad, *s.* (Sax. lēd) a soft heavy metal: *in the plu.* a flat roof to walk upon.

Lēad, *v. a.* to fit with lead in any manner.

Lēad, *v. a.* (Sax. lēdan) to guide by the hand, to conduct to any place; to head, to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to shew the method of attaining; to draw, allure, ENTICE (*Sbak.*); to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner. *Milton.*

Lēad, *v. n.* to go first, and shew the way; to conduct as a commander.

Lēad, *s.* guidance, first place. *A low word.*

Lēad'en, *a.* (Sax.) made of lead; heavy, unwilling, motionless; heavy, dull. *Shakespeare.*

Lēad'ér, *s.* (lead) one who leads or conducts, a captain, commander, chief, chieftain; a conductor, one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

Lēad'ing, *p. a.* principal, CHIEF, capital.

Lēad'ing-strings, *s.* strings by which children, when they first learn to walk, are kept from falling.

Lēad'mān, *s.* the leader of a dance. *Ben Jonson.*

Lēaf, *s.* (Sax.) the green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Lēaf, *v. n.* to bring leaves, to bear leaves. *Brown.*

Lēaf'lēs, *a.* naked of leaves.

Lēaf'y, *a.* full of leaves.

Lēague, *s.* (Fr. ligue) a CONFEDERACY, an alliance, a combination either of interest or friendship; the confederated party.

LEAGUE, Lēague, *v. n.* to unite on certain terms, to combine, conjoin, consociate, associate, coalesce, confederate.

Lēague, *s.* (Fr. lieue) a measure of length, containing three miles.

Lēagu'ed, *a.* (league) confederated.

Lēagu'ér, *s.* (Dutch beleggeren) siege, blockade, investment of a town. *Shakespeare.*

Lēak, *s.* (Dutch leek) a breach or hole which lets in water.

LEA

Lēak, *v. n.* to let water in or out; to drop through a breach or discontinuity.

Lēak'age, *s.* allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

Lēak'y, *a.* battered or pierced so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

Lēan, *v. n.* (Sax. hlinan) to incline against, to rest against; to propend, to tend toward; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, Lēan, *a.* (Sax. hlæne) not fat, wanting flesh, bareboned, skinny, lank, haggard, gaunt, starved, spare, slender, macilent, marcid, scragged, scraggy, meager, not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor: in opposition to *great or rich*;—jeune, dry, BARREN, not comprehensive, not embellished; as, a *lean* dissertation. *Sb.*

Lēan, *s.* that part of the flesh which consists of the muscle without fat.

Lēan'ly, *ad.* meagerly, without plumpness.

LEAN'NESS, Lēan'nēs, *s.* extenuation of body, bareness, spareness, lankness, macour, macilency, skinniness, scraggedness, scragginess, meagerness, want of flesh; want of matter, thinness, poverty, BARRENNESS.

Lēap, *v. n.* (Sax. hleopan) to JUMP, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to bound, spring, skip, curvet, caper, frisk, vault; to fly, to start (*Sbak.*); to rush with violence.

Lēap, *v. a.* to pass over, or into, by leaping; to cover, to compress, as beasts.

Lēap, *s.* a JUMP, a bound; the act of leaping; the space passed by leaping; sudden transition (*Swift*); an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals: hazard, or effect of leaping. *Shakespeare.*

Lēap'frög, *s.* a boy's play, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

Lēap'yēar, *s.* bissextile, every fourth year.

Lēarn, *v. a.* (Sax. leornian) to gain the knowledge or skill of.

Lēarn, *v. n.* to take pattern, to take by imitation; *with of.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Lēarn'ed, *a.* versed in science and literature, lettered, erudite; skilled, SKILFUL, knowing; *with in*;—skilled in scholastic as distinct from other knowledge. *Locke.*

Lēarn'ed-ly, *ad.* with knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, Lēarn'ing, *s.* (learn) literature, erudition, letters, science, skill in languages or science, knowledge, illumination of the mind, scholarship, generally scholastic knowledge; skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

Lēarn'ér, *s.* one who is learning the rudiments of any art or science.

Lēase, *s.* (Fr. laifor) a contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands: any tenure. *Shakespeare.*

Lēase, *v. a.* to let by lease.

Lēase, *v. n.* (Dutch lesen) to glean, to gather what the harvest men leave.

Lēas'ér, *s.* gleaner, one who picks up ears of corn after the reaper.

Lēash, *s.* (Fr. lesse) a leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band to tie any thing, a BANDAGE; a tierce, three. *Shakespeare.*

Lēash, *v. a.* to BIND, to hold in a string.

Lēas'ing, *s.* (Sax. leafe) lies, FALSEHOOD. *Psal.*

Lēast, *a.* (Sax. læst) little beyond others, smallest.

Lēast, *ad.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

At least, at the least, to say no more, not to

LEE

affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree;—to say no more, to say the least, not to say all that might be said.

Lēath'ér, *s.* (Sax. lether) dressed hides of animals; skin, *ironically*.

Lēath'érn, *a.* made of leather.

Lēath'ér-y, *s.* resembling leather.

Lēave, *s.* (Sax. lefe) grant of liberty, allowance, PERMISSION; farewell, adieu. *Shakespeare*.
In this sense *leave* is permission to depart.

Lēave, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymol.*) to quit, forsake, retire, or withdraw from, to give up, to resign, to desert, to ABANDON; to depart from, without action; to have remaining at death; not to deprive of, to suffer to remain, not to carry away; to reject, not to choose; to fix as a token of remembrance (*Locke*); to bequeath, devise, give as inheritance; to PERMIT without interposition; to cease to do, to desist from.
To leave off, to desist from, to forbear. *To leave off*, to forsake. *To leave out*, to omit, to neglect.

Lēave, *v. n.* to cease, to stop, to desist.

Lēav'ed, *a.* furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah*.

Lēav'en, Lēv'en, *s.* (Fr. levain) ferment mixed with any body to make it light: used of *sour* dough mixed with *bread*;—any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: meaning, generally, any thing that *depraves* or *corrupts* that with which it is mixed.

Lēav'en, *v. a.* to ferment by something mixed: † to taint, to imbue. *Prior*.

Lēav'ér, *s.* one who deserts or forsakes.

Lēav'ings, *s. plu.* remnant, relicks, offal, refuse, that which has been left.

† Lēav'y, *a.* (leaf) full of leaves, leafy. *Shak.*

† Lēch, *v. a.* (Fr. lécher) to lick over. *Shak.*

Lēch'ér, *s.* (*uncert. deriv. pron.* *lētch'ér) a debauchee, a WHOREMASTER.

* Lēch'ér, *v. n.* to WHORE. *Shak. Ben Jonson*.

* Lēch'ér-ous, *a.* LEWD, lustful.

* Lēch'ér-ous-ly, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully.

* Lēch'ér-ous-nēss, *s.* LEWDNESS, lustfulness.

* Lēch'ér-y, *s.* LEWDNESS; LUST.

Lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. lectio) a reading, the different reading in different copies. *Watts's Logic*.

Lēc'ture, *s.* (French) a discourse pronounced on any subject, prelection; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse. *Addison*.

Lēc'ture, *v. a.* to instruct formally; to instruct dogmatically and insolently.

Lēc'ture, *v. n.* to read in public, to instruct an audience by a formal discourse.

Lēc'tur-ér, *s.* an instructor, a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

Lēc'tur-ship, *s.* the office of a lecturer.

Lēd, *pret. & pass. part.* of to lead.

Lēdge, *s.* (Dutch leggen) a ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest; any prominence, or rising part; a row, LAYER, bed, stratum.

Lēd'horse, *s.* a sumpter horse.

Lēe, *s.* (Fr. lie) DREGS: commonly *lees*.

Lēe, *s.* (*a sea term*) that part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, the side to which the wind is directed.

† Lēch, *s.* (Sax. læc) a physician (*Dryden*); a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *corollary*;—a kind of small water fer-

LEG

pent, which fastens upon animals, and sucks the blood, a bloodsucker.

Lēch, *v. a.* to treat with medicaments.

Lēch'craft, *s.* the art of healing.

Lēk, *s.* (Sax. leac) a plant, a porret, scallion.

Lēer, *s.* (Sax. hleare) an oblique view, a labour-ed cast of countenance, a squint.

Lēr, *v. n.* to look obliquely, to look archly, to look with a laboured kind of countenance; to SQUINT.

Lēs, *s. plu.* (Fr. lie) DREGS, sediment.

Lēt, *s.* (*of Sax. deriv.*) a petty kind of court; a court day, a law day.

Lē'wārd, *a.* (*sea term*) toward the wind.

Lēft, *pret. & part. pass.* of to leave.

Lēft, *a.* (Dutch lufte) not right, finistrous.

Lēft-hānd'ed, *a.* using the left hand rather than the right.

Lēft-hānd'ed-nēss, *s.* habitual use of the left hand.

Lēg, *s.* (Danish) the limb by which we walk; the part between the knee and the foot; that by which any thing is supported upon the ground; as, the *leg* of a table;—† an act of OBEISANCE, a bow with the leg drawn back. *Sb.*
To stand on his own legs, to support himself.

Lēg'a-cy, *s.* (Lat. legatum) a bequest, a devise, any thing given by last will.

LE'GAL, Lēgāl, *a.* (French) done or conceived according to law, lawful, constitutional, allowable, permissible, according to the law of the old dispensation. *Milton*.

Le-gāl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. legalité) lawfulness.

Lēgāl-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. legalizer) to AUTHORIZE, to make lawful. *South*.

Lēgāl-ly, *ad.* lawfully, according to law.

Lēg'a-ta-ry, *s.* (Fr. legataire) a legatee, one to whom a legacy is left.

Lēg'ate, *s.* (Lat. legatus) a deputy, an ambassadour; an ambassadour from the Pope.

Lēg'a-tē', *s.* (Lat. legatum) a legatary, one to whom a legacy is left, a devisee.

Le-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. legatio) DEPUTATION, commission, embassy.

Le-gā'tor, *s.* (Lat. lego to bequeath) one who makes a will, and leaves legacies, a devisor.

Lēg'end, *s.* (Lat. legenda) a chronicle or register of the lives of supposed saints; any memorial or relation; a fabulous narration, an incredible unauthentic narrative; any inscription, —particularly upon medals or coins.

Lēg'en-da-ry, *a.* pertaining to a legend, fabulous, feigned, romantic.

Lēg'ér, *s.* (Dutch legger to lie or remain at a place) any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassadour, a resident, a lieger, one who continues at the court to which he is sent; a *leger* book, the principal book in merchants accounts.

LEG'ERDEMAIN', Lēg'ér-de-māin', *s.* (French) sleight of hand, juggle, juggling, prestigation, trick, knack, deception.

Lēg'ged, *a.* having legs, furnished with legs.

Lēg'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. legibilis) such as may be read; apparent, discoverable. *Collier*.

Lēg'i-bly, *ad.* in a legible manner.

Lēg'ion, *s.* (Lat. legio) a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand; a military force; any great number. *Shak.*

Lēg'ion-a-ry, *a.* relating to a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

Lēg'is-late, *v. n.* (Lat. lex legis a law, and fero latus to bring) to enact laws.

Lēg'is-lā'tion, *s.* the act of giving laws.

LEN

Lē's-la-tīve, *a.* giving laws, lawgiving.
Lēg-is-lā'tōr, *s.* (legislate) a lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.
Lēg-is-lā'ture, *s.* (legislator) the power which makes laws. *Addison.*
Le-git'i-ma-cy, *s.* (legitimate) lawfulness of birth; legitimation; GENUINENESS, not spuriousness. *Woodward.*
Le-git'i-mate, *a.* (Fr. legitime) born in marriage, lawfully begotten.
Le-git'i-mate, *v. a.* (Fr. legitimer) to procure to any the rights of legitimate birth (*Ayliffe*); to make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*
Le-git'i-mate-ly, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely.
Le-git-i-mā'tion, *s.* (French) lawful birth, legitimacy; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
Lēg'um, *s.* (French) seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as peas, beans, pulse, &c.
Le-gū'men, *s.* (Lat.) LEGUME. *Boyle.*
Le-gū'mi-nōus, *a.* (Fr. legumineux) belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.
Leis'urable, *a.* (leisure, *pron.* *lē'zhūr-a-ble) done at leisure; enjoying leisure.
***Leis'urably**, *ad.* at leisure, without hurry.
Leis'ure, *s.* (Fr. loisir, *pron.* *lē'zhūr) freedom from business or hurry, disengagement, vacancy of mind, power to spend time according to choice; convenience of time (*Shakespeare*); † want of leisure. *Shakespeare.*
***Leis'urely**, *a.* not hasty, deliberate, done without hurry. *Addison.*
***Leis'urely**, *ad.* not in a hurry, slowly.
†Lēm'an, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a sweetheart, a gallant, a mistress. *Shakespeare.*
Lēm'ma, *s.* (Gr. λήμμα) a proposition previously assumed.
Lēm'on, *s.* (Fr. limon) the fruit of the lemon tree; the tree that bears lemons.
Lēm'on-ade, *s.* a beverage made of water, sugar and the juice of lemons.
Lēnd, *v. a.* (Sax. lanan) to afford or supply on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.
Lēnd'ēr, *s.* one who lends; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.
Lēngth, *s.* (Sax. leng) the EXTENT of any thing material from end to end, the longest line that can be drawn through a body; longitude; horizontal extension; comparative extent, a certain portion of space or time (*Sb.*); extent of duration or space (*Dryden*); long duration or protraction (*Dryden*); reach or expansion of any thing (*Watts*); full extent, uncontracted state (*Spectator*); distance (*Clarendon*); end, latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker.*
At length, at last, in conclusion.
Lēngth'en, *v. a.* to elongate, to eke, to make longer, to extend; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
To lengthen out (the particle *out* is only emphatic), to protract, continue, extend.
Lēngth'en, *v. n.* to grow longer, to elongate, to increase in length.
Lēngth'wise, *ad.* according to the length, in a longitudinal direction.
Lēni-ent, *a.* (Lat. leniens) assuasive, mitigating; SOFTENING; *with of* (*Pope*);—emollient, laxative. *Arbutnot.*
Lēn'e-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. lenesier) to assuage, to mitigate, to SOFTEN. *Bacon.*

LET

Lēn'i-tīve, *a.* (Fr. lenetif) assuasive, emollient, SOFTENING. *Bacon.*
Lēn'i-tīve, *s.* any thing medicinally applied to ease pain; a palliative.
Lēn'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. lenitas) mildness, mercy, TENDERNESS, softness of temper.
Lēns, *s.* (Lat. *from the resemblance of the seed of a lentil*) a glass spherically convex on both sides; as, a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.
Lēnt, *pret. & pass. part.* of to lend.
Lēnt, *s.* (Sax. lentan the spring) the quadragesimal fast, a time of abstinence.
Lēn'ten, *a.* such as is used in lent, sparing, tending to abstinence. *Dryden.*
Lēn'tic'u-lār, *a.* (Fr. lenticulaire) doubly convex, lentiform, of the form of a lens.
Lēn'ti-fōrm, *a.* (lens and forma) LENTICULAR, of the form of a lens.
Lēn'til, *s.* (Lat. lens, Fr. lentille) a plant.
Lēn'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay, sluggish coldness (*Arbutnot on Diet*); a fizy, viscid, coagulated state of the blood. *Quincy.*
Lēn'tōis, *a.* (Lat. lentus) viscous, tenacious, capable of being drawn out.
Lē'o-nine, *a.* (Lat. leoninus) belonging to a lion, of the nature of a lion. *Leonine verses*, verses of which the end rhymes to the middle; so named from *Leo* the inventor: as, *Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum*.
Lēp'ārd, *s.* (Lat. leo and pardus) a spotted beast of prey; a libbard. *Milton.*
Lēp'ēr, *s.* (Lat. lepra, leprosus) one infected with a leprosy.
†Lēp'ēr-ōus, *a.* leprous, causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*
Lēp'o-rine, *a.* (Lat. leporinus) belonging to a hare, of the nature of a hare.
Lēp'ro-sy, *s.* (Lat. lepra) a squamous, loathsome disease, the elephantiasis.
Lēp'roūs, *a.* (Lat. lepre) squamous, scaly, scabious, infected with a leprosy.
Lēs, (Sax. leas) a negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *fatherless*, deprived of a father.
Lēs, *a.* (Sax. leas) not so much, not equal.
Lēs, *s.* not so much: opposed to *more*, or to *as much*. *Dryden. Exodus.*
Lēs, *ad.* in a smaller, or lower degree.
Lēs-sē', *s.* he to whom a lease is given.
Lēs'sen, *v. a.* (less) to make less, to diminish in bulk; to DIMINISH the degree of any state or quality, to make less intense; to DEGRADE, to deprive of power or dignity. *Milton.*
Lēs'sen, *v. n.* to grow less, to shrink, to contract, to be diminished.
Lēs'son, *s.* (Fr. leçon) that part of instruction which is given out at one time by a teacher to a learner; any thing read or repeated to a teacher in order to improvement; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture, a reprimand.
Lēs'son, *v. a.* to teach, instruct, EDUCATE. *Sb.*
Lēs'sōr, *s.* one who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.
Lēst, *conj.* (least) that not, for fear that.
Lēt, *v. a.* (Sax. lētan) to allow, suffer, PERMIT; to more than permit, to give (*Sb.*); to put to hire, to grant to a tenant.

LEV

To let alone, to leave, to leave to itself. To let blood, to bleed, to open a vein. To let in or into, to admit; to procure admission. To let off, to discharge. To let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

Lēt, *v. a.* (Sax. lettan) to hinder, to OBSTRUCT.

Lēt, *v. n.* to forbear, to withhold himself.

Lēt, *s.* hinderance, obstacle, OBSTRUCTION.

Lēt, (Sax. lyte) the termination of diminutive words, *little, small*; as, a *rivulet, a small stream; bamlet, a little village.*

Le-thā'gic, *a.* (lethargy) sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Le-thā'gic-nēs, *s.* morbid sleepiness, drowsiness to a disease.

Lēthāl, *a.* (Lat. lethalis) mortal, deadly, DESTRUCTIVE. *Bailey.*

Lēth'ar-gy, *s.* (Gr. ληθαργία) a morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

Lēthe, *s.* (Gr. ληθη) oblivion, a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

Le-thif'ēr-ōis, *a.* (Lat. lethum death, and fero to bring) deadly, DESTRUCTIVE. *Bailey.*

Lēt'tér, *s.* (let) one who lets or permits; one who hinders or obstructs.

Lēt'tér, *s.* (Lat. litera) one of the elements of syllables, a character in the alphabet; a written message, an epistle; any thing to be read (*Addison*); the verbal expression, the literal meaning; type with which books are printed.

Lēt'tér, *v. a.* to stamp with letters.

Lēt'tér-ēd, *a.* literate, learned, skilled in learning, educated to learning.

Lēt'térz, *s. plu.* LEARNING, erudition.

Let'tuce, *s.* (in botany, pron. lēt'tis) an herb.

Le-vānt', *s.* (Fr. levant) the east, the coast of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Lēv'ee, *s.* (French) the time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

Lēv'el, *a.* (Sax. læfel) even, flat, horizontal, plain, plane, smooth, not having one part higher than another, even with any thing else, in the same line or plane with any thing; having no gradations of superiority. *Bentley.*

Lēv'el, *v. a.* to make even, to make level, to free from inequalities, to lay flat; to reduce to the same height with something else; to bring to equality of condition; to aim, to point in taking aim; to direct to an end. *Swift.*

Lēv'el, *v. n.* to aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess (*Sh.*); to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim (*Sh.*); to efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to level.

Lēv'el, *s.* a plane, a flat, a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard, customary height; suitable or proportionate height; a state of equality (*Spectator*); an instrument by which masons adjust their work, an instrument to take the horizontal direction; rule, plan, standard, scheme: borrowed from the mechanic level (*Prior*);—the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed (*Sh.*); the line in which the fight passes. *Pope.*

Lēv'el-ēr, *s.* one who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, and endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality. *Collier.*

Lēv'el-nēs, *s.* (level) evenness, flatness, plain-

LIB

ness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

Lēv'en, *s.* (Fr. levain) ferment. *See* LEAVEN.

Lēv'ér, *s.* (Fr. levier) the second of the mechanical powers, for raising great weights.

Lēv'ér-et, *s.* (Fr. levraut) a young hare.

Lēv'ēt, *s.* (Fr. lever to raise) a blast on the trumpet; by which, probably, soldiers were called in the morning. *Hudibras.*

Lēv'i-a-ble, *a.* (levy) that may be levied.

Le-vī'a-thān, *s.* (Heb.) a large water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*, by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale: figuratively, the devil. *Asb.*

Lēv'i-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. lævigo) to PULVERISE, to rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor become smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot.*

Lēv-i-gā'tion, *s.* the act of reducing hard bodies, as coral, or precious stones, to an impalpable powder, PULVERISATION.

Lēv'ite, *s.* (Levi) one of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest in contempt.

Le-vit'i-cāl, *a.* belonging to the Levites; making part of the Jewish religion.

Lēv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. levitas) lightness, not heaviness; inconstancy, CHANGEABLENESS, unsteadiness, volatile mind, laxity of mind; idle pleasure, vanity, airiness, trifling gaiety, want of seriousness.

Lēv'y, *v. a.* (Fr. lever) to raise, to bring together: applied to men;—to raise: applied to money;—† to raise; applied to war. *Milton.*

Lēv'y, *s.* the act of raising money or men: † war raised. *Shakespeare.*

LEWD, Lewd, *a.* (Sax. læwde) wicked, bad, loose, lubric, dissolute, lustful, hot, carnal, sensual, fleshly, ruttish, wanton, lascivient, jadish, whorish, meretricious, incontinent, unchaste, impure, bawdy, nasty, unclean, uncleanly, venereous, voluptuous, luxurious, lascivious, lecherous, salacious, libidinous.

Lēwdly, *ad.* wickedly; libidiously.

LEWD'NESS, Lewd'nēs, *s.* lasciviousness, fleshliness, lustfulness, looseness, uncleanness, impureness, dissoluteness, meretriciousness, brothelery, debauchery, debauchment, lust, lechery, luxury, incontinence, unchastity, voluptuousness, lubricity, sensuality, salacity, lecherousness.

Lēwd'stér, *s.* a lecher, a WHOREMASTER.

Lēx-i-cōg'ra-phér, *s.* (Gr. λεξικον a dictionary, and γράφω to write) a writer or compiler of dictionaries.

Lēx-i-cōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. λεξικον and γράφω) the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

Lēx'i-cōn, *s.* (Gr. λεξικον) a DICTIONARY, a dictionary of the Greek tongue.

Lēy, *s.* (Sax. leag) a field, a meadow, a pasture.

LĪ'ABLE, Lī'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. lier) obnoxious, exposed, not exempt, amenable, accountable, answerable, responsible, subject to; with to.

Lī'ár, *s.* (lie) one who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.

Lī'árd, *a.* (uncert. deriv.) ROAN, mingled. *Markham.*

Li-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. libatio) the act of pouring wine upon the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured. *Dryden.*

Līb'bārd, *s.* (Germ. liebard) a leopard. *Milton.*

Līb'el, *s.* (Fr. libelle) a defamatory writing, a LAMPOON. In law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

LIC

Lic'el, *v. a.* to satirize, defame, **LAMPOON**.
Lic'el-er, *s.* a defamer, a **CALUMNIATOR**.
Lic'el-ous, *a.* **CALUMNIOUS**, defamatory.
LIBERAL, **Līb'ér-āl**, *a.* (Lat. liberalis) not mean, not low in birth, not low in mind: frank, free, free-hearted, open hearted; becoming a gentleman; not parsimonious, ample, open-handed, generous, munificent, bounteous, bountiful; *with of before the thing, and to before the person*.
Līb'ér-āl-ize, *v. a.* to make liberal. *Mason*.
LIBERALITY, **Līb-ér-āl'i-ty**, *s.* (Lat. liberalitas) munificence, bounty, bounteousness, bountifulness, ampleness, generosity, effusion, generous profusion; frankness, freeness, open-heartedness.
Līb'ér-āl-ly, *ad.* bounteously, bountifully, largely; not meanly, magnanimously.
Līb'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. liberer) to enlarge, to disincarcerate, to free from confinement.
Līb'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (French) enlargement, release or discharge from confinement; the act of delivering, or being delivered from confinement.
Līb'ér-tine, *s.* (Fr. libertin) one who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; one unconfined, one at liberty (*Sh.*); a freedman, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe*.
Līb'ér-tine, *a.* licentious, immoral, irreligious, despising religion, **PROFANE**.
Līb'ér-tin-ism, *s.* irreligion, **PROFANENESS**, licentiousness of religion and practice.
Līb'ér-ty, *s.* (Lat. libertas) freedom, as opposed to slavery; exemption from tyranny, or inordinate government; loose, freedom, as opposed to necessity; relaxation of restraint; as, he sees himself at *liberty* to choose his condition (*Milton*); exemption, immunity, **PRIVILEGE**; leave, **PERMISSION**. *Locke*.
Lī-bid'i-nous, *a.* (Lat. libidinosus) **LEWD**, lustful, lascivious, lecherous.
† **Lī-bid'i-nous-nēss**, *s.* **LEWDNESS**. *Asb.*
Li-brā'rī-ān, *s.* (Lat. librarius) one who has the care of a library; † one who transcribes or copies books. *Bronne*.
Li-bra-ry, *s.* (Lat. liber a book) a large collection of books public or private; the place where a collection of books is kept.
Lī-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. libro) to poise, to **BALANCE**, to hold in equipoise.
Li-brā'tion, *s.* (Lat. libratio) the state of being balanced, **EQUIPOISE**.
Lī-bra-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. libro) balancing, playing like a balance.
Lice, *s. plu.* (louse) more than one louse.
Lic'ence, † **Lī-cēnse**, *s.* (Fr. licence, Lat. licentia) exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, leave, **PERMISSION**.
Lī-cēnse, *v. a.* to permit by a legal grant.
Lī-cēn-sér, *s.* a granter of permission.
Licen'tiate, *s.* (Low Lat. licentiatus, *pron.* li-cēn'shī-ate) one authorized, by a degree from an university, to practise in any faculty or profession; a barrister at common law. *Asb.*
Li-cēn'tious, *a.* (Lat. licentiosus) unrestrained by law or morality, uncurbed, wild, riotous, unruly, ungovernable; presumptuous, unconfined.
Li-cēn'tious-ly, *ad.* with too much liberty, without just restraint.
Li-cēn'tious-nēss, *s.* boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

LIF

Lick, *v. a.* (Sax. licean) to pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue.
To lick up, to devour.
Lick, *s.* a blow, a **STROKE**: a low word. *Dryden*.
Lick'ér-ish, **Lick'ér-ous**, *a.* (Sax. liccera a glutia) nice in the choice of food; eager, greedy to swallow, eager with gust not with hunger: nice, delicate, tempting the palate. *Milton*.
Lick'ér-ish-nēss, *s.* niceness of palate.
Lic'or-ice, *s.* (Gr. γλυκύριζα) a medicinal root of sweet taste.
Lic'tór, *s.* (Lat.) a beadle who attended the consuls to seize or punish criminals.
Lid, *s.* (Sax. hlid) a cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel, any stopple which covers the mouth, but not enters it; the upper membrane which covers the eye.
Lie, *s.* (Fr. lie) water impregnated with soap, or alkaline salt, **LIXIVUM**.
Lie, *s.* (Sax. lige) a criminal **FALSEHOOD**, a charge of falsehood: † a fiction. *Dryden*.
Lie, *v. n.* to utter criminal falsehood; to exhibit false representation. *Swift*.
Lie, *v. n.* (Sax. liegan) to rest horizontally, to rest, to press upon; to be repositied in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to pass the time of sleep; to be laid up or repositied; to remain fixed; to reside (*Genesis*); to be placed or situated, with respect to something else; to press upon afflictively; to be judicially imputed; to be troublesome or tedious; to be in a state of concealment; to be in a bad or helpless state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be valid in a court of judicature; to cost.
To lie by, to rest, to remain still. To lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose. To lie in, to be in childbed. To lie under, to be subject to, to be oppressed by. To lie upon, to become the matter of obligation or duty. To lie with, to converse in bed.
† **Lī-f**, *ad.* willingly, **lieve**. *Shakespeare*.
Liege, *a.* (Fr. lige) bound by some feudal tenure, subject; sovereign. *Dryden*.
Liege, *s.* sovereign, superiour lord. *Shak.*
Lie'ger, *s.* a leger, a resident ambassadour.
Lī'en, *part. pass.* of to lie. *Genesis*.
Lī'en-tēr-y, *s.* (Fr. lenterie) a particular kind of looseness or diarrhoea.
Li-ēn-tēr'ic, *a.* pertaining to a lenterie.
Lī'ér, *s.* (lie) one who rests or lies down; one who remains concealed.
Lieu, *s.* (French) place, room, stead. *It is only used with in; in lieu, instead.*
Lī-ve, *ad.* (lief) willingly, **lief**. *Shak.*
Lieuten'ancy, *s.* (Fr. lieutenance, *pron.* * liv-tēn'ān-cy) the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
* **Lieuten'ant**, *s.* (French) a deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority. *In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant-general, a colonel has his lieutenant-colonel, and a captain simply his lieutenant.*
* **Lieuten'ant-ship**, *s.* the office or rank of a lieutenant.
Life, *s.* (Sax. lifian to live) union and co-operation of soul with body, vitality, animation, opposed to an inanimate state; present state, as distinct from other parts of human existence; enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to death; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; breath, as essential to life (*Dryden*).

conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness or misery; continuance of our present state (*Locke*); the living form; opposed to *copies*;—exact resemblance; *with to before it*;—general state of man (*Milton*); common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; living person (*Sh.*); narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution (*Prior*); animal, animated existence, animal being (*Thomson*); system of animal nature. *Pope*. Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

Life-blood, *s.* the blood necessary to life, the vital blood. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

Life-giv-ing, *a.* having the power to give life. *Milton.*

Life-guard, *s.* the guard of a king's person.

Life-less, *a.* DEAD, deprived of life; unanimated, void of life, wanting power, force, or spirit (*Sh.*); wanting or deprived of physical energy.

Life-less-ly, *ad.* without vigour, frigidly, dryly, jejune-ly. *Pope.*

Life-like, *a.* like a living person.

Life-rent, *s.* salary for term of life.

Life-string, *s.* nerve, string imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

Life-time, *s.* the continuance or duration of life.

Life-wea-ry, *a.* wretched, tired of living. *Shak.*

Lift, *v. a.* (*Swedish lyfta*) to raise from the ground, to heave, to elevate, to hold on high; to ROB, to plunder (*Dryden*); whence the term *shoplifter*;—to exalt, to elevate mentally (*2 Chronicles*); to raise in fortune, to raise in estimation; to EXALT in dignity; to elevate, to swell as with pride (*Timothy*); *with up emphatically added.*

Lift, *v. n.* to strive to raise up; *with at.*

Lift, *s.* the manner of lifting, the act of lifting, heave, struggle, EFFORT. *Dead lift*, an effort to raise what with the whole force cannot be moved; and *figuratively*, any state of impotence and inability. *Hudibras.*

Lift'er, *s.* one who lifts. *Psalms.*

Lig-a-ment, *s.* (*Lat. ligamentum*) a strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation. *Poetically*, any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement. *Addison.*

Lig-a-ment-ous, *a.* composing a ligament.

Li-ga-tion, *s.* (*Lat. ligatio*) the act of binding, ligature; state of being bound. *Addison.*

Lig-a-ture, *s.* (*Lat. ligatura*) a BANDAGE; the act of binding. *Arbutnot.*

Light, *s.* (*Sax. leoht*) that material medium of sight, that body by which we see, luminous matter; the emanation of a luminous body, fire, flame; state of the elements in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*;—power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*;—day (*Job*); life (*Job*); artificial illumination (*Numbers*); illumination of mind, instruction, KNOWLEDGE; reach of knowledge, mental view (*Daniel*); the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; public view, public notice (*Pope*); the public (*Pope*); EXPLANATION (*Hooker*); any thing that gives light, a taper, a candle, a pharos, any luminous body.

Light, *s.* (*Sax. leoht*) not tending to the centre

with great force, not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, carried or lifted, not onerous, not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult; active, NIMBLE; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments (*Bacon*); slight, small, not great; not dense, not gross; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled, loose (*Tillotson*); airy, gay, blithe, jolly, jovial, MERRY; wanting dignity or sublimity, TRIFLING; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

Light, *a.* (*from the noun*) BRIGHT, shining, luminous, lucid, lustrous, splendid, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

Light, *ad.* (*by colloquial corruption for lightly*) lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

LIGHT, Light, *v. a.* (*from the noun*) to kindle, to enkindle, to ignite, to fire, to set on fire, to make flame; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate, to fill with light; *with, sometimes, up, emphatically joined.*

Light, *v. a.* (*from the adjective*) to lighten, to ease of a burden. *Fairy Queen.*

Light, *v. n.* (*Dutch licht by chance*) to HAPPEN to find, to fall on by chance; to fall in any particular direction; to drop, to pitch, to fall, to strike on; *with on.*

Light, *v. n.* (*Sax. alightan*) to descend from a horse or carriage, to alight, to dismount; to settle, to rest, to stop from flight. *Shak.*

Light'en, *v. n.* (*Sax. lit ligit*) to flash, with thunder: to shine like lightning (*Shak.*); to fall, to light. *Common Prayer.*

Light'en, *v. a.* (light) to ILLUMINATE, to enlighten.

Light'en, *v. a.* (*from the light, a.*) to exonerate, unload, disencumber, disburden; to make less heavy (*Milton*); to CHEER, to exhilarate. *Sh.*

Light'er, *s.* (*from light to make light*) a large heavy boat, into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

Light'er-män, *s.* he who manages a lighter.

Light'fin-ger-ed, *a.* THIEVISH, inclined to steal, nimble at conveyance.

Light'foot, Light'foot-ed, *a.* SWIFT in running, nimble in dancing, active, agile, quick, brisk.

Light-head'ed, *a.* DELIRIOUS, disordered in mind by disease; unsteady, loose, THOUGHTLESS, giddy, WEAK.

Light-head'ed-ness, *s.* DELIRIUM, deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

Light-heart'ed, *a.* gay, MERRY; airy, blithesome, CHEERFUL.

LIGHTHOUSE, Light'house, *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea, a phare, a pharos, a lantern, a beacon.

Light'leg-ged, *a.* SWIFT, nimble. *Sidney.*

Light'less, *a.* void of light, DARK.

Light'ly, *ad.* without weight; without deep impression; easily, readily, without difficulty, of course; without reason; without dejection, cheerfully; not chaste-ly; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity, without heed or care.

Light'ness, *s.* want of weight, levity, absence of weight, the contrary to *heaviness*; inconstancy, CHANGEABLENESS, unsteadiness; unchastity, incontinence, want of conduct in women; agility, briskness, nimbleness.

Light'ning, *s.* (*from lighten, more properly lightening*) the flash which attends thunder; fulguration; mitigation, abatement.

LIM

Lights, *s.* (light) the lungs, the organs of breathing or respiration: we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

Light'some, *a.* having light, luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, **CHEERFUL**, having the power to exhilarate. *Hooker.*

Light'some-ness, *s.* luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity, not darkness; **CHEERFULNESS**, levity, merriment.

Lig'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. ligneus) made of wood, wooden, resembling wood.

Lig'nūm vitæ, *s.* (Lat.) a very hard kind of wood, the guaiacum.

Ligure, *s.* (in nat. hist.) a precious stone. *Exodus.*

Like, *a.* (Sax. lic) **RESEMBLING**, having resemblance, conformable, similar, akin; equal, of the same quantity; (for *likely*) probable, credible. *Bacon.*

Like, *s.* a person or thing like another.

Like, *ad.* in the same manner, in the same manner as, in such a manner as befits.

Like, *v. a.* (Sax. lican) to choose with some degree of preference (*Atterbury*); to approve, to view with approbation, not fondness (*Sidney*); to fancy, to be pleased with. *Swift.*

Like, *v. n.* to choose, to list, to be pleased. *Locke.*

Like'li-hood, **Like'li-ness**, *s.* (likely) **PROBABILITY**, verisimilitude, credibility.

Likely, *a.* (like) **PROBABLE**, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

Likely, *ad.* probably, with probability.

Liken, *v. a.* (like) to represent as having resemblance, to **COMPARE**; *with* to.

Like'ness, *s.* (like) **RESEMBLANCE**, similitude (*Dryden*); similarity, parallel; form, appearance (*Shak.*); one who resembles another; a copy, a counterpart.

Like'wise, *ad.* in like manner, also, moreover, too, farther, farthermore.

Lik'ing, *a.* plump, having plumpness. *Daniel.*

Lik'ing, *s.* (like) good state of body, plumpness (*Shak.*); a state of trial (*Dryden*); inclination, relish, desire. *F. Queen.*

Lil'ach, *s.* (Fr. lilas) a tree. *Bacon.*

Lil'i-éd, *a.* embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

Lil'y, *s.* (Lat. lilium) a beautiful flower.

Lil'y-liv-ér-éd, *a.* whitelivered, **COWARDLY**. *Shakespeare.*

Lim'a-ture, *s.* (Lat. limatura) filings, the particles rubbed off metals by a file.

Lim'b, *s.* (Sax. lim) a member of the body, a jointed or articulated part of animals.

Lim'b, *s.* (Lat. limbus) an edge, a border: a *philosophical word*. *Newton.*

Lim'b, *v. a.* to supply with limbs (*Milton*); to tear asunder, to dismember.

Lim'b'èck, *s.* (corrupted from alembeck) a still.

Lim'b'éd, *a.* formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

Lim'b'ér, *a.* (deriv. uncert.) **PLIANT**, flexible, lithe, easily bent.

Lim'b'ér-ness, *s.* **PLIANCY**, flexibility.

Lim'bo, *s.* (probably from limbus) a region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; popularly hell (*Shak.*); any place of misery and restraint (*Dryden*); a **PRISON**.

Lime, *s.* (Sax. gelyman to glue) a viscous substance drawn over twigs, in order to catch birds; matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.

Lime, *v. a.* to **ENTANGLE**, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to manure with lime.

Lime, *s.* (Sax. lind) the linden tree.

LIN

Lime, *s.* (Fr. lime) a species of lemon. *Theriac.*

Lime'kiln, *s.* a kiln to burn limestone.

Lime'stone, *s.* stone of which lime is made.

Lime'wà-tér, *s.* water impregnated with lime.

Lim'it, *s.* (Fr. limites) **BOUNDARY**, bound, border, utmost reach.

Lim'it, *v. a.* (Fr. limiter) to **BOUND**, to confine within certain bounds, to circumscribe, to restrain, not to leave at large; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

Lim'i-ta-ry, *a.* placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant. *Milton.*

Lim-i-tà'tion, *s.* (French) restriction, circumscription, confinement, **RESTRAINT**; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

Lim'mér, *s.* (deriv. uncert.) a **MONGREL**. *Johnson.*

Limn, *v. a.* (Fr. enluminer to adorn books with pictures) to draw, to **PAINT** any thing.

Lim'nér, *s.* a **PAINTER**, a picture-maker.

Lim'ous, *a.* (Lat. limosus) muddy, slimy, overspread with slime, limy, viscous.

† **Limp**, *a.* (Ital. limpio, a local word) limber.

Lim'pet, *s.* (in ichthyology) a small shell fish.

Lim'pid, *a.* (Lat. limpidus) pure, clear, fair, cleanly, pellucid, **TRANSPARENT**.

Lim'pid-ness, *s.* clearness, **TRANSPARENCY**.

Lim'ping-ly, *ad.* in a lame, halting manner.

Lim'y, *a.* (lime) viscous, glutinous, limous; containing lime.

Linc'tus, *s.* (Lat. lingo to lick) a medicine to be licked up by the tongue, a lozock, a lambastive.

Lind'en, *s.* (Sax. lind) the lime tree.

Line, *s.* (L. linea) longitudinal extension (*Bent.*); a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operation; the string which sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; delineation, **SKETCH**; contour, outline; as much as is written from one margin to another; a verse; rank of soldiers; work thrown up, trench; method, disposition (*Shak.*); extension, limit (*Milton*); equator, equinoctial circle; **ANCESTRY**, progeny, family, **RACE**, ascending or descending; the tenth part of an inch: in the plural, a letter; as, I read your *lines*; † lint or flax. *Johnson.*

Line, *v. a.* (supposed from linum linen) to cover upon the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover with something soft (*Shak.*); to double; to strengthen with help. *Shakespeare.*

Line, *v. a.* (F. ligner) to embrace, to impregnate: applied to animals generating.

Lin'e-age, *s.* (Fr. lignée) **RACE**, progeny, family, ascending or descending.

Lin'e-ál, *a.* (Lat. linealis, from linea) composed of lines, linear, delineated; descending in a direct genealogy, allied by direct descent; **HEREDITARY**, derived from ancestors.

Lin'e-ál-ly, *ad.* in a direct line.

Lin'e-a-mént, *s.* (Lat. lineamentum) feature, discriminating mark in the form.

Lin'e-är, *a.* (Lat. linearis) composed of lines, lineal, having the form of lines.

Lin'e-ä'tion, *s.* (Lat. lineatio) draught of a line or lines, appearance of lines.

Lin'en, *s.* (Lat. linum) cloth made of flax.

Lin'en, *a.* made of linen, made of flax or hemp, resembling linen.

Lin'en-drä-pér, *s.* a dealer in linen cloth.

Ling, *s.* (Islandick) heath, a kind of heath.

Ling, *s.* (Dutch linghe) a kind of sea fish.

Ling, *s.* a termination noting commonly dis-

- nution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*.
- Lín'gér, *v. n.* (Sax. *leng long*) to remain long in languor and pain (*Pope*); to HESITATE, to be in suspense; to remain long; *in an ill sense* (*Shak. Dryden*); to remain long without any action or determination, to loiter, to idle, to dally; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty (*Dryden*); to be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*
- † Lín'gér, *v. a.* (*obsolete*) to protract. *Shak.*
- Lín'gér-ér, *s.* one who lingers.
- Lín'gér-ing-ly, *ad.* with delay, tediously.
- Lín'get, *s.* (Fr. *lingot*) a small mass of metal.
- Lín'go, *s.* (*a cant word*, Portuguese) language, tongue, speech. *Congreve.*
- Lín-guá'cious, *a.* (*linguax*) TALKATIVE.
- Lín'gúa-dén'tál, *a.* (Lat. *lingua the tongue, and dens a tooth*) uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
- Lín'guíst, *s.* (*lingua*) one skilled in languages.
- Lín'i-mént, *s.* (Fr.) a balsam, an OINTMENT.
- Lí'ning, *s.* (*line*) the inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment; that which is within.
- Línk, *s.* (Germ. *gelencke*) a single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences, a catenation, a gradation in ratiocination, a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.
- Línk, *v. a.* to complicate; as, the links of a chain;—to unite, to conjoin in concord (*Sh.*); to JOIN, to connect (*Pope*); to join by confederacy or contract (*Hooker*); to join, as concomitant (*Milton*); to unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.
- Línk, *s.* (Gr. *λύχνος*) a torch, a flambeau.
- Línk'bóy, *s.* a boy who carries a torch, to accommodate passengers with light.
- Lín'net, *s.* (Fr. *linot*) a small singing bird.
- Lín'seed, *s.* (Lat. *linum flax, and seed*) the seed of flax.
- Lín'sey-wóol'sey, *a.* (*linen and wool*) made of linen and wool mixed; MEAN, vile, of different and unsuitable parts. *Pope.*
- Lín'stöck, *s.* (*lint and stock*) a staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
- Línt, *s.* (Lat. *linteum*) the soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substances to lay upon sores.
- Lín'tél, *s.* (Fr. *linteau*) the upper cross part of the door frame.
- Líón, *s.* (Fr.—Lat. *leo*) the fiercest and most magnanimous of all fourfooted beasts; a sign in the zodiac.
- Líón-és, *s.* a she lion.
- Líp, *s.* (Sax. *lippe*) the outer part of the mouth, the muscles which shoot beyond the teeth; the EDGE of any thing.
- To make a lip, to hang the lip in fullness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- Líp'la-beár, *s.* words without sentiments.
- Líp'péd, *a.* (*lip*) having lips.
- Líp'pí-tude, *s.* (Lat. *lippitudo*) BLEAREDNESS.
- Líp'wíſ-dóm, *s.* wisdom in talk without practice.
- Líq'ua-ble, *a.* (Lat. *liquo to melt*) such as may be melted, dissolvable, FUSIBLE.
- Lí-quá'tion, *s.* (*liquo*) the act of melting, deliquation, liquefaction, colliquation; capacity to be melted, FUSIBILITY.
- Líq'uate, *v. n.* to melt, to liquefy, to flow, to flux, to DISSOLVE.
- LIQUEFACTION, Líq-úe-fác'tion, *s.* (Lat. *liquefactio*) the act of melting, a melting, a dissolving, flux, deliquation, liquation, colliquation; the state of being melted, fusion.
- Líq-úe-fí'a-ble, *a.* (*liquefy*) such as may be melted, liquable; FUSIBLE.
- Líq'úe-fý, *v. a.* (Fr. *liquefier*) to melt, DISSOLVE.
- Líq'úe-fý, *v. n.* to DISSOLVE, to grow liquid.
- Lí-qués-cén-cy, *s.* (Lat. *liquefcentia*) aptness to melt, dissolubility, FUSIBILITY.
- Lí-qués-cént, *a.* (Lat. *liquefcent*) melting, liquefying, DISSOLVING.
- Liqueur', *s.* (French, *pron. lí-kūr'*) a spirituous cordial, a flavoured dram.
- Líq'úid, *a.* (Lat. *liquidus*) not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; as, *liquid melody* (*Grasparv*); pronounced without any jar or harshness; as, *liquid consonants*. *Dryden.*
- Líq'úid, *s.* fluid, liquid substance, liquor.
- Líq'úí-date, *v. a.* (*liquid*) to clear away, to lessen debts.
- Líq-úí-dá'tion, *s.* the act of liquidating; the state of being liquidated.
- Lí-quíd'i-ty, *s.* (*liquid*) FLUIDITY, subtilty, thinness, fineness of parts.
- Líq'úid-néſs, *s.* (*liquid*) fluidness, the quality of being liquid, FLUIDITY.
- Líq'uór, *s.* (Lat.) any thing liquid, a fluid; it is commonly used of *spirituous*, or inebriating fluids;—*in familiar language*, strong drink; a kind of soft grease. *Ash.*
- Líq'uór, *v. a.* to drench or moisten, to STEEP.
- Líp, *v. n.* (Sax. *hlisp*) to speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.
- Líp, *v. a.* to pronounce with a lisp.
- Líp, *s.* the act of lisping.
- Líp'ér, *s.* a person who lisps.
- Líst, *s.* (Fr. *liste*) a ROLL, a catalogue; a strip of cloth; a border.
- Líst, *s.* (Fr. *lice*) enclosed ground in which tilts are run and combats fought.
- Líst, *s.* (Sax. *lystan*) desire, will, inclination, willingness, choice. *Shakespeare.*
- Líst, *v. n.* to choose, to desire, to be disposed, to incline.
- Líst, *v. a.* (*list a roll*) to enrol, to register; to enlist, to retain and enrol soldiers.
- Líst, *v. a.* (Fr. *lice*) to enclose for combats.
- Líst, *v. a.* (*list a border*) to sew together in such a sort as to make a particoloured show; to furnish with a border.
- † Líst, *v. a.* (*listen*) to hearken to, to listen, to attend. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- Líst'ed, *a.* striped, particoloured in long streaks.
- Lís'ten, *v. n.* (Sax. *hlystan*) to hearken, to attend, to give attention.
- Lís'ten-ér, *s.* one who listens, a hearkener.
- Líst'léſs, *a.* (*list*) void of inclination, without any determination of one thing more than another; CARELESS, heedless, INATTENTIVE.
- Líst'léſs-ly, *ad.* without attention, carelessly.
- Líst'léſs-néſs, *s.* INATTENTION, want of desire.
- Lít, *pret. & pass. part.* of to light.
- Lít'a-ny, *s.* (Gr. *λατάνια*) a form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker.*
- Lít'ér-ál, *a.* (French) according to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LIT

Lit'ér-ál, *s.* the plain primitive or literal meaning, literality.
Lit'er-ál'i-ty, *s.* original meaning.
Lit'ér-ál-ly, *ad.* according to the primitive import of words, not figuratively, with close adherence to words; word by word.
Lit'er-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. *literarius*) respecting letters; regarding learning.
Lit'er-ā'ti, *s.* (Ital.) the learned, men of science, men of letters.
Lit'ér-a-ture, *s.* (Lat. *literatura*) LEARNING, erudition, skill in letters.
Lith'arge, *s.* (Fr.) a preparation of lead.
Lithe, *a.* (Sax.) PLIANT, flexible, pliable, limber, easily bent.
Lith'e'něs, *s.* PLIANCY, flexibility, limberness.
Lith'ér, *a.* (lithe) pliant, soft. *Shakespeare.*
Lith'fome, *a.* PLIANT, limber, pliable, flexible, nimble. *Scott.*
Li-thōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *λίθος a stone*, and *γραφω to cut*) the art or practice of engraving upon stone.
Li-thōm'an-cy, *s.* (Gr. *λίθος a stone*, and *μαντεία magic*) prediction by stones.
Li-thōn-trip'tic, *s.* (Gr. *λίθος a stone*, and *τρίβω to tear*) any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
Li-thōt'o-mist, *s.* (Gr. *λίθος a stone*, and *τεμνω to cut*) a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting into the bladder.
Li-thōt'o-my, *s.* (Greek) the art or practice of cutting for the stone.
Lit'i-gant, *a.* (Lat. *litigo to litigate*) engaged in a juridical contest.
Lit'i-gant, *s.* one engaged in a lawsuit.
Lit'i-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *litigo*) to contest in law, to debate by judicial process.
Lit'i-gate, *v. n.* to manage a suit of law, to carry on a cause.
Lit-i-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *litigatio*) judicial contest, suit of law.
Li-tig'iōus, *a.* (Fr. *litigieux*) inclinable to lawsuits. CONTENTIOUS, wrangling, quarrelsome: disputable, controvertible. *Hooker.*
Li-tig'iōus-ly, *ad.* wranglingly.
Li-tig'iōus-něs, *s.* CONTENTIOUSNESS, a wrangling disposition, inclination to vexatious suits of law.
Lit'tér, *s.* (Fr. *litier*) a kind of vehicular or portable bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals, or upon plants; a BROOD of young, a birth of animals; any number of things thrown fluttishly about.
Lit'tér, *v. a.* to bring forth: used of *beasts*, or of *human beings* in abhorrence or contempt;—to cover with things negligently, or fluttishly scattered about; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding.
Lit'tle, *a.* (Sax. *lytel*) small in extent; not great, SMALL, diminutive, dapper, of small bulk; of small dignity, power, or importance, pimping; not much, not many (*Pope. Milton*); some. *Locke.*
Lit'tle, *s.* a small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much. *Cheyne.*
Lit'tle, *ad.* in a small degree, in a small quantity, in some degree, but not great; not much.
Lit'tle-něs, *s.* SMALLNESS of bulk, diminutiveness; MEANNESS, want of grandeur; want of dignity or importance.
Lit'to-rál, *a.* (L. *littoralis*) belonging to the shore.

LOA

Lit'ur-gy, *s.* (Gr. *λειτουργία*) form of prayers, formula of public devotion.
Live, *v. n.* (Sax. *lyfan*) to be in a state of animation, to be alive, to be not dead; to pass life in any certain manner; to continue in life, to subsist; to live emphatically, to be in a state of happiness; to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual (*Dodderidge*); to continue, not to be lost (*Watts. Pope*); to converse, to COHABIT; *with* with;—to feed; *with* upon;—to maintain one's self, to be supported; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to remain undestroyed, to swim, to be borne upon the surface of the water. *Dryden.*
Live, *a.* (alive) quick, living, not dead; active, not extinguished.
Liv'eless, *a.* wanting life; rather, *lifeless*. *Sb.*
Liv'e-li-hood, *s.* (lively) support of life, MAINTENANCE, means of living.
Liv'e-li-ly, *ad.* briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.
LIVE/LINESS, **Liv'e-li-něs**, *s.* (lively) appearance of life, briskness, alertness, activity, activeness, airiness, animation, sprightliness, the quality of being lively.
Liv'e-long, *a.* TEDIOUS, long in passing.
LIVE'LY, **Liv'e-ly**, *a.* (live) brisk, active, smart, alert, vigorous, vivacious, full of life, mettlesome, animated, vivid, sprightly, mercurial; gay, airy, blithe, jocund, facetious, cheery, gleeful; representing life; strong, energetic. *Atterbury.*
Liv'e-ly, *ad.* See LIVENLY. *Dryden.*
Liv'ér, *s.* (live) one who lives, one who lives in some particular manner.
Liv'ér, *s.* (Sax. *lifere*) one of the entrails.
Liv'ér-cól-our, *a.* dark red.
Liv'ér-grōwn, *a.* having a great liver.
Liv'ér-wort, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Liv'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. *livrer*) the act of giving or taking possession (*Shak.*); the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing; the freemen of the city of London.
Liv'ér-y-mān, *s.* one who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; one of the freemen of the city of London.
Lives, *s.* (*pl. of life*) two or more living persons; persons by whose lives any thing is held.
Liv'id, *a.* (Lat. *lividus*) discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.
Li-vid'i-ty, *s.* discolouration, as by a blow.
Liv'ing, *p. a.* vigorous, active; being in motion, having some natural energy, or principle of action, having vegetable life.
Liv'ing, *s.* (live) support, MAINTENANCE, livelihood; fortune on which one lives; power of continuing in life; benefice of a clergyman.
Liv'ing-ly, *ad.* in a living state. *Brown.*
Liv're, *s.* (French, *pron. liv'ér*) the sum by which the French reckon their money, being nearly equal to our ten pence.
Lix-iv'i-um, *s.* (Lat.) lie, water impregnated with alkaline salt.
Liz'ard, *s.* (Fr. *lézard*) an animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
Lō, *intj.* (Sax. *la*) look, see, behold.
Lōach, *s.* (Fr. *loche*) a small river fish.
Lōad, *s.* (Sax. *hlade*) a burden, a freight, lad-

LOC

ing; weight, pressure, incumbrance, a heavy mass; any thing that depresses; weight, violence of blows (*Milton*); as much drink as one can bear.

Lōd, *v. a.* (Sax. *hladan*) to BURDEN, to lade, to freight; to clog, encumber, embarrass with weight; to charge a gun; to make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison*.

Lōd, *Lōde*, *s.* (Sax. *lædan to lead*) the leading vein in a mine.

Lōd'ér, *s.* he who loads.

Lōd's'nān, *s.* who leads the way, a pilot.

Lōd'itār, *s.* the pole star, the leading or guiding star.

Lōd'stōne, *s.* the magnet, the stone upon which the mariner's needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

Lōaf, *s.* (Sax. *hlaf*) a mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

Lōam, *s.* (Sax. *laam*) fat, unctuous, tenacious earth, marl, a kind of clay.

Lōam, *v. a.* to smear, or spread over with loam, marl, or clay, to clay.

Lōam'y, *a.* marly, consisting of loam.

Lōn, *s.* (Sax. *hlæn*) any thing lent, any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

Lōath, *a.* (Sax. *lath*) UNWILLING, not ready, averse, not inclined, disliking.

Lōathe, *v. a.* to HATE, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike, to nauseate, to DISGUST.

Lōathe, *v. n.* to feel abhorrence or disgust.

Lōath'ér, *s.* one who loathes.

Lōath'fūl, *a.* abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated, detested, ABOMINABLE.

Lōath'ing-ly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner.

† *Lōath'ly*, *a.* hateful, abhorred, detested; exciting hatred. *Shakespeare*.

Lōath'ly, *ad.* unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

Lōath'nēss, *s.* UNWILLINGNESS.

Lōath'sōme, *a.* abhorred, detestable, ABOMINABLE; causing satiety, disgust, or fastidiousness.

Lōath'sōme-nēss, *s.* the quality of raising hatred, abhorrence, or disgust; ABOMINABLENESS, detestableness; NAUSEOUSNESS.

Lōaves, *s.* (*plu. of loaf*) more than one loaf.

Lōb', *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish (*Shak.*); a large worm, the dew worm. *Lob's pound*, a PRISON: probably for idlers, or sturdy beggars. *Hudibras*.

Lōb', *v. a.* to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare*.

Lōb'by, *s.* (Germ. *laube*) an opening before a room. *Shakespeare*.

Lōbe, *s.* (G. *Lohe*) a division, a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Lōb'ule, *s.* (lob) a little lobe.

Lōb'itēr, *s.* (Sax.) a crustaceous fish.

Lō'cāl, *a.* (French) having the properties of place, relating to place, topical; being in a particular place. *Milton*.

Lo-cāl'i-ty, *s.* (local) existence in place, relation of place or distance.

Lō'cāl-ly, *ad.* with respect to place, topically.

Lo-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *locatio*) situation with respect to place; the act of placing; the state of being placed. *Locke*.

Lōchl', *s.* (Scottish) a lake, a mere.

LOG

Lōck', *s.* (Sax. *loc*) an instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple in wrestling; any enclosure (*Dryden*); a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft. *Addison*.

Lōck', *v. a.* to shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine, as with locks (*Shak.*); to close fast. *Gay*.

Lōck', *v. n.* to become fast by a lock, to unite by mutual insertion.

Lōck'ér, *s.* any thing that is closed with a lock; a bin, a drawer.

Lōck'et, *s.* (Fr. *loquet*) a small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, bracelet, or any other ornament.

Lōck'rām, *s.* a sort of coarse linen. *Hammer*.

Lō-co-mō'tion, *s.* (Lat. *locus and motus*) the power of changing place. *Brown*.

Lō-co-mō'tive, *a.* (Lat. *locus, and moveo to move*) changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

Lō'cūst, *s.* (Lat. *locusta*) a devouring insect.

Lōdge', *v. a.* (Sax. *logian*) to place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night; to harbour, SHELTER, afford place to; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle (*Shak.*); to place in the memory (*Bacon*); to lay flat, as corn. *Shakespeare*.

Lōdge', *v. n.* to RESIDE, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat, as corn by wind or rain. *Mortimer*.

Lōdge', *s.* (Fr. *logis*) a small house in a park or forest; any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's lodge.

Lōdge'mēt, *s.* (Fr. *logement*) COLLOCATION or disposition in a certain place (*Denham*); accumulation, collection of pus (*Sharp*); possession of the enemy's works. *Addison*.

Lōdg'ér, *s.* (lodge) one who lives in rooms hired in the house of another, an inmate; one who resides in any place.

Lōdg'ing, *s.* (lodge) temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; a harbour, SHELTER, covert; convenience to sleep upon. *Ray*.

Lōft', *s.* (Welsh *lloft*) a floor; the highest floor; rooms on high. *Milton*.

Lōft'i-ly, *ad.* (lofty) on high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.

Lōft'i-nēss, *s.* (lofty) HEIGHT, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment, dignity of style; haughtiness, PRIDE.

Lōft'y, *a.* (loft) high, hovering, elevated in place; tall; elevated in condition or character; SUBLIME, elevated in sentiment; PROUD, haughty.

Lōg', *s.* (*deriv. uncert.*) a shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Shakespeare*.

Lōg'a-rithms, *s.* (Gr. *λογος a ratio, and αριθμος a number*) a series of artificial numbers for the expedition of calculation.

Lōg'gāts, *s.* (*obsolete*) an old unlawful game, now called *kittle-pins*. *Shakespeare*.

Lōg'gér-hēad, *s.* a dolt, a BLOCKHEAD.

To go or fall to loggerheads, to scuffle, to fight without weapons.

Lōg'gér-hēad-ēd, *a.* dull, STUPID. *Shak.*

Lōg'ic, *s.* (Gr. *λογος reason*) the art of reasoning, dialectic. *Watts' Logic*.

LON

Lōg'i-cāl, *a.* pertaining to logic, taught in logic, skilled in logic, furnished with logic, dialectic, ARGUMENTAL.
Lōg'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of logic; argumentally.
Lo-gi'cian, *s.* (Fr. logicien) a teacher or professor of logic, a man versed in logic.
Lōg'mān, *s.* one whose business it is to carry logs.
Lo-gōm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. λογος a word, and μαχη to fight) a contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
Lōg'wōd, *s.* a wood much used in dying.
Lō'hōck, *s.* (Arabian) a linctus, a lambative.
Lōm, *s.* (Welsh llwyn) the back of an animal carved out by the butcher: *in the plural*, the reins, the region of the kidneys.
Lōit'er, *v. n.* (Dutch loiteren) to IDLE, linger, spend time carelessly.
Lōit'er-ér, *s.* an IDLER, a lazy wretch, one who is sluggish and dilatory.
Lōll, *v. n.* (*deriv. unknown*) to lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out: *used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.*
Lōll, *v. a.* to put out: *used of the tongue exerted.*
Lōne, *a.* (*contracted from alone*) SOLITARY, lonely, unfrequented; having no company: SINGLE, not conjoined or neighbouring to others.
Lōne'li-nēss, *s.* (lonely) SOLITUDE, want of company; disposition to solitude. *Shak.*
Lōne'ly, *a.* (lone) SOLITARY, lone, retired from company; addicted to solitude.
Lōne'nēss, *s.* SOLITUDE, retirement, dislike of company. *Donne.*
Lōne'sōme, *a.* (lone) SOLITARY; DISMAL.
Lōng', *a.* not short: used of time;—not short: used of space;—having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end (*Milton*); dilatory, prolix, tedious in narration; continued by succession to a great series (*Milton*); longing, desirous (*Dryden*); protracted; as, a long note; a long syllable.
Lōng', *ad.* to a great length in space; not for a short time; not soon, at a point of duration far distant. *All along*, throughout: *of time.*
† Lōng', *ad.* (*obsolete*, Sax. gelang a fault) by the fault, by the failure. "Mistress, all this coil is long of you." *Shakespeare.*
Lōng', *v. n.* (Germ. gelangen to ask) to hanker, to pant after, to desire earnestly, to hunger, to wish with eagerness continued; *with for*, and after.
Lōn-ga-nīm'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. longanimitas) FORBEARANCE, patience under offences.
Lōng'boat, *s.* the largest boat belonging to a ship, the launch.
Lōn-gēv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. longævitæ) length of life, grandevity, great age.
Lōn-gē'vōus, *a.* (Lat. longævus) long lived, living long.
Lōn-gim'e-try, *s.* (Lat. longus long, and Gr. μετρεω to measure) the art or practice of measuring distances.
Lōng'ing, *s.* earnest desire, continual wish.
Lōng'ing-ly, *ad.* with incessant wishes.
Lōng'ish, *a.* (long) somewhat long.
Lōn'gi-tude, *s.* (Lat. longitudo) length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to the east or west.

LOO

Lōn-gi-tū'di-nāl, *a.* (French) measured by the length, running in the longest direction.
Lōn-gi-tū'di-nāl-ly, *a.* lengthwise, longwise.
Lōng'ly, *ad.* longingly, with great liking. *Shak.*
Lōng'sōme, *a.* TEDIOUS, wearisome by length.
Lōng-sūf'fēr-ing, *a.* PATIENT, not easily provoked; tender, clement.
Lōng-sūf'fēr-ing, *s.* FORBEARANCE, patience of offence; CLEMENCY, mercifulness.
† Lōng'tail, *s.* cut and longtail: a cant word for either. *Shakespeare.*
Lōng'wind-ēd, *a.* longbreathed; TEDIOUS.
Lōng'wise, *ad.* in the longitudinal direction, lengthwise.
Lōo, *s.* a game at cards. *Addison.*
Lōo'bī-ly, *a.* (looby and like) AWKWARD, clumsy.
Lōo'by, *s.* (Welsh llabe a clown) a lubber, a clumsy clown. *Swift.*
Lōof, *v. a.* (*a sea term*) to bring the ship close to a wind; to luff. *Dryden.*
Lōof'ēd, *a.* (aloof) gone to a distance. *Shak.*
Lōok, *v. n.* (Sax. locan) to direct the eye to or from any object; *with*, when the present object be mentioned, on, or at; *if it be absent*, with for; *if distant*, after:—to have power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect (*Clarendon*); to take care, to watch (*Shak.*); to have any particular appearance, to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner.
To look after, to attend, take care of; to observe with care, tenderness, or anxiety. *To look for*, to expect, to wait for. *To look into*, to EXAMINE, to sift; to inspect closely, to observe narrowly. *To look on*, to respect, esteem, regard as good or bad; to consider, to conceive of, to think; to be a mere idle spectator. *To look over*, to examine, to try one by one. *To look out*, to search, to seek; to be on the watch. *To look to*, to watch, to take care of; to behold.
Lōok, *v. a.* to seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks.
To look out, to discover by searching.
Lōok, *intj.* see, lo, behold, observe.
Lōok, *s.* air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; a sight, a glance.
Lōok'ér, *s.* one who looks.
Lōok'ér on, *s.* a mere spectator, a beholder.
Lōok'ing-glāss, *s.* a mirror, a glass which shews forms reflected.
Lōom, *s.* (Lat. glomus a bottom of thread) the frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
Lōom, *v. n.* (*a sea term*) to appear at sea.
† Lōon, *s.* (Dutch leon) a sorry fellow, a scoundrel, a rascal, a clown. *Shakespeare.*
Lōop, *s.* (Dutch loopen) a double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double of fringe.
Lōop'ēd, *a.* full of holes. *Shakespeare.*
Lōop'hōle, *s.* an aperture, a hole to give a passage; an evasion, a SHIFT.
Lōop'hōl-ēd, *a.* full of holes, full of openings or void spaces. *Hudibras.*
Lōose, *v. a.* (Sax. lesan) to unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax, to loosen (*Daniel*); to unbind any one bound; to enlarge, to free from imprisonment (*Isaiah*); to free from any obligation; to free from any thing that shackles the mind; to free from any thing painful; to DISENGAGE.
Lōose, *v. n.* to set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor. *Asa. Raleigh.*
Lōose, *a.* unbound, untied; not fast, not fixed;

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not confined, slack, not tight: as, a *loose* robe; not crowded; not close, incoherent, incompact; not chaste, wanton, libertine, LEWD; not close, not concise, lax; vague, indetermined, not accurate; not strict, not rigid (*Hooker*); unconnected, rambling (*Dryden*); disengaged, not enslaved; disengaged from obligation; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; lax of body, not costive.

To break loose, to gain liberty. To set loose, to set at large, to set at liberty, to free from any restraint.

Loose, *s.* liberty, freedom from restraint (*Addison*); dismissal from any restraining force. *Bacon*.

Loosely, *ad.* not fast, not firmly, easily to be disengaged; without bandage; without union or connection; irregularly; negligently, carelessly; unsolidly, meanly, without dignity; unchastely, lewdly.

Loosen, *v. a.* (loose) to relax any thing tied, to make less coherent; to separate a compages (*Milton*); to loose, to free from restraint (*Dryden*); to make not costive.

Loosen, *v. n.* to part, to tend to separation.

Looseness, *s.* state contrary to that of being fast or fixed; latitude, criminal levity, irregularity, neglect of laws; unchastity, LEWDNESS; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.

Löps, *v. a.* (Germ. laube a leaf) to cut the branches of a tree; to cut any thing.

Löp, *s.* that which is cut from a tree.

Löp, *s.* (Swedish lappa) a flea. *Johnson*.

Löppér, *s.* one who cuts trees.

Lo-quacious, *a.* (Lat. loquax) TALKATIVE, full of talk; speaking (*Philips*); apt to blab.

Lo-quac'i-ty, *s.* TALKATIVENESS.

Lörd, *s.* (Sax. hlaford) the Divine Being, Jehovah; a monarch, ruler, governor (*Milton*, *Dryden*); master, supreme person (*Shak.*); a tyrant, a despot, an oppressive ruler (*Hayward*); a husband (*Pope*); one at the head of any business, an overseer (*Tupper*); a nobleman (*Shak.*); a general name for a peer of England; a baron, as distinguished from those of higher title; an honorary title applied to officers: as, lord chief justice, lord chief baron, lord mayor.

Lörd, *v. n.* to domineer, to rule with insolence, to rule despotically; to sit over. *Milton*.

Lörding, *s.* a little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakespeare*. *Swift*.

Lördling, *s.* a diminutive lord. *Swift*.

Lördli-ness, *s.* (lordly) DIGNITY, high station; PRIDE, haughtiness.

Lördly, *a.* (lord) besitting a lord; PROUD, haughty, imperious, insolent.

Lördly, *ad.* despotically, imperiously, proudly.

Lördship, *s.* dominion, sovereign authority, power; feigniory, domain, manor; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

Löre, *s.* (Sax. læran to learn) lesson, doctrine, instruction. *Milton*. *Pope*.

Lör'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. lorica) to plate over. *Ray*.

Lör'i-mér, *s.* (Fr. lormier) bridle cutter, saddler.

Lörn, *a.* (pass. of Sax. lorian) forsaken, lost. *Sp*.

Löse, *v. a.* (Sax. leofan) to forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the contrary of to win;—to forfeit as a penalty (*Pope*); to suffer diminution of; to possess no longer: contrary to keep (*Dryden*); to miss, so as not to find; to separate or alienate; wish to be free from which the se-

LOV

paration is made;—to ruin, to send to perdition (*Addison*); to BEWILDER, so as that the way is no longer known; to deprive of (*Temple*); not to employ, not to enjoy (*Dryden*); to squander, to throw away, to employ ineffectually (*Pope*); to suffer to vanish from view (*Pope*); to destroy by shipwreck (*Prior*); to miss, to part with, so as not to recover (*Clarendon*); to be freed from: as, to lose a fever.

Parnell.

Löse, *v. n.* not to win, to suffer loss (*Shak.*); to decline, to fail. *Milton*.

Löse-a-ble, *a.* (lose) subject to privation.

† Lös'el, *s.* (Sax. losian to perish) a scoundrel. *Sh*.

Löser, *s.* one who is deprived of any thing; one who forfeits any thing; one who is impaired in his possession or hope: the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, Lös', *s.* (lose) detriment, injury, disadvantage, discommodity, diminution of good, privation, amission, destitution; miss, privation; deprivation, forfeiture; DESTRUCTION; useless application (*Addison*); fault, puzzle: used only in the following phrase. "A man may sometimes be at a loss which side to close with."

Bacon.

Löst', *p. a.* no longer perceptible. *Pope*.

Löt', *s.* (Sax. hlot) fortune, state assigned; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; † a lucky or wished chance (*Shak.*); a SHARE, a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and lot.

Löt'ion, *s.* (Lat. lotio) an aqueous form of medicine to wash any part with.

Löt'tér-y, *s.* (Fr. loterie) a game of chance, a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Lóv'age, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Löud, *a.* (Sax. hlud) NOISY, striking the ear with great force.

Löudly, *ad.* noisily, clamorously.

Löud'ness, *s.* NOISE, vociferation, force of sound; vehemence of clamour.

Lóve, *v. a.* (Sax. lufian) to regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other; to regard with the affection of a friend; to regard with parental tenderness; to be pleased with, to delight in; to regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. "Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart." *Deuteronomy*.

Lóve, *s.* the passion between the sexes; KINDNESS, good-will, friendship; COURTSHIP; parental care, TENDERNESS; liking, inclination to: as, the love of one's country; object beloved (*Sh. Pope*); † lewdness (*Sh.*); unreasonable liking (*Taylor*); fondness, concord (*Sh.*); principle of union (*South*); picturesque representation of love (*Dryden*); a word of endearment; due reverence to God (*Jobn*); a kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth*.

Lóveknót, *s.* a complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

Lóve'lét-tér, *s.* a letter of courtship, a billet-doux.

Lóve'li-ly, *ad.* (lovely) amiably, in such a manner as to excite love.

Lóve'li-ness, *s.* (lovely) AMIABLENESS, qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Lóve'lörn, *s.* forsaken of one's love.

Lóvely, *a.* (love) AMIABLE, exciting love.

Lóve'món-gér, *s.* one who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, Lóv'ér, *s.* a gallant, a sweetheart, a wooer, a suitor, an admirer, an adorer, an

LOW

amorisist, an amoroso, an innamorato, a beau, a paramour; one who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.

Lóv'se-cret, *s.* secret between lovers.

Lóv'sick, *a.* disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

Lóv'song, *s.* song expressing love.

Lóv'suit, *s.* COURTSHIP. *Shakespeare.*

Lóv'tale, *s.* narrative of love.

Lóv'thought, *s.* amorous fancy.

Lóv'toy, *s.* small presents given by lovers.

Lóv'trick, *s.* art of expressing love.

Lough, *s.* (Irish loch, *pron.* lók) a LAKE.

Lóv'ing, *p. a.* (love) affectionate, KIND; expressing kindness.

Lóv'ing-kind'néss, *s.* tenderness, favour, mercy. A scriptural word. *Psalms.*

Lóv'ing-ly, *ad.* (loving) affectionately.

Lóv'ing-néss, *s.* KINDNESS, affection.

Lóunge, *v. a.* (Dutch lunderen) to IDLE, to loiter, to drone, to live lazily.

Lóun'ger, *s.* an IDLER, a lazy person.

Lóuse, *s.* (Sax. lus) a small animal, of different species, living upon the bodies of men, beasts, and, perhaps, of all living creatures.

Lóuse, *v. a.* to clear from lice.

Lóu'si-ly, *ad.* in a paltry, scurvy way.

Lóu'si-néss, *s.* state of abounding with lice.

Lóu'sy, *a.* (louse) swarming with lice, overrun with lice, pedicular; MEAN, low born, paltry, bred upon a dunghill.

Lóut, *s.* (Dutch loete) a mean awkward fellow, a bumkin, a CLOWN.

† Lóut, *v. a.* (Sax. hlutan) to overpower. *Shak.*

Lóut'ish, *a.* (lout) CLOWNISH, bumpkinly.

Lóut'ish-ly, *ad.* with the air or gait of a clown.

Lów, *a.* (Sax. hlowan) not high, not rising far upward; not elevated in place, or local situation; descending far downward, deep (*Milton*); not deep, not swelling high, shallow: *used of water*;—not of high price: as, corn is low;—not loud, not noisy; in latitudes near to the line; not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars; late in time: as, the *lower* empire;—dejected, depressed, dispirited; impotent, subdued (*Sh. Milton*); not elevated in rank or station, vulgar, plebeian, common; dishonourable: as, *low* tricks;—not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; submissive, reverent, HUMBLE.

Lów, *ad.* not aloft, not on high; not at a high price; meanly; in times approaching to our own (*Locke*); with a depression of the voice (*Addison*); in a state of subjection. *It is chiefly used in composition.*

Lów, *v. n.* (Sax. hlowan) to bellow as a cow.

Lów'ér, *v. a.* (low) to HUMBLE, to bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.

Lów'ér, *v. n.* to grow less; to fall, to sink.

Lów'ér, *v. n.* (Dutch loeren *to look askance*) to frown, to pout, to look fullen; to appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded.

Lów'ér, *s.* frown, fulleness, cloudiness of look, a look of displeasure; cloudiness of sky, gloominess, incipient obscurity.

Lów'ér-ing-ly, *ad.* cloudily, gloomily.

Lów'ér-most, *a.* (low, lower, and most) lowest.

Lów'lánd, *s.* the country that is low with respect to neighbouring hills, the marsh.

LUC

Lów'li-ly, *ad.* (lowly) humbly, without pride; meanly, without dignity.

Lów'li-néss, *s.* (lowly) HUMILITY; freedom from pride; MEANNESS, abject depression, want of dignity or excellence.

Lów'ly, *a.* (low) HUMBLE, meek, mild; MEAN, wanting dignity, not great (*Pope*); not lofty, not sublime. *Dryden.*

Lów'ly, *ad.* (low) not highly; meanly, without dignity; humbly, meekly, modestly.

† Lówn, *s.* (Dutch loen) scoundrel, rascal. *Sh.*

Lów'néss, *s.* contrariety to height, small distance from the ground; MEANNESS of character or condition, want of rank, want of dignity; want of sublimity, contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment; submissiveness; depression, dejection, humiliation.

Lów-spir'it-éd, *a.* dejected, depressed.

Lów'thought-éd, *a.* having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations, mean of sentiment, narrow minded.

Lóy'al, *a.* (French) obedient, allegiant, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover. *Milton.*

Lóy'al-ist, *s.* one who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

Lóy'al-ly, *ad.* with fidelity, with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

Lóy'al-ty, *s.* (Fr. loyauté) firm and faithful adherence to a prince, fealty, † realty (*Milton*); allegiance; fidelity to a lady or lover.

Lóz'enge, *s.* (Fr. losange) a rhombus, a geometrical plane figure of four equal sides, having two of its angles *acute*, the other two *obtuse*; an old form of medicine made in this shape, to be held or chewed in the mouth 'till melted; a cake of preserved fruit of this form.

Lúb'bárd, *s.* (lubber) a lazy sturdy fellow.

Lúb'bér, *s.* (*etymol. doubtful*) a sturdy drone; a fat, bulky, idle fellow; a booby; an awkward inexperienced seaman.

Lúb'bér-li-néss, *s.* (lubberly) AWKWARDNESS.

Lúb'bér-ly, *a.* lazy and bulky; AWKWARD.

Lúb'bér-ly, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily.

Lúb'ric, Lúb'ri-coús, *a.* (Lat. lubricus *smooth*) slippery, smooth upon the surface; uncertain, unsteady. *Wotton.*

Lúb'ric, *a.* (Fr. lubrique) wanton, LEWD. *Dryden.*

Lúb'ri-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. lubricus) to make slippery, to smooth, to lubricate.

Lu-brí'ci-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. lubricus) to smooth, to make slippery, to lubricate.

Lu-brí'ci-ty, *s.*—(Lat. lubricus) slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion (*Ray*); uncertainty, slipperiness, instability (*Mere*); wantonness, LEWDNESS. *Dryden.*

Lu-brí-fác-tion, *s.* (Lat. lubricus *smooth*, and facio *to make*) the act of smoothing, lubrication.

Lú-brí-fí-cá-tion, *s.* (lubricus and facio) the act of smoothing, lubrication.

Lúce, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a pike full grown.

Lú'cent, *a.* (Lat. lucens) shining, glittering, splendid, lucid, BRIGHT.

Lú'cérn, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb or plant remarkable for quick growth.

Lú'cid, *a.* (Lat. lucidus) BRIGHT, shining, glittering; pellucid, TRANSPARENT (*Milton*); bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened by madness.

† Lu-cid'i-ty, *s.* BRIGHTNESS, splendour. *Feb.*

L U M

Lu-cif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. lucifer) giving light, affording means of discovery.
 Lu-cif'ic, *a.* (Lat. lux lucis *light*, and facio *to make*) making light, producing light.
 Lück, *s.* (Dutch geluck) CHANCE, accident, fortune, hap, casual event; fortune good or bad. *Shakespeare.*
 Lück'i-ly, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap.
 Lück'i-nēss, *s.* good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.
 Lück'less, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy, HAPLESS.
 Lück'y, *a.* SUCCESSFUL, fortunate, happy by chance, AUSPICIOUS.
 Lū'cra-tive, *a.* (Lat. lucrativus) PROFITABLE, gainful, bringing money.
 Lu'cre, *s.* (Lat. lucrum, *pron.* lū'kér) PROFIT, gain, pecuniary advantage. *In an ill sense.*
 Lu-crif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. lucrum and fero *to bring*) PROFITABLE, gainful.
 Lūc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. luctor *to strive*) CONTEST, struggle, EFFORT.
 Lū'cu-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. lucubror) to study by night, to study by candlelight.
 Lu-cu-brā'tion, *s.* (Lat. lucubratio) study by candlelight, nocturnal study, any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*
 Lū'cu-bra-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. lucubratorius) composed by candlelight.
 Lū'cu-lent, *a.* (Lat. luculentus) CERTAIN, evident (*Hooker*); † clear, transparent. *Thom.*
 Lū'di-croūs, *a.* (Lat. ludicer) DROLL; burlesque, MERRY, sportive, exciting laughter.
 Lū'di-croūs-ly, *ad.* sportively, in burlesque.
 Lū'di-croūs-nēss, *s.* burlesque, BUFFOONERY, mockery, jest, merry cast or manner, sportiveness, ridiculousness.
 Lüff, *v. n.* (*a sea term*) to loof, to bring a ship close to or within six points of the wind.
 Lüg, *v. a.* (Sax. geluggian) to drag, to haul, to PULL with rugged violence.
To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*
 Lüg'gage, *s.* any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; parcels sent by stage coaches; any thing of more weight than value.
 Lu-gū'brī-ous, *a.* (Lat. lugubris) SORROWFUL, mournful, betokening sorrow.
 Lūke'wārm, *a.* (*deriv. uncert.*) moderately warm, tepid, so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation; INDIFFERENT, not ardent, not zealous. *Dryden.*
 Lūke'wārm-ly, *ad.* with moderate warmth; with indifference, without zeal.
 Lūke'wārm-nēss, *s.* moderate or pleasing heat, tepor, tepidity; INDIFFERENCE, want of ardour. *Swift.*
 Lüll, *v. a.* (Lat. lallo *to sing lullaby*) to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to compose, quiet, APPEASE, put to rest. *Milton.*
 Lūlla-bỹ, *s.* (Lat. lallus) a song to quiet babes and induce sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 Lūm-bā'go, *s.* (Lat. lumbi *the loins*) pains about the loins and the small of the back.
 Lūm'bér, *s.* (Sax. loma) useless furniture, any thing of more bulk than value.
 Lūm'bér, *v. a.* to fill with useless furniture, to heap like useless goods irregularly.
 Lūm'bér, *v. n.* to move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*
 Lū'mi-na-ry, *s.* (Fr. luminaire) any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one who instructs mankind.

L U R

† Lu-mi-nā'tion, *s.* emission of light. *Jobnson.*
 Lū'mi-noūs, *a.* (Fr. lumineux) SHINING, bright, emitting light (*Bacon*); enlightened. *Milton.*
 Lū'mi-noūs-nēss, *s.* lightfomeness, not opacity, not obscurity, not darkfomeness.
 Lūmp, *s.* (Dutch lompe) a small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; mass undistinguished (*Shak.*); the whole together, the gross.
 Lūmp, *v. a.* to take in the gross, without attention to particulars.
 Lūmp'ing, *a.* (*a low word, lump*) large, heavy, great. "A lumping pennyworth."
 Lūmp'ish, *a.* (lump) heavy, gross, dull, STUPID, melancholy, unactive; BULKY.
 Lūmp'ish-ly, *ad.* with heaviness, or stupidity.
 Lūmp'ish-nēss, *s.* stupid heaviness.
 Lūmp'y, *a.* (lump) full of lumps, full of clods, or compact masses.
 Lū'na-cy, *s.* (Lat. luna *the moon*) a kind of madness influenced by the moon, mental derangement; MADNESS in general.
 Lū'nár, Lū'na-ry, *a.* (Lat. lunaris) relating to the moon; being under the dominion of the moon.
 Lū'na-tēd, *a.* (Lat. luna *the moon*) moony, formed like a half moon.
 Lū'na-tic, *a.* (Lat. lunaticus) mad, FRANTIC, moonstruck, having the imagination influenced by the moon, deranged in mind.
 Lū'na-tic, *s.* a madman, a bedlamite.
 Lu-nā'tion, *s.* (Fr. lunaison) one entire revolution of the moon.
 Lūnch, Lūn'cheon, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) as much food as the hand can hold; food taken between breakfast and dinner.
 Lūnch, *v. n.* to eat, to make a spare meal between breakfast and dinner.
 Lūne, *s.* (Lat. luna) any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks; leash of a hawk.
 Lu-nette, *s.* (French) a small half moon.
 Lūngs, *s.* (Sax. lungen) that part by which the breath of man is inspired and expired: of other animals we say the *lights*.
 Lūng'ed, *a.* having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*
 Lū'nī-sō'lār, *a.* (Lat. luna *the moon*, and solaris *of the sun*) compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
 Lūnt, *s.* (Dutch lonte) the matchcord with which guns are fired.
 Lūp'ine, *s.* (Lat. lupinus) a kind of pulse.
 Lūrch, *s.* (*deriv. uncert.*) a helpless state, a deserted or forlorn condition.
To leave in the lurch, to forsake or desert any one unexpectedly, and in a helpless state or condition.
 Lūrch, *v. n.* to SHIFT, to play tricks; to lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.
 Lūrch, *v. a.* (Lat. lurcor) to devour, consume, swallow greedily; to defeat, to disappoint: used only in *burlesque*;—to steal privily, to filch, to pilfer.
 Lūrch'ér, *s.* one who watches to steal, betray, or entrap; a dog that watches for game.
 Lūre, *s.* (Fr. leurre) something held out by falconers to call back a hawk; any ENTICEMENT, allurement, decoy; any thing that promises advantage.
 Lūre, *v. n.* to call hawks.
 Lūre, *v. a.* to ENTICE, decoy, draw, attract.
 † Lū'rid, *a.* (L. luridus) gloomy, dismal. *Thom.*
 Lūrk, *v. n.* (*See Lurch*) to lie in wait, to lie close, to lie hidden or in ambush.

MAC

Lürk'ér, *s.* a thief who lies in wait.
Lürk'ing-place, *s.* hiding place, secret place.
Lüs'cious, *a.* (*deriv. uncert. pron. * lüsh'üs*) sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a degree; **PLEAS-ING**, delectable, delightful.
*** Lüs'cious-ly**, *ad.* sweet to a great degree.
*** Lüs'cious-nëss**, *s.* immoderate sweetness.
Lüf'ern, *s.* (*in zoology*) the **LYNX**.
Lüsh, *a.* (*deriv. uncert.*) of a dark, deep, full colour. *Hammer.*
Lu-sö'ri-öüs, *a.* (Lat. *luforius*) used in play, sportive, frolic, gay.
Lüto-ry, *a.* (Lat. *luforius*) used in play. *Watts.*
Lüst, *s.* (Sax.) carnal desire, concupiscence, cupidity, any violent or irregular desire; lechery, **LEWDNESS**.
Lüst, *v. n.* to desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to have irregular dispositions or desires.
Lüst'fül, *a.* **LEWD**, libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust. *Milton.*
Lüst'fül-ly, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence.
Lüst'fül-nëss, *s.* **LEWDNESS**, libidinousness.
Lüs'ti-ly, *ad.* (lusty) stoutly, with vigour.
Lüs'ti-nëss, *s.* (lusty) stoutness, sturdiness, brawniness, robustness, strength, hardiness, vigour of body.
Lüs'träl, *a.* (Lat. *lustralis*) used in purification. *Garth.*
Lüs'trät-ion, *s.* (Lat. *lustratio*) purification by water. *Dryden.*
Lüst're, *s.* (French, *pron. * lüs'tér*) **BRIGHTNESS**, splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; **EMINENCE**, exaltation; renown, **FAME**, glory.
*** Lüst're**, *s.* (L. *lustrum*) the space of five years.
Lüs'tröüs, *a.* (lustre) **BRIGHT**, luminous.
Lüst'y, *a.* (Dutch *lustig*) stout, sturdy, robust, strong, vigorous, healthy, able of body.
Lütän-ist, *s.* (lute) one who plays upon the lute.
Lu-tä'ri-öüs, *a.* (Lat. *lutarius*) living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Greco.*
Lüte, *s.* (Fr. *luth*) a stringed instrument of music.
Lüte, *s.* (Lat. *lutum*) a clayey composition, with which chymists close up vessels.

MAC

Lüte, *v. a.* to close with lute, or chymists' clay.
Lütu-lënt, *a.* (Lat. *lutulentus*) muddy, foul with mud, thick, turbid.
Lüx, **Lüx'ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *luxo*) to dislocate, to put out of joint.
Lüx-ä'tion, *s.* the act of dislocating or putting out of joint, dislocation.
Lüx-ü'ri-änce, **Lüx-ü'ri-än-cy**, *s.* (luxuriant) **EX-UBERANCE**, superabundance, profusion, abundant or wanton plenty of growth.
Lüx-ü'ri-änt, *a.* (Lat. *luxurians*) **EXUBERANT**, superfluously plenteous.
Lüx-ü'ri-äte, *v. n.* to **EXUBERATE**, to abound, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
Lüx-ü'ri-öüs, *a.* (Lat. *luxuriosus*) Epicurean, delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury (*Milton*); **LEWD**, lustful, libidinous (*Shak.*); voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; effeminate, softening by pleasure; luxuriant, **EXUBERANT**. *Milton.*
Lüx-ü'ri-öüs-ly, *ad.* deliciously, voluptuously.
Lüx'u-ry, *s.* (Lat. *luxuria*) voluptuousness, epicurism, addictedness to pleasure (*Milton*); lust, **LEWDNESS** (*Shak.*); delicious fare (*Addison*); luxuriance, **EXUBERANCE**. *Bacon.*
Lying, *s.* (*from the part. of lie*) the act of telling lies, **FALSEHOOD**.
Lymph, *s.* (Lat. *lympa*) water, transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*
Lým-phät'ic, *s.* (Fr. *lymphatique*) a small tube or vessel conveying the lymph.
Lým'phe-düct, *s.* (Lat. *lympa and ductus a duct*) a lymphatic.
LYNX, **Lýnx**, *s.* (*in zoology*, Lat.) a spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight, the ounce, the lusern; a pard, a panther.
Lýre, *s.* (Lat. *lyra*) a harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung. *Milton.*
Lýr'ic, **Lýr'i-cäl**, *a.* (Lat. *lyricus*) pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp. *Milton.*
Lýr'ic, *s.* a poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*
Lýr'ist, *s.* one who plays upon the harp.

M.

M, *s.* the thirteenth letter of the alphabet; it is a numeral for 1000; as a contraction it is frequently put for *magister*: as, **M. A.** Master of Arts; — **M. S.** stand for *manuscript*, and **M. S. S.** for *manuscripts*.
Mäc, *s.* (*in the Irish and Scotch dialect*) a son.
Mäc-a-rö'nä, *s.* (Ital. *macarone*) a **POP**, a fribble, one who dresses fantastically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dress.
Mäc-a-rön'ic, *a.* (macaroon) belonging to a corrupted style.
Mäc-a-rö'nä, *s.* (Ital. *macarone*) a coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronic* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.
Ma-cäro, *s.* (*in ornithology*) the largest species of parrot.
Mäce, *s.* (Spanish *maça*) an ensign of authority borne before magistrates.
Mäce, *s.* (Lat. *massa*) a heavy blunt weapon, a club of metal.
Mäce, *s.* (Lat. *macis*) a kind of spice.
Mäc'bär-ér, *s.* one who carries the mace before persons in authority.

Mäc'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *macero*) to infuse, to steep, to steep almost to solution; to **EMACIATE**, to make lean, to wear away; to **WEARY**, mortify, harass with corporal hardships.
Mäc-ér-ät-ion, *s.* infusion with or without heat, 'till the ingredients be almost wholly dissolved; the act of wasting or making lean, **EMACIATION**; mortification, corporal hardship, rigid severity.
*** Mäch'i-näl**, *a.* (Fr. *machinal*) relating to machines.
Mäch'i-näl, *a.* (Lat. *machina*) }
*** Mäch'i-nate**, *v. a.* (Fr. *machiner*) } to plan, plot,
Mäch'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *machinor*) } **CONTRIVE**,
*** Mäch'i-nät-ion**, *s.* (Fr. *machination*) } malicious
Mäch'i-nät-ion, *s.* (Lat. *machination*) } **CONTRIVANCE**,
*** Mäch'i-nät-ion**, *s.* (Fr. *machination*) } artifice.
Ma-chäne, *s.* (French, *pron. * ma-shän'*) any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MAG

* **Ma-chin'ér-y**, *s.* enginery, complicated workmanship; self-moved engines, automata.
 * **Ma-chin'ist**, *s.* (Fr. *machiniste*) a constructor of engines or machines.
 † **Māc'i-lén-cy**, *s.* (macilent) leanness. *Johnson.*
Māc'i-lént, *a.* (Lat. *macilentus*) LEAN, thin.
Māck'ér-él, *s.* (Dutch *mackereel*) a delicious sea fish.
Māck'ér-él-gāle, *s.* a strong breeze.
Mācro-cōsm, *s.* (Gr. *μακρός* large, and *κόσμος* the world) the whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the *microsm*, or world of man.
Māc-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *mactatus*) the act of killing for sacrifice. *Johnson.*
Māc'u-la, *s.* (Lat.) a spot, a STAIN. *In physic,* any spots upon the skin.
Māc'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *maculo*) to STAIN, to spot.
Māc'u-lā-tion, *s.* STAIN, spot, taint.
Māc'ule, *s.* (Lat. *macula*) a STAIN, a spot.
Mād, *a.* (Sax. *gemaad*) disordered in the mind, broken in the understanding, distracted, enraged, furious, FRANTIC; expressing disorder of mind (*Milton*); overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; *with* for or after.
Mād, *v. a.* to make mad, to enrage, madden, make furious. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
Mād, *v. n.* to be mad, to be furious. *Milton.*
Mād'am, *s.* (Fr. *ma dame* my lady) the term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.
Mād'brain, **Mād'brain-éd**, *a.* disordered in the mind; hotheaded, VIOLENT.
Mād'cāp, *s.* a madman, a wild hotbrained fellow.
Mād'den, *v. n.* (mad) to become mad or frantic; to act as mad. *Pope.*
Mād'den, *v. a.* to make mad. *Thomson.*
Mād'dér, *s.* (Sax. *madere*) a plant.
Māde, *pret. & part. pass.* of to make.
Mād-e-fāc-tion, *s.* (Lat. *maiefacio*) the act of making wet, humectation. *Bacon.*
Mād'e-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *maiefio*) to MOISTEN, to humect, to make wet.
Mād'hōuse, *s.* bedlam, a house where madmen are cured or confined.
Mād'ly, *ad.* without understanding, furiously, distractedly.
MAD'MAN, **Mād'mān**, *s.* a lunatic, a phrenetic, a maniac, a bedlamite, a man deprived of his understanding.
Mād'nēs, *s.* (mad) distraction, distractedness, frenzy, FRANTICNESS, insanity, lunacy, loss of understanding, perturbation of the faculties; fury, wildness of passion, RAGE.
Mād'rī-gāl, *s.* (French) a pastoral song; any light airy short song.
Māf'fle, *v. n.* (deriv. not noted) to STAMMER. *Ains.*
Māf'flér, *s.* a stammerer, a stutterer.
Māg-a-zīn', *s.* (Fr. *magasin*) a STOREHOUSE, an arsenal or armoury; a miscellaneous periodical pamphlet.
 † **Māge**, *s.* (Lat. *magus*) a magician. *Spenser.*
Māg'gót, *s.* (Welsh *magrod*) a small grub, which turns into a fly; CAPRICE, whimsy, odd fancy. *A low word.*
Māg'gót-i-nēs, *s.* (magotty) the state of abounding with maggots.
Māg'gót-y, *a.* (maggot) full of maggots; CAPRICIOUS, whimsical. *A low word.*
Māg'ic, *s.* (Lat. *magia*) the art of putting in action the power of spirits, sorcery, ENCHANTMENT; the secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*
MAG'IC, **Māg'ic**, **Māg'i-cāl**, *a.* acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers, either

MAI

of nature, or the agency of spirits, necromantic, enchanted, incantatory, talismanic; done or produced by magic.
Ma-gi'cian, *s.* (Lat. *magicus*) one skilled in magic, a necromancer, an ENCHANTER.
Māg-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* (Lat. *magister*) such as suits a master; PROUD, lofty, arrogant; insolent, lordly, DESPOTIC.
Māg-is-tē'ri-āl-ly, *ad.* arrogantly, with an air of insolent authority.
Māg-is-tē'ri-āl-nēs, *s.* haughtiness, insolent pride, airs of a master.
Māg'is-tēr-y, *s.* (in *chymistry*, Lat. *magisterium*) a fine powder made by solution and precipitation.
Māg'is-tra-cy, *s.* (Lat. *magistratus*) office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Māg'is-trate, *s.* (Lat. *magistro to rule*) a man publicly invested with authority, a governor, an executor of the laws.
Māg-na-nīm'i-ty, *s.* (L. *magnanimita*) greatness of mind, elevation of soul, BRAVERY.
Māg-nān'i-mōus, *a.* (Lat. *magnanimus*) great of mind, elevated in sentiment, BRAVE.
Māg-nān'i-mōus-ly, *ad.* with greatness of mind, bravely, intrepidly.
Māg'nēt, *s.* (Lat. *magnes*) the loadstone, the stone which attracts iron.
Māg-nēt'ic, **Māg-nēt'i-cāl**, *a.* relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet, attractive, having power to draw things distant.
MAGNETISM, **Māg'nēt-i-ism**, *s.* (magnet) power of the loadstone, power of attraction, alliciency, polarity, tendency to the pole.
Māg-nī'fic, **Māg-nī'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. *magnificus*) GRAND, illustrious, great, noble. *Milton.*
Māg-nī'i-cēnce, *s.* (Lat. *magnificentia*) grandeur of appearance, SPLENDOR, pomp. *Milton.*
Māg-nī'i-cēt, *a.* (Lat. *magnificus*) grand in appearance, SPLENDID, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show. *Sidney.*
Māg-nī'i-cēt-ly, *ad.* splendidly, pompously.
Māg-nī'i-co, *s.* (Ital.) a grandee of Venice. *Sh.*
Māg'nī-fi-ér, *s.* (magnify) one who praises, an encomiast, an extoller; a glass which increases the bulk of any object.
Māg'nī-fy, *v. a.* to make great, to exaggerate, to amplify, praise, extol; to EXALT, elevate, raise in estimation (*Milton*); to raise in pride and pretension (*Daniel*); to increase the bulk of any object to the eye: *in the cant language*, † to have effect. *Spectator.*
Māg'nī-tude, *s.* (Lat. *magnitudo*) greatness, grandeur, high degree of any quality; comparative bulk. *Raleigh.*
Māg'pie, *s.* (in *ornithology*) a well-known bird.
Mā'ho-mēt, *s.* the Arabian false prophet.
Ma-hōm'e-tān, *a.* belonging to Mahomet; pertaining to mahometanism.
Ma-hōm'e-tān, *s.* one who adheres to the religion of Mahomet.
Ma hōm'e-tān-i-ism, *s.* the religion instituted by Mahomet.
Māid, **Māid'en**, *s.* (Sax. *mæden*) an unmarried woman; a virgin; a female (*Leviticus*); a woman servant. *Shak. Dryden.*
Māid, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) a young thornback.
Māid'en, *a.* consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted. *Shakespeare.*
Māid'en ās-size', *s.* an assize in which no person is condemned to die.
Māid'en-hā'r, *s.* (in *botany*) a plant.
Māid'en-hēd, **Māid'en-hōd**, *s.* (maiden) virgin-

ity, maidhood, virginal purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state. *Shakespeare.*
Māid'en-ly, *a.* like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.
Māid'hōod, *s.* (maid) MAIDENHEAD. *Shakespeare.*
Māid'pālē, *a.* pale like a sick virgin. *Shakespeare.*
Māid'sér-vānt, *s.* a female servant. *Shakespeare.*
Mā-jēs'tic, *Mā-jēs'ti-cāl*, *a.* (majesty) august, imperial, regal, ROYAL; having dignity, grand, great of appearance; stately, pompous, SPLENDID (*Hooker*); elevated, lofty, SUBLIME. *Dry.*
Mā-jēs'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* with dignity, with grandeur.
Mā'jesty, *s.* (Lat. majestas, *pron.* mād'jēs-ty) grandeur, dignity, state, greatness of appearance, an appearance awful and solemn (*Psalms*); power, sovereignty (1 *Chron.*); dignity, elevation of manner: the title of kings and queens.
Māil, *s.* (Fr. maille the mesh of a net) a coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour.
Māil, *v. a.* to arm defensively, to cover as with armour; to bundle in a wrapper. *Shak.*
Māil, *s.* (Fr. malle) a postman's bundle of letters; a bag.
Māim, *s.* (Lat. mancus lame) privation of some essential part, crippleness, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; mischief, INJURY (*Shak.*); essential defect. *Hayward.*
Māim, *v. a.* to deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by the loss of a limb, to lame, to disable.
Māin, *a.* (Lat. magnus great) CHIEF, principal, leading; HUGE, vast, mighty, overpowering (*Shak.*); gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible. *Milton.*
Māin, *s.* the gross BULK, greater part; the sum, the WHOLE, the general; the ocean, the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers; violence, force (*Dryden*); † the continent (*Bacon*); a hamper. *Ainsworth.*
Māin, *s.* (Lat. manus) a hand at dice. *Prior.*
Māin'lānd, *s.* the continent. *Dryden.*
Māin'ly, *ad.* chiefly, principally; greatly.
Māin'māst, *s.* the chief or middle mast.
Māin'pérn-a-ble, *a.* (a law term) bailable, that may be admitted to give bail.
Māin'pér-nór, *s.* (a law term) surety, bail.
Māin'prise, *s.* (a law term) delivery of a prisoner into the custody of a friend, on security given for appearance, bail.
Māin'prise, *v. a.* to BAIL, admit to bail.
Māin'sail, *s.* the sail of the mainmast.
Māin-tāin', *v. a.* (Fr. maintenir) to defend, to hold out, to make good, not to resign; to vindicate, to justify, to support; to continue, to keep up, not to suffer to cease (*Shak.*); to keep up, to support the expence of; to support with the conveniences of life; to preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*
Māin-tāin', *v. n.* to support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*
Māin-tāin'a-ble, *a.* justifiable, right, capable of vindication; defensible, capable of being defended against an enemy.
Māin-tāin'ér, *s.* supporter, cherisher.
 MAINTENANCE, *Māin'te-nānce*, *s.* (Fr. maintien) supply of the necessities of life, sustenance, sustentation, living, livelihood; support, protection, defence (*Hooker*); continuance, security from failure. *South.*
Mā'jor, *a.* (Lat.) greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity. *Shakespeare.*

Mā'jor, *s.* the officer above the captain, the lowest field officer; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Major-general*, the general officer of the second rank. *Major-domo*, one who holds occasionally the place of the master of the house.
Majora'tion, *s.* (major, *pron.* mād-jo-rā'tion) increase, enlargement. *Bacon.*
Mā-jōr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. major, Fr. majorité) the state of being greater; the greater number; † ANCESTRY (*Brown*); full age, end of minority (*Davies*); the office of a major. *Johnson.*
Māize, *s.* (in botany) indian wheat. *Miller.*
Māke, *v. a.* (Sax. macan) to create (*Genesis*); to FORM of materials; to compose: as, parts, materials, or ingredients;—to produce or effect as the agent; to produce as a cause; to do, perform, practise, use in action; to cause to have any quality; to bring into any state or condition; to form, settle, establish; to compel, force, constrain; to raise as profit from any thing; to reach, tend to, arrive at, gain (*sea terms*); to pay, to give; to put, to place; to effect as argument; to represent, to shew; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to FORM.
To make away, to kill, to destroy; to TRANSFER. *To make account*, to reckon, to believe. *To make account of*, to esteem, to REGARD. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, defend, justify; to fulfil, to accomplish. *To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence. *To make love*, to court, to play the gallant. *To make merry*, to feast, to partake of an entertainment. *To make much of*, to cherish, to FOSTER. *To make of*: *What to make of*, is, how to understand. *To make of*, to produce from, to effect; to consider, account, esteem. *To make over*, to settle in the hands of trustees; to TRANSFER. *To make out*, to clear, to EXPLAIN; to clear to one's self; to PROVE, to evince. *To make sure of*, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession. *To make up*, to get together, as rent at quarter day; to reconcile, appease, compose different parties; to repair; to compose, as ingredients; to shape; to supply, to to make less deficient; to compensate, to balance; to settle, to adjust; to accomplish, conclude, COMPLETE. *To make submissive*, to HUMBLE. *To make ashamed*, to ABASH.
Māke, *v. n.* to tend, to travel, to go any way; to contribute, to have effect; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to shew, to appear, to carry appearance.
To make away with, to destroy, to kill. *To make for*, to advantage, to favour. *To make up for*, to COMPENSATE, to be instead of. *To make with*, to concur.
Māke, *s.* FORM, fashion, frame, fabric, structure, nature.
Māke'bāte, *s.* breeder of quarrels, INCENDIARY.
Mā'kér, *s.* (make) the Creator; one who makes any thing.
Māke'pēace, *s.* peacemaker, RECONCILER.
Māke'wēight, *s.* any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
Māl'a-dy, *s.* (Fr. maladie) a DISEASE, distemper, sickness, a disorder of body.
Māl'a-pért, *a.* saucy, pert, petulant, quick with impudence, sprightly without respect or decency, IMPUDENT.
Māl'a-pért-ly, *ad.* saucily, impudently.

M A L

M A N

Mäl'a-pért-néss, *s.* sauciness, pertness, petulance, liveliness of reply without decency, quick **IMPUDENCE**.

Ma-läx'ate, *v. a.* (Gr. *μαλάω* to soften) to soften, to knead any body to softness.

Ma-läx-ä'tion, *s.* the act of softening.

Mäle, *a.* (Fr. *mâle*) of the sex that begets young, not female, masculine.

Mäle, *s.* the he of any species.

Male, (Lat. *male*, or, *old Fr. male ill*) in composition, signifies *ill*.

Mäl-äd-min-is-trä'tion, *s.* bad management of affairs, misgovernment.

Mäl'cön-tént, **Mäl-cön-tént'ed**, *a.* discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected, disloyal.

Mäl-cön-tént'ed-ly, *ad.* with discontent.

Mäl-cön-tént'ed-néss, *s.* (malcontented) discontentedness, want of affection to government, disloyalty.

Mäl-e-dic'tion, *s.* (Lat. *maledictio*) CURSE, execration, denunciation of evil.

Mäl-e-fäc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *male and facio*) a CRIME, an offence, a transgression.

Mäl-e-fäc'tör, *s.* (Lat. *male and facio*) an offender against law, a criminal.

Mäl-präc'tice, *s.* practice contrary to rules.

Ma-läv'o-léncé, *s.* (Lat. *malevolentia*) ill will, inclination to hurt others, enmity, evil disposition, evil intention, malignity, malignancy, **MALICE**.

Ma-läv'o-lént, *a.* (Lat. *malevolus*) ill-disposed toward others, envious, invidious, unfavourable, malignant.

MAL'ICE, **Mäl'ice**, *s.* (French) badness of design, deliberate mischief; malevolence, ill intention to any one, rancour, spite, spleen, despite, dudgeon, gall, bitterness of mind, hatred, envy, grudge, mischievousness, spitefulness, malignancy, malignity, curtness, spitefulness, maliciousness, invidiousness, desire of hurting.

MAL'ICIOUS, **Ma-lí'cious**, *a.* (Fr. *malicieux*) ill-disposed to any one, intending ill, deliberating mischief, evil-minded, envious, mischievous, doghearted, curst, malign, rancorous, spiteful, spiteful, resentful, malignant, malevolent, invidious.

Ma-lí'cious-ly, *ad.* with malignity, with intention of mischief.

Ma-lí'cious-néss, *s.* (malicious) **MALICE**, malignity, curtness, mischievousness, spitefulness, intention of mischief to another.

Ma-lign', *a.* (Fr. *maligne*) **MALICIOUS**, unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one; **CONTAGIOUS**, infectious, pestilential, fatal to the body.

Ma-lig'nän-cy, *s.* (malignant) **MALICE**, invidiousness, malevolence; unfavourableness; virulence, malignity, destructive tendency.

Wifeman.

Ma-lig'nänt, *a.* (malign) **MALICIOUS**, malign, envious, invidious, intending or effecting ill; hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

Ma-lig'nänt, *s.* one malevolently disposed.

Ma-lig'nänt-ly, *ad.* with ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

Ma-lig'nér, *s.* (malign) one who regards another with ill will (*Swift*): a sarcastical censurer.

Glauville.

Ma-lig'ní-ty, *s.* (Fr. *malignité*) **MALICE**, maliciousness; contrariety to life, virulence, malignity, destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

South.

Ma-lig'nly, *ad.* with ill will, enviously, mischievously.

Pope.

Mäl'kin, *s.* (mal, of Mary, and kin, the diminutive termination) a kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up, a BUGBEAR: thence a dirty wench.

Hammer.

Mäll', *s.* (Lat. *malleus a hammer*) a maul, a kind of beater or wooden hammer.

Mäll', *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mall.

Mäll, *s.* (Islandic moll) a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

Mäl'lárd, *s.* (Fr. *malart*) the drake of the wild duck.

Shakespeare.

MALLEABILITY, **Mäl-le-a-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (malleable) quality of enduring the hammer, quality of spreading under the hammer, quality of suffering extension, malleableness, ductileness, ductility, flexibility, expansibility.

MAL'LEABLE, **Mäl'le-a-ble**, *a.* (French) capable of spreading or elongating by beating, flexible, ductile, tensible, tensile, expansible, easy to be drawn out in length, or expanded by the hammer.

Mäl'le-a-ble-néss, *s.* **MALLEABILITY**.

Mäl'le-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *malleus a hammer*) to hammer, to forge or shape by the hammer.

Mäl'let, *s.* (Lat. *malleus*) a wooden hammer.

Mäl'lows, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Mäl'm'sey, *s.* a kind of wine; a sort of grape.

Mält', *s.* (Sax. *mealt*) barley steeped in water and fermented, then dried upon a kiln.

Mält', *v. n.* to make malt, to be made malt.

Mält'flör, *s.* a floor to dry malt.

† **Mält'hörse**, *s.* a dull, stupid fellow.

Shak.

Mält'män, **Mält'ster**, *s.* (malt) one who makes and sells malt.

Swift.

Mäl-vér-sä'tion, *s.* (French) bad shifts, mean artifices, wicked and fraudulent tricks.

Mäm, **Mäm-mä'**, *s.* (Lat. *mamma*) the fond word for mother. *This word is said to be found for the compellation of mother in all languages.*

Mäm'met, *s.* (mamma) a PUPPET.

Shakespeare.

Mäm'mí-form, *a.* (Lat. *mamma and forma*) having the shape of paps or dugs.

Mäm'míl-la-ry, **Mäm'míl-la-ry**, *a.* (Lat. *mammillaris*) belonging to the paps or dugs.

Mäm'móck, *s.* (derivation not noted) a shapeless piece.

James.

Mäm'móck, *v. a.* to break, tear, pull to pieces.

Män, *s.* (Sax. *mon*) human being, a mortal: the male of the human species; one arrived at the state of manhood; one of uncommon qualifications; an individual (*Watts*); one, any one; a wealthy independant person; a servant, attendant, vassal; a word of familiar address, bordering on contempt; a moveable piece at chess or draughts.

A man of war, a ship of war, generally of the line.

Män, *v. a.* to furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen (*Milton*); to tame a hawk (*Shak.*); † to attend, serve, wait on.

Shakespeare.

Män'a-clé, *s.* (Fr. *manicles*) chain for the hands, shackles, **FETTERS**.

Män'a-clé, *v. a.* to chain the hands, to handcuff, to shackle, to **FETTER**.

MAN'AGE, **Män'age**, *v. a.* (Fr. *menager*) to conduct, order, direct, prescribe measures, treat, transact, negotiate, carry on; to govern, to make tractable (*Arbutnot*); to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to **ECONOMISE**; to train a horse to graceful action.

Män'age, *v. n.* to superintend affairs.

MAN

Mān'age, *s.* conduct, direction, administration (*Shakef.*); use, instrumentality (*Bacon*); discipline, governance (*Brown*); government of a horse (*Shak.*); the exercise of riding the great horse, a riding school, the ground prepared for riding. *Asb.*

Mān'age-a-ble, *a.* easy in the use, wieldy, not difficult to be wielded or moved; governable, **TRACTABLE**.

Mān'age-a-ble-ness, *s.* accommodation to easy use; **TRACTABLENESS**.

MAN'AGEMENT, **Mān'age-mēnt**, *s.* (Fr. menagement) conduct, direction, administration, managery, government, guidance, disposition, disposal, disposal; prudence, cunning practice (*Dryden*); practice, dealing, transaction. *Addison.*

Mān'a-gér, *s.* one who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband. *Dryden.*

Mān'a-gē-ry, *s.* (Fr. menagerie) conduct, direction, administration, **MANAGEMENT**; husbandry, **FRUGALITY**; manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

† **Ma-nā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. manatio) the act of issuing from something else. *Johnson.*

Mān'chet, *s.* (Fr. miche) a small loaf of fine bread. *More's Dialogues.*

Mān'ci-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. mancipio) to **ENSLAVE**, to chain, to bind, to tie. *Hale.*

Mān'ci-pā'tion, *s.* slavery, enslavement, **BONDAGE**, involuntary obligation.

Mān'ci-ple, *s.* (Lat. manceps) the purveyor of a college, the steward of a community.

Mān-dā'mūs, *s.* (Lat. mando to command) a writ from the Court of King's-Bench.

Mān-da-rin, *s.* a chinese nobleman, magistrate, or general.

Mān'da-ta-ry, *s.* (Fr. mandataire) one to whom the Pope has, by prerogative and right, given a mandate for his benefice.

Mān'date, *s.* (Lat. mandatum) **COMMAND**; precept, charge, commission sent or transmitted. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

Mān-dā'tór, *s.* (Lat.) a director. *Ayliffe.*

Mān'da-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. mandare) preceptive, directory, implying a mandate.

Mān'di-ble, *s.* (Lat. mandibula) the jaw, the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*

Mān-dib'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. mandibula) belonging to the lower jaw. *Johnson.*

Mān-dil'i-ón, *s.* (Ital. mandiglione) a soldier's coat (*Skiner*): a loose garment, a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

Mān'drake, *s.* (Lat. mandragoras) a plant.

Mān'du-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. manduco) to **CHEW**.

Mān-du-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. manducatio) the act of chewing, chewing, mastication.

Māne, *s.* (Dutch maene) the hair which hangs down upon the neck of horses, or other animals.

Mān'eat-ér, *s.* a **CANNIBAL**, an anthropophagite.

Mān'ed, *a.* (mane) having a mane.

Mā'nes, *s.* (Lat.) ghost, shade, **APPARITION**; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*

Mān'ful, *a.* **BOLD**, stout, daring. *Hudibras.*

Mān'ful-ly, boldly, stoutly.

Mān'ful-ness, *s.* **BOLDNESS**, stoutness.

Māng'cōrn, *s.* mixed corn, wheat and rye.

Mānge, *s.* (Fr. démanger to itch) the itch or scab in cattle.

Mān'gér, *s.* (Fr. mangeoire) the place where horses are fed with corn.

MAN

Mān'gi-nēfs, *s.* (mangy) scabbiness, scabbedness, infection with the mange.

Mān'gle, *v. a.* (Dutch mangelen) to lacerate, to cut or tear piecemeal, to hack, to chop, to haggle, to butcher.

Mān'gle, *s.* a machine with a large heavy cylinder to smooth linen.

Mān'gle, *v. a.* to smooth linen with a mangle instead of a flat iron.

Māng'ler, *s.* a hacker, one who destroys bunglingly.

Mān'go, *s.* a fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

Mān'gy, *a.* scabby, itchy, infected with the mange or scab.

Mān'ha-tér, *s.* a misanthrope.

Mān'hōod, *s.* human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, state of being a man, not childhood; **BRAVERY**, courage; resolution, fortitude.

Mā'nī-ác, **Ma-nī'a-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. maniacus) raging with madness, mad to rage.

Mā'nī-ác, *s.* a **MADMAN**.

Mān'i-fēst, *a.* (Lat. manifestus) plain, open, not concealed, not doubtful, **CLEAR**, perspicuous, obvious, apparent: †detected; *with of. Dryden.*

Mān'i-fēst, *v. a.* (Fr. manifester) to make appear, to make public, to discover, to shew plainly.

Mān'i-fēst-a-ble, *a.* (manifest) easy to be made evident, demonstrable.

Mān'i-fēs-tā'tion, *s.* (French) discovery, disclosure, publication, divulgation, clear evidence.

Mān'i-fēst-ly, *ad.* clearly, evidently, plainly.

Mān'i-fēst-nēfs, *s.* clear evidence, perspicuousness, plainness, **CLEARNESS**.

Mān'i-fēs'to, *s.* (Italian) public protestation, declaration in form. *Addison.*

Man'i-fold, *a.* (many and fold) of different kinds; many in number, **NUMEROUS**, multiplied; complex, complicated.

Man'i-fold-ēd, *a.* having many complications or doubles.

Man'i-fold-ly, *ad.* in a manifold manner.

Mān'i-kīn, **Mān'nī-kīn**, *s.* (man) a little man.

Mān'i-ple, *s.* (Lat. manipulus) a handful; a small band of soldiers.

Ma-nip'u-lár, *a.* relating to a manipule.

Mān'kill'ér, *s.* a **MURDERER**, an assassin.

Mān-kind, *s.* the race of human beings.

Mān'kind, *a.* resembling man, not woman in form or nature. *Shakespeare.*

Mān'lēfs, *a.* not manned, without men.

Mān'like, *a.* having the complexion and proper qualities of man, manly.

Mān'li-nēfs, *s.* (manly) dignity, grandeur of mien; stoutness, **BRAVERY**.

Mān'ly, *a.* (man) manlike, becoming a man; **BRAVE**, stout, firm, undismayed, undaunted; not womanish, not childish.

Mān'ly, *ad.* with courage like a man.

Mān'na, *s.* (in medicine) the juice of a tree.

Mān'nér, *s.* (Fr. manière) **FORM**, mode, method; custom, fashion, **HABIT**; sort, kind; mien, guise, cast of the look; peculiar way, distinct mode of person; way, mode: of things.

Mān'nér-ist, *s.* any artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Mason.*

Mān'nér-s, *s. pl.* (Fr. manière) character of mind (*Clarendon*); morals, habits, general way of life (*Bacon*); ceremonious behaviour, good breeding, studied **CIVILITY**.

To take in the manner, to catch in the actual commission of a crime.

MAN

Măn'nér-lí-něs, *s.* (mannerly) CIVILITY, ceremonious complaisance.
Măn'nér-ly, *a.* (manner) CIVIL, ceremonious, well-bred, complaisant.
Măn'nér-ly, *ad.* civilly, without rudeness.
Măn'ní-kin, *s.* (man) a little man, a DWARF.
Măn'nísh, *a.* (man) having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine; impudent.
Măn'nísh-něs, *s.* masculineness, male figure or behaviour.
Manœu'vere, *s.* (French, * *pron. nearly ma-nũ'vér*) procedure good or bad: most commonly used in maritime affairs.
 * **Manœu'vere**, *v. a.* to manage or direct well or ill.
Măn'ór, *s.* (Armoric, manner) a lordship, feignory, territory, domain; the right of holding a court baron with the perquisites belonging to it; the rule or government which a man has over the tenants within his fee.
Mănse, *s.* (Lat. mansio) a parsonage house.
Măn'sion, *s.* (Lat. mansio) the lord's house in a manor; house, abode, place of residence; RESIDENCE, abode. *Denham.*
Măn'slaugh-tér, *s.* MURDER, destruction of the human species: *in law*, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice,—punished by forfeiture.
Măn'suete, *a.* (Lat. mansuetus) TAME, gentle, not wild, not ferocious.
Măn'suete-tude, *s.* (Lat. mansuetudo) tameness, gentleness, not wildness.
Măn'tel, *s.* (old French) work raised before a chimney to conceal it.
Măn'telét, *s.* (French) a small or short cloak worn by women.
Măn'tle, *s.* (Welsh mantell) a kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.
Măn'tle, *v. a.* to cloak, cover, disguise. *Shak.*
Măn'tle, *v. n.* to spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure (*Milton*); to joy, to revel (*Spenser*); to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly (*Milt.*); to gather any thing upon the surface, to FROTH, to cream, to effervesce, to be in sprightly agitation.
 The original of the signification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the expansion of a mantle; as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her wings like a mantle.
Măn'tua, *s.* (corrupted, perhaps, from the Fr. manteau) a lady's gown.
Măn'tua-ma-kér, one who makes gowns and dresses for women.
Măn'u-ál, *a.* (Lat. manualis) performed by the hand; used by the hand.
Măn'u-ál, *s.* a small book, such as may be carried by the hand, an enchiridion, a vademecum.
Măn'u-ál-íst, *s.* (manual) an ARTIFICER. *Scott.*
Ma-nũ'bĩ-ál, *a.* (Lat. manubia) belonging to spoils taken in war. *Johnson.*
Ma-nũ'bĩ-ũm, *s.* (Lat.) a handle. *Boyle.*
Măn-u-duc'tion, *s.* (Lat. manuctio) guidance by the hand. *Brown.*
Măn-u-fac'ture, *s.* (French) the art or practice of making any piece of workmanship; handiwork, fabric, any thing made by art.
Măn-u-fac'ture, *v. a.* to make by art and labour, to fabric, to fabricate, to form by workmanship;—to employ in work, to work up: as, we manufacture our wool.
Măn-u-fac'tur-ér, *s.* (Fr. manufacturier) a workman, an ARTIFICER.

MAR

Măn'u-mise, *v. a.* (Lat. manumitto) to MANUMIT, to release from slavery.
Măn-u-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. manumissio) the act of giving liberty to slaves, release or dismissal from slavery.
Măn'u-mit, **Măn-u-mít**, *v. a.* (Lat. manumitto) to manumise, to free, to set free, to dismiss from slavery or bondage.
Ma-hũr'a-ble, *a.* (manure) capable of cultivation or improvement.
Ma-nũre, *s.* soil to be laid upon lands, lime, marl or loam, dung or compost to fatten or fertilize land.
Ma-nũre, *v. a.* (Fr. manouvrier a labourer) to cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to muck, to marl, to compost, to fatten by compost.
Ma-nũr'měnt, *s.* cultivation, improvement of land. *Wotton.*
Ma-nũr'ér, *s.* (manure) he who manures land, a husbandman.
Măn'u-script, *s.* (Lat. manuscriptum) a book written, a written copy.
Man'y, *a.* (Sax. manig) consisting of a great number, numerous, several, divers, sundry, more than few; marking number indefinite or comparative: as, both men and women, as many as were willing, brought bracelets (*Exodus*):—*in low language*, powerful; with to: as, "they come to vie expence with those who are too high and too many for them." *L'Esfrange.*
Man'y, *s.* a multitude, a company, a great number; people.
Many is often used in composition.
Man'y-cól-ěr-ěd, *a.* of many colours.
Man'y-cór-nér-ěd, *a.* polygonal, having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.
Man'y-hěad-ěd, *a.* having many heads.
Man'y-lăn-gũag-ěd, *a.* (many and language) having many languages. *Pope.*
Man'y-pěo-plėd, *a.* numerously populous.
Man'y-timė, *ad.* often, frequently.
Măp, *s.* (low Lat. mappa) a geographical picture upon which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude, a chart;—the site and description of an estate according to exact admeasurement.
Măp, *v. a.* to delineate geographically; to set down according to admeasurement.
Măple, *s.* (in botany) a kind of tree.
Măp'pér-y, *s.* (map) the art of planning, designing, and making maps. *Hanmer.*
Măr, *v. a.* (Sax. amyrran) to INJURE, hurt, damage, mischief, spoil.
Ma-răsmũs, *s.* (Gr. μαρασμός) a CONSUMPTION, a waste of muscular flesh.
Maraud'ér, *s.* (Fr. maraudeur, *pron. ma-rō'dér*) a soldier who roves about in quest of plunder. *Quincy.*
Măr'ble, *s.* (Fr. marbre) stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls supposed to be of marble, with which boys play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford marbles.
Măr'ble, *a.* made of marble; variegated or stained like marble.
Măr'ble, *v. a.* (Fr. marbrer) to variegate or vein like marble.
Măr'ble-hěart-ěd, *a.* CRUEL, insensible, hard hearted, wanting compassion.

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MAR/CASITE, Mār'ca-sīt', *s.* (*in natural history*) a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stones, assuming an almost endless variety of forms, but of only three distinct species; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white; it is also called, by various writers, mundic, zinc, bismuth, cobalt, spar, tinglafs.

March, *s.* (Mars) the third month of the year.

March, *v. n.* (Fr. marcher) to move in military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

March, *v. a.* to put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

March, *s.* (Fr. marche) military movement; journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk (*Pope*); deliberate or laborious walk (*Addison on Italy*); signal to move. *Knolles.*

March'ér, *s.* (Fr. marcheur) president of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

March'es, *s. plu.* (Fr. march) borders, limits, confines, **BOUNDARIES.**

March'pane, *s.* (Fr. masse-pain) a kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

Mār'cid, *a.* (Lat. marcidus) **LEAN**, withered, emaciated, pining. *Harvey.*

Mār'cūr, *s.* (Lat. marcor) **LEANNESS**, waste of flesh, **CONSUMPTION.**

Māre, *s.* (Sax.) the female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight, the night-hag, the night-mare.

Mār'schāl, *s.* (Fr. maréchal) a chief commander of an army.

Mār'ga-rīte, *s.* (Lat. margarita) a pearl.

Mār'gīn, † **Mār'gēnt**, *s.* (Fr. marge) the border, brink, brim, verge, **EDGE**; the edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note; the edge of a wound or sore.

Mār'gī-nāl, *a.* (French) placed in, or written upon the margin.

Mār'gī-nat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. marginatus) having a margin.

Mār'grave, *s.* (German marck and graff) a title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

Mār'i-gold, *s.* (*in botany*) a yellow flower.

Mār'i-nate, *v. a.* (Fr. mariner) to salt fish, and then preserve them in oil and vinegar.

Ma-rīnē, *a.* (Lat. marinus) belonging to the sea, naval, maritimal, maritime.

Mā-rīnē, *s.* sea affairs, shipping, state of the navy; a soldier who is to serve on shipboard, and occasionally upon land.

Mār'i-nér, *s.* (marine) a seaman, a sailor.

Mār'jo-rām, *s.* (*in botany*) a fragrant plant.

† **Mār'īsh**, *s.* (Fr. marais) a bog, fen, marsh.

† **Mār'īth**, *a.* **BOGGY**, fenny, moorish. *Bacon.*

Mār'i-tat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. maritus a husband) having a husband. *Johnson.*

Mār'i-tāl, *a.* (Lat. maritus) pertaining to a husband, incident to a husband.

Ma-rīt'i-māl, **Mār'i-time**, *a.* (La. maritimus) performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea. *Milton.*

MARK, Mār'k, *s.* (Sax. mearc) a badge, a note, a token by which any thing is known; a signature, character, characterism; † a type, symbol, representation; an indication, a sign, a symptom; an impress, a stamp, an impression, impressure; a proof, an evidence (*Bacon*); notice taken (*Shak.*); conveniency of notice

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(*Carew*); any thing at which a missile weapon is directed (*Davies*); the evidence of a horse's age; a character made by those who cannot write.

Mār'k, *v. a.* (Fr. marquer) to badge, to characterize, to impress with a token or evidence; to denote, to betoken, to be a sign of, to shew by signs, to notify as by a mark (*Shak.*); to note, to take notice of; to heed, to regard as valid or important. *Smith.*

Mār'k, *v. n.* to note, to take notice. *Bacon.*

Mār'k, *s.* (Fr. marc) a sum of thirteen shillings and four pence.

Mār'k'ér, *s.* (Fr. marqueur) one who puts a mark upon any thing; one who notes, or who takes notice.

Mār'ket, *s.* (Lat. mercatus) a public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling; a mart; purchase and sale; rate, price. *Dry.*

Mār'ket, *v. n.* to deal at market, to buy or sell, to make bargains.

Mār'ket, *a.* (*from the substantive, often used in composition*) belonging to a market, having a market: as, a market town.

Mār'ket-a-ble, *a.* (market) such as may be sold, **SALEABLE**; such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market. *Locke.*

Mār'ket bell, *s.* the bell to give notice that buying and selling may begin in the market.

Mār'ket crōs, *s.* a cross erected where the market is held.

Mār'ket dāy, *s.* the day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

Mār'ket fō'ks, *s.* the people who come to the market.

Mār'ket mǎn, *s.* one who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Mār'ket mǎid, **Mār'ket wòm-án**, *s.* a woman who goes to market to buy or sell.

Mār'ket plāce, *s.* the place in a town where the market is held.

Mār'ket price, **Mār'ket rāte**, *s.* the price at which any thing is currently sold, the current price.

Mār'ket tōwn, *s.* a town that has the privilege of holding a stated market; not a village.

Mār'k'mǎn, **Mār'ks'mǎn**, *s.* a man skilful to hit a mark.

Mār'l, *s.* (Welsh) a fat kind of clay or loam, often used as manure.

Mār'l, *v. a.* to manure with marl.

Mār'l'pīt, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug.

Mār'l'y, *a.* abounding with marl.

Mār'ma-lādē, **Mār'ma-lēt**, *s.* (Fr. marmalade) the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, quiddany.

Mār-mo-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. marmor marble) incrustation with marble. *Johnson.*

Mār-mo-šēt', *s.* (Fr. marmouset) a small monkey.

Mār-mō're-án, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. marmoreus) made of marble. *Johnson.*

Mār-mot', **Mār-mōt'to**, *s.* (Italian) the largest animal of the rat kind.

Mār'que, *s.* license of reprisals.

Mār'quēt-ry, *s.* (Fr. marqueterie) work inlaid with variegation.

Mār'quīs, *s.* (French) one of the second order of nobility in England, next in rank to a duke.

Mār'quī-sātē, *s.* (Fr. marquisat) the feignory and dignity of a marquis.

Mār'rér, *s.* (mar) one who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*

Mār'riāge, *s.* (Fr. mariage) the act of uniting a

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man and woman for life; a wedding, a match; wedlock, the nuptial state, MATRIMONY.
Mār'riage, *a.* (often used in composition) belonging or relating to wedlock.
MAR'RIAGEABLE, Mār'riage-a-ble, *a.* fit for wedlock, nubile, viripotent, of age to be married, matchable, capable of union.
Mār'ri-ed, *a.* (marry) conjugal, connubial, joined in wedlock.
Mār'row, *s.* (Sax. merg) an oleaginous substance contained in the bones.
Mār'row-bone, *s.* bone boiled for the marrow: in burlesque language the knees.
Mār'row-fat, *s.* (in gardening) a kind of pea.
Mār'row-lēss, *a.* void of marrow.
Mār'ry, *v. a.* (Fr. marier) to join a man and woman, as performing the rite; to dispose of in marriage (*Bacon*); to wed, to espouse, to take for husband or wife.
Mār'ry, *v. n.* to enter into the conjugal state; with, sometimes, with.
Mārsh, *s.* (Sax. merfc) a fen, a bog, a swamp, a wash, a morass, a quagmire, a quicksand, a watery tract of land.
Mār'shal, *s.* (Fr. maréchal) the chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists, one who regulates rank and order at a feast, an assembly, or on public occasions; a harbinger, a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.
Mār'shal, *v. a.* to arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger. *Shakespeare.*
Mār'shal-ér, *s.* one who arranges, one who ranks in order.
Mār'shal-see, *s.* the prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
Mār'shal-ship, *s.* the office of a marshal.
Mārsh'māl-low, *s.* (in botany) an herb.
Mārsh'y, *a.* (marsh) boggy, fenney, wet, swampy; produced in marshes. *Dryden.*
Mārt, *s.* (contracted from market) a place of public traffic; bargain, purchase and sale.
Mārt, *v. n.* to TRADE, traffic, to buy or sell.
Mār'ten, *s.* (Fr. martre) a large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued.
Mār'ten, *s.* (Fr. martinet) a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.
Mār'tial, *a.* (French) WARLIKE, fighting, given to war, BRAVE; having a warlike show, suiting war (*Milton*); belonging to war, not civil, not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government (*Shak.*); borrowing qualities from the planet Mars (*Brown*); having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.
Mār'tial-ist, *s.* a WARRIOR, a fighter.
Mār'tin-gāl, *s.* (Fr. martingale) a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten to the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.
Mār'tin-mās, *s.* (Martin and mass) the feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.
Mār'ti-nēt, Mār'tlēt, *s.* (Fr. martinet) a bird, a kind of swallow.
Mār'tyr, *s.* (Fr. martyr, Gr. μαρτυρ) one who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death for the cause of virtue or religion.
Mār'tyr, *v. a.* to put to death for virtue, or true profession; to MURDER, to destroy. *Shak.*
Mār'tyr-dóm, *s.* the death of a martyr; the ho-

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nour of suffering for the cause of virtue or religion; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death. *Hooker.*
Mār'tyr-öl'o-gist, *s.* (F. martyrologiste) a writer of martyrology.
Mār'tyr-öl'o-gy, *s.* (Fr. martyrologe) a register of martyrs.
Mār'vél, *s.* (little used, Fr. merveille) a wonder, any thing astonishing. *Hooker.*
Mār'vél, *v. n.* (obsolescent) to wonder, to be astonished; with at. *Shak. Ecclesiastical.*
Mār'vél-ous, *a.* (Fr. merveilleux) ASTONISHING, strange, amazing, surprising, wonderful; surpassing credit. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
The marvelous is used in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to probable.
Mār'vél-ous-ly, *ad.* wonderfully, strangely.
Mār'vél-ous-nēss, *s.* (marvelous) wonderfulness, strangeness, ASTONISHINGNESS.
Mās'cu-line, *a.* (Lat. masculinus) male, not female; resembling man, virile, not soft, not effeminate:—in grammar, that denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.
Mās'cu-line-ly, *ad.* like a man.
Mās'cu-line-nēss, *s.* (masculine) mannishness, male figure or behaviour.
Māsh, *s.* (Dutch masche) the space between the threads of a net: commonly written mesh.
Māsh, *s.* (Fr. mâcher) any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.
Māsh, *v. a.* (Fr. mâcher) to beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Māsh'ing-tüb, *s.* a tub used in brewing.
Māsk, *s.* (F. masque) a cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence, appearance, false show, shift, or subterfuge (*Prior*); a festive entertainment, in which the company is masked (*Sh.*); a revel, a piece of mummery, a wild bustle (*Daniel*); a dramatic performance, written in a tragic style without attention to rules or probability. *Peasbarn.*
Māsk, *v. a.* (Fr. masquer) to disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide, to conceal.
Māsk, *v. n.* to revel, to mumm, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.
Māsk'ér, *s.* one who revels in a mask, a mummer.
Mā'son, *s.* (Fr. maçon) a builder with stone.
Mā'son-ry, *s.* (Fr. maçonnerie) the craft of a mason; the work done by a mason.
Mās-quér-ade, *s.* (F. masque) a diversion in which the company is masked; disguise. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
Mās-quér-ade, *v. n.* to assemble in mask (*Swift*); to go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
Mās-quér-ad'ér, *s.* a person in a mask; one who appears as in a mask.
Mā'ss, *s.* (Fr. masse, Lat. massa) a lump, a body, a continuous quantity; a large quantity (*Sh.*); bulk, vast body (*Abbot*); congeries, assemblage indistinct (*Dryden*); gross body, the general, the bulk. *Bacon.*
Mā'ss, *s.* (Lat. missa) the service of the Romish church.
Mā'ss, *v. n.* to celebrate mass.
Mās'sacre, *s.* (French, *pron.* * mās'sa-kér) carnage, slaughter, butchery, indiscriminate destruction; MURDER. *Shakespeare.*
***Mās'sacre**, *v. a.* to butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately; to MURDER.

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Mās'si-nēfs, *s.* (massy) **WEIGHT**, massiveness, ponderosity, bulkiness.
Mās'sive, *a.* (Fr. massif) **WEIGHTY**, massy, heavy, ponderous, bulky, continuous.
Mās'sive-nēfs, *s.* **WEIGHT**, massiness, heaviness, ponderosity, ponderousness, bulkiness.
Mās'sy, *a.* (Fr. massif) **WEIGHTY**, massive, heavy, ponderous, bulky, continuous.
Māst, *s.* (Sax. mæst) the fruit of the oak, beech, and chestnut. It has in this sense no plural termination.
Māst, *s.* (a sea term, Fr. mât) the beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.
Māst'ed, *a.* furnished with masts.
Mās'tér, *s.* (Dutch meester) one who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*; a director, a governour (*Pope*); owner; proprietor, with the idea of governing (*Dryden*); a lord, a ruler (*Guardian*); **CHIEF**, head (*Shak.*); possessor (*Addison*); commander of a trading ship; one uncontrolled (*Shakef.*); an appellation of respect: as, *master* doctor, you have brought those drugs. (*Shak.*);—a young gentleman: as, then my young *master* quickly learns the vice (*Dryden*);—one who teaches, a teacher: correlative to *scholar* or *learner*;—a man eminently skilful in practice or science (*Dryden*);—a title of dignity in the universities; as, *master* of arts.
Mās'tér, *v. a.* to be a master to, to rule, to GOVERN (*Shak.*); to CONQUER, to overpower, to subdue (*Locke*); to execute with skill. *Bacon.*
Mās'tér, *a.* (much used in composition) belonging to a master, chief, principal.
Mās'tér-būild'ér, *s.* an architect.
† Mās'tér-dóm, *s.* dominion, rule. *Shakespeare.*
Mās'tér-gūn'nér, *s.* the chief gunner.
Mās'tér-hānd, *s.* a skilful artificer, the hand of a man eminently skilful.
Mās'tér-jēst, *s.* the principal jest. *Shakespeare.*
Mās'tér-kēy, *s.* the key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*
Mās'tér-lēfs, *a.* wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.
Mās'tér-lī-nēfs, *s.* (masterly) eminent skill.
Mās'tér-ly, *ad.* with the skill of a master.
Mās'tér-ly, *a.* (master) suitable to a master, artful, dextrous, **SKILFUL** (*Dryden*); imperious, with the sway of a master.
Mās'tér-piēce, *s.* capital performance, master-stroke, chef d'œuvre, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence. *Clarendon.*
Mās'tér-ship, *s.* dominion, mastery, rule, power; **SUPERIORITY**, pre-eminence; chief work (*Dryden*); skill, knowledge (*Shak.*); a title of ironical respect: as, what news with your *mastership*? *Shakespeare.*
Mās'tér-y, *s.* (master) dominion, mastership, rule (*Raleigh*); **SUPERIORITY**, pre-eminence (*Atterbury*); skill, dexterity, knowledge (*Milton*); attainment of skill or power. *Dryden.*
Māst'ful, *a.* (mast) abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.
Mās'ti-cate, *v. a.* to CHEW, to manducate.
Mās'ti-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. masticatio) the act of chewing, chewing, manducation.
Mās'ti-ca-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. masticatoire) a medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.
Mās'tic, *Mās'tich*, *s.* (Fr. mastic) a kind of gum

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gathered from trees of the same name in Scio; a kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*
Mās'tiff, *s.* (Fr. mâtin) a dog of the largest kind, a bandog, a dog kept to watch the house and premises.
Māst'lēfs, *a.* (mast) bearing no mast.
Māst'lin, *s.* (corrupted from miscellane) mixed corn: as wheat and rye, **MISLEN**. *Tusser.*
Māt, *s.* (Lat. matta) a texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*
Māt, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to **TWIST** together, to join like a mat.
Māt, *v. n.* to become entangled, as the hair.
Māt'a-dōre, *s.* (Spanish matador a murderer) one of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille.
Māch, *s.* (Fr. mèche) any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.
Māch, *s.* (Gr. μάχη a fight) a contest, a game, any thing in which there is contest or opposition. *Dryden.*
Māch, *s.* (Sax. maca) one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage (*Dryden*); one to be married. *Clarendon.*
Māch, *v. a.* to mate, to be equal to, to shew an equal, to oppose an equal; to mate, to marry, to ESPOUSE, to give in marriage; to **SUIT**, to proportion. *Roscommon.*
Māch, *v. n.* to **SUIT**, to answer, to tally, to be proportionate; to be married. *Shakespeare.*
Māch'a-ble, *a.* suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent, **SUITABLE**.
MATCH/LESS, **Māch'lēfs**, *a.* having no equal, unmatchable, peerless, unmatched, unparagoned, unequaled, unrivaled, in excellence, unparalleled, incomparable exquisite, pre-eminent, excellent beyond others.
Māch'lēfs-ly, *ad.* in a manner not to be equalled.
MATCH/LESSNESS, **Match'lēfs-nēfs**, *s.* (matchless) peerlessness, incomparableness, superlativeness, exquisiteness, unequaled superiority, nonpareil, state of being without an equal.
Māch'ma-kér, *s.* one who contrives marriages; one who makes matches to burn.
Māte, *s.* (Dutch maat) a husband or wife; a COMPANION, male or female; the male or female of animals; one who eats at the same table; one who sails in the same ship; the second in subordination in a ship: as, the surgeon's *mate*, the master's *mate*.
Māte, *v. n.* to match, to marry, to ESPOUSE; to match, to be equal to (*Dryden*); to oppose, to equal. *Shakespeare.*
MATERIAL, **Ma-tē'rī-al**, *a.* (Fr. matériel) consisting of matter, corporeal, corporeus, corporal, bodily, not spiritual; **IMPORTANT**, momentous, essential; *with to before the thing to which relation is noted*;—not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.
Ma-tē'rī-āl-ist, *s.* one who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*
MATERIAL/ITY, **Ma-te-rī-āl'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. matérialité) corporeity, corporality, corporeality, bodiliness, materialness, material existence, not spirituality.
Ma-tē'rī-āl-ize, *v. a.* (material) to regard or consider as matter. *Mason.*
Ma-tē'rī-āl-ly, *ad.* in the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

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Ma-tē'ri-āl-nē's, *s.* (material) state of being material, MATERIALITY.
Ma-tē'ri-āls, *s. plu.* (Fr. matériaux) matter, the substance of which any thing is composed. *It is scarcely used in the singular.*
Ma-tē'ri-ate, **Ma-tē'ri-at-ed**, *a.* (Lat. materiatus) consisting of matter. *Bacon.*
Ma-tē'ri-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. materia matter) the act of forming matter. *Brown.*
Ma-tér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. maternus) motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.
Ma-tér'nī-ty, *s.* (Fr. maternité) the character or relation of a mother.
Māth, *s.* (in agriculture) a mowing, as much as is cut down with the scythe at once or at one act of mowing.
Māth-e-māt'ic, *a.* (Lat. mathematicus) considered according to the doctrine of the mathematics, belonging to the mathematics.
Māth-e-māt'i-cal, *a.* MATHEMATIC.
Māth-e-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of the mathematical sciences.
Māth-e-ma-tī'cian, *s.* (Fr. mathématicien) One versed in the mathematics.
Māth-ē-māt'ics, *s.* (Gr. μαθηματικὴ) that science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstract quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*
Ma-thē'sis, *s.* (Gr. μαθησις) the doctrine of mathematics, the mathematics.
Māt'in, *a.* (French matine) morning, used in the morning.
Māt'in, *s.* morning.
Māt'ing, *s.* (Fr. matines) morning worship.
Māt'rā's, *s.* (Fr. matras) a chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being some times bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure, a bolthead, a receiver.
Mā'trice, *s.* (Lat. matrix) the matrix, the womb, the cavity where the fetus is formed.
Māt'rice, *s.* (Lat. matrix) a MOULD, that which gives form to something enclosed.
Mā'tri-cide, *s.* (Lat. matricidium) slaughter or murder of a mother. *Brown.*
Mā'tri-cide, *s.* (Lat. matricida) one who kills his or her mother. *Ainsworth.*
Ma-tric'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. matricula a list or roll of names) to enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist, to initiate, to enter into any society by setting down the name.
Ma-tric'u-late, *s.* one who is matriculated.
Ma-tric-u-lā'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating; admission, ENTRANCE.
MATRIMO'NIAL, **Māt-rī-mō'nī-āl**, *a.* (French) suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial, bridal, spousal, spousal, jugal, conjugal, espousal, hymenean, hymeneal, wedding, nuptial.
Māt-rī-mō'nī-āl-ly, *ad.* according to the manner or laws of marriage.
MATRIMONY, **Māt-rī-mōn-y**, *s.* (Lat. matrimonium) wedlock, spousal, marriage, the marriage state, the nuptial state, espousals, nuptials, marriage solemnities.
MATRIX, **Mā'trix**, *s.* (Lat.) womb, matrice, a place where any thing is generated; matrice, plasm, proplasm, mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

Mā'trōn, *s.* (Fr. matron, Lat. matrona) an elderly lady, an old woman.
Mā'trōn-āl, **Māt'rōn-āl**, *a.* suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.
Mā'trōn-ly, *ad.* elderly, anciently.
Ma-trō's, *s.* (in the train of artillery) a mate assistant to the master gunner.
Māt'tér, *s.* (Fr. matière, Lat. materia) body, substance extended; materials, that of which any thing is composed (*Bacon*); subject, thing treated (*Hooker*); the whole, the very thing supposed: as, it came very near the matter (*Tillot*); affair, concern, business: in a familiar sense (*Bacon*);—cause of disturbance: as, what is the matter with you? (*Sh.*); subject of suit or complaint: as, what matter have you against me? (*Shak.*); import, consequence, moment, importance: as, pleased or displeased, no matter now, 'tis past (*Glanville*); thing, object, that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration: as, custom is no small matter (*Bacon*);—question considered: as, upon the whole matter, &c. (*South*);—space or quantity nearly computed: as, away he goes to the next market town, a matter of seven miles off, &c. (*L'Esrange*);—pus, atter, purulent discharge from an ulcer, that which is formed by suppuration.
Māt'tér, *v. n.* to be of importance, to import: it is used with only it, this, that, or what before it: as, it matters not how they were called, so we know who they are (*Locke*);—to generate matter by suppuration: as, the herpes beneath mattered, &c. *Wifeman.*
Māt'tér, *v. a.* to regard, not to neglect: as, I matter not that calumny.
Māt'tér-y, *a.* purulent, generating matter.
Māt'tóck, *s.* (Sax. mattac) a pickaxe; a kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds, a kind of hoe.
Māt'trē's, *s.* (Welsh matras) a kind of quilt made to lie upon.
Māt'u-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. maturo) to MATURE, to ripen, to make ripe.
Māt'u-rate, *v. n.* to ripen, to grow ripe.
Māt-u-rā'tion, *s.* the state of growing ripe; the act of ripening: in physic, state of suppuration, or of producing matter.
Ma-tū'ra-tive, *a.* (Lat. maturo) ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the suppuration of a sore.
Ma-tū're, *v. a.* (Lat. maturo) to ripen, to mature, to advance to ripeness, to mellow, to advance toward perfection.
Ma-tū're, *a.* (Lat. maturus) RIPE, perfected by time; brought near to completion (*Shak.*); well disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.
Ma-tū're-ly, *ad.* ripely, completely; with counsel, well-digested; † early, soon. A latinism.
Ma-tū'rī-ty, *s.* (Fr. maturité; Lat. maturitas) ripeness, mellowness, COMPLETION.
Māud'līn, *a.* (Maudlin is the corrupt appellation of Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look;—a drunken countenance seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of Magdalen) drunk, fuddled, approaching to ebriety.
Māud'līn, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Mau'gre, *prep.* (Fr. malgré, pron. mâ'gér) in spite of, notwithstanding. *Shak. Milton.*
Māul, *v. a.* (Lat. malleus a hammer) to maul, to beat, to bruise, to contuse, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *D. J. den*

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Maul, *s.* (Lat. malleus) a heavy wooden hammer: commonly written *mall*.
Māund, *s.* (Sax. mand) a hand-basket.
Māun'dér, *v. n.* (Fr. maudire) to grumble, to growl, to murmur, to mumble, to mutter.
Māun'dér-ér, *s.* a MURMURER, a grumbler.
Māun'dy thurs'day, *s.* (derived by Spelman from maund a hand basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor) the Thursday before Good-Friday.
Māu-so-lē'um, *s.* (Lat.) the famous tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, erected by queen Artemesia, reckoned one of the wonders of the world; a pompous funeral monument.
Māw, *s.* (Sax. maga) the stomach of animals, and of human beings in contempt; the craw of birds.
Māw'ish, *a.* (perhaps from maw) apt to cause loathing, nauseating; apt to give satiety.
Māw'ish-nēfs, *s.* aptness to cause nausea.
Māx'il-lār, **Māx'il-la-ry**, *a.* (Lat. maxillaris) belonging to the jaw bone.
MAXIM, **Māx'im**, *s.* (Fr. maxime) an axiom, a general principle, a leading truth, an aphorism, an apophthegm, adiccate, a short precept.
Māx'i-mūm, *s.* (Lat.) the greatest possible, the greatest number or quantity that can arise from any particular data.
Māy, *s.* (Lat. maius) the fifth month of the year, the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.
Māy, *v. n.* to gather cowslips and flowers on May morning.
Māy, *v. auxiliary*, to be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me all you can;—to be possible: in the words *may be*: as, it *may be* I shall otherwise bethink me (*Shak.*);—to have power: as, this also tendeth to no more than what the king *may* do (*Bacon*);—a word expressing desire: as, *may* you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden.*
May be, perhaps;—it *may be* that.
Māy'būg, *s.* (May and bug) a chafer. *Ainsworth.*
Māy dāy, *s.* the first of May.
Māy'flōw-ér, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Māy'flī, *s.* (May and fly) an insect.
Māy gāme, *s.* diversion, sport, such as are used on the first of May.
Māy'līl-y, *s.* the lily of the valley.
Māy'ór, **Māy'ór**, *s.* (Lat. major) the chief magistrate of a corporation, who in London and York is called *Lord Mayor*.
Māy'ór-āl-ty, *s.* the office of a mayor.
Māy'ór-ēfs, *s.* the wife of the mayor.
Māy'pōle, *s.* pole dressed with flowers to be danced round in May.
Māy'wēed, *s.* (in botany) a species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile.
Māz'ārd, *s.* (Fr. machoire) a jaw. *Hammer.*
Māze, *s.* (Dutch missen to mistake) a labyrinth, a meander, a place of perplexity and winding passages;—confusion of thought, uncertainty, PERPLEXITY. *Milton.*
Māze, *v. a.* to bewilder, to confuse; to confound, to puzzle, to PERPLEX.
Māz'ér, *s.* (Dutch maefer a knot of maple) a maple drinking cup. *Spenser. Dryden.*
Mā'zy, *s.* (maze) WINDING, perplexed with winding, confused, intricate.
Mē, *pro.* the objective case of *I*.
Mēa'cōck, *s.* (Fr. mes coqs *Skinner*) an uxorious effeminate man.
Mēa'cōck, *a.* tame, timorous, COWARDLY. *Sh.*

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Mēad, *s.* (Sax. mædo) a kind of drink made of water and honey, hydromel.
Mēad, **Mēad'ow**, *s.* (Sax. mæde) ground somewhat watery, not ploughed, but covered with grass and flowers. *Mead* is chiefly poetical.
Mea'gre, *a.* (Fr. maigre, *pron.* * mē'ger) LEAN, wanting flesh, lank, thin, gaunt, marcid, starved: poor, hungry; as, *meagre* soil. *Dryden.*
*** Mea'gre**, *v. a.* to emaciate, to waste, to tabify, to extenuate, to make lean.
*** Mea'gre-nēfs**, *s.* LEANNESS, lankness, marcidity, want of flesh; scantness, bareness.
Mēak, *s.* (in husbandry) a hook with a long handle; a tool for cutting peas. *Tusser.*
Mēal, *s.* (Sax. male *repast*) the act of eating at a certain time, a repast; a sufficiency of food for one meal; the food eaten;—a part, a fragment: as, that yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper in parcel *meal*. *Bacon.*
Mēal, *s.* (Sax. malewe, Dutch meel) the edible part of corn when ground, ground corn, farina, flour.
Mēal, *v. a.* to sprinkle with meal.
Mēal'mān, *a.* one who deals in meal.
Mēal'time, *s.* time in which people generally take their meals.
Mēal'y, *a.* (meal) having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal; besprinkled with meal.
Mēal'y-mōūth-ēd, *a.* BASHFUL, soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.
Mēal'y-mōūth-ēd-nēfs, *s.* BASHFULNESS, restraint of speech.
MEAN, **Mēan**, *a.* (Sax. mæne) wanting dignity, ignoble, un noble, dunghill, base, beggarly, of low rank or birth; unworthy, base, spiritless, degenerate, degenerate, abject, low-minded, low, groveling, menial, servile, putid, slavish; sordid, scrubby, scabby, rascally; contemptible, vile, sorry, despicable, doggerel, pitiful, worthless, wretched, paltry; low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in price.
Mēan, *a.* (Fr. moyen) middle, moderate, without excess (*Sidney*); intervening, intermediate, intermedial. *1 Kings.*
Mēan, *s.* (Fr. moyen) mediocrity, middle rate, medium (*Dryden*); interval, interim, mean time (*Spenser*); instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*
It is often used in the plural ungrammatically with an adjective in the singular: as, by *these* means; it should be employed as a *means*.
By all means, without doubt, without hesitation, without fail. *By no means*, not in any degree, not at all.
Mēans, *s.* (probably from desmesne) revenue, fortune, ESTATE: as, your *means* are slender, your waste is great. *Shakespeare.*
Mēan time, **Mēan while**, *s.* in the intervening time, in the time between: sometimes an adverbial mode of speech. *Milton. Dryden.*
Mēan, *v. n.* (Dutch meenen) to have in the mind, to purpose (*Milton*); to think, to have the power of thought. *Pope.*
Mēan, *v. a.* to purpose, to intend, to design (*Dryden*); to intend, to hint covertly, to understand. *Exodus.*
Me-ān'dér, *s.* (from Meander a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course) maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding, winding course.
Me-ān'drōus, *a.* WINDING, flexuous.

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Mēan'ing, *s.* (mean) purpose, designation, INTENTION (*Shak.*); habitual intention (*Roscommon*); the sense, signification, interpretation, construction, the thing understood (*Milton*); sense, power of thinking: as, true no meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

Mēan'ly, *ad.* moderately, not in a great degree; without dignity; poorly; without greatness of mind, ungenerously; without respect; sordidly, despicably, basely, wretchedly.

MEAN'NESS, **Mēan'nēss**, *s.* (mean) despicableness, paltriness, contemptibleness, sordidness, worthlessness, vileness, want of excellence; low rank, lowliness, servility, abjection, abjectness, servileness, slavishness, beggarliness, poverty, vulgarity, want of dignity; baseness, putridness, pitifulness, poor-spiritedness, dissingenuousness, illiberality, degenerateness, degeneracy, lowness of mind; sordidness, stinginess, niggardliness.

Mēan spīrit'ed, *a.* low, or base-minded.

Mēant, *pret. & pass. part. of to mean.*

Mēase, *s.* (uncertain derivation) a quantity of herrings consisting of five hundred.

Mēas'led, *a.* (measles) infected with the measles, measly.

Mēas'les, *s.* (Lat. morbilli) an eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

Mēas'ly, *a.* (measles) scabbed with the measles, measled.

Meas'urable, *a.* (measure, *pron.* mēzh'ur-a-ble) such as may be measured, such as may admit of comparison.

* **Meas'urable-nēss**, *s.* the quality of admitting to be measured.

* **Meas'urably**, *ad.* moderately.

* **Meas'ure**, *s.* (French, *pron.* mēzh'ure) that by which any thing is measured; a gauge, a standard to measure by; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned: as, God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence (*More*);—proportion, quantity settled: as, *measure* is that which perfecteth all things (*Hooker*);—a stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine (*Shak.'s Macbeth*);—sufficient quantity: as, I'll have my *measure* of revenge;—allotment, portion: as, "If else thou seekest ought, not surpassing human *measure*, say." (*Milton*);—degree, quantity: as, "I have laid down in some *measure*, the description of the world." (*Abbot*); proportion, time, musical time (*Prior*); motion harmonically regulated (*Shak.*); moderation, not excess: as, "O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy in *measure*." (*Shak.*);—limit, boundary: as, "Lord make me know mine end, and the *measure* of my days," &c. (*Psalms*);—any thing adjusted (*Smallridge's Sermons*);—syllables metrically numbered, **METRE** (*Bryd.*);—tune, proportionate notes (*Spenser*);—mean of action, mean to an end. *Clarendon.* To have had hard *measure*, to be hardly treated.

* **Meas'ure**, *v. a.* (Fr. measurer) to mensurate, to gauge, to mete, to take the dimensions, to compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over: as, "we must *measure* twenty miles to day." (*Shak.*);—to judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness: as, "Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite thy power! What thought can *measure* thee or thine?" (*Milton*);—to adjust, to proportion: as, *measure* your desires by your fortune;—to mark

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out in stated quantities (*Spectator*);—to allot or distribute by measure: as, "With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again." *Matthew.*

* **Meas'urelēss**, *a.* immense, immeasurable, interminable, boundless, INFINITE.

* **Meas'urement**, *s.* (measure) MENSURATION, the act of measuring.

* **Meas'urer**, *s.* one who measures, a gauger.

* **Meas'uring**, *a.* (measure) it is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring. *Waller.*

Mēat, *s.* (Fr. mēts) flesh to be eaten; food in general.

Mēat'ed, *a.* fed, foddered, as cattle. *Tusser.*

Mēathe, *s.* drink, properly of honey. *Milton.*

Mēat'offér-ing, *s.* an offering which was to be eaten.

Me-ā'tūs, *s.* (in anatomy) a duct, a passage.

Me-čhān'ic, **Me-čhān'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. mechanicus) constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics; bred to manual labour; mean, servile, of mean occupation. *Shakespeare.*

Me-čhān'ic, *s.* an ARTIFICER, a manufacturer, one employed in the meaner arts.

Me-čhān'ics, *s.* (Lat. mechanica) a mathematical science which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

Me-čhān'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of mechanism.

Me-čhān'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* agreeable to the laws of mechanism; meanness. *Johnson.*

Mēch-a-n'ician, *s.* (Fr. mécanicien) a man professing or studying the construction of engines, a mechanic, an artist. *Boyle.*

Mēch'a-n'ism, *s.* (Fr. mécanisme) action according to the mechanic laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

Me-cō'nī-ūm, *s.* (Gr. μνησκόνιον) expressed juice of poppy; a kind of opiate;—the first excrement of children.

Mēd'al, *s.* (Fr. médaille) an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

Mēd'al-ist, *s.* (medal) a man skilled or curious in medals.

Me-dāl'ic, *a.* pertaining to medals.

Me-dāl'l'ion, *s.* (Fr. médaillon) a large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*

Mēd'dle, *v. n.* to have to do: in this sense it is always followed by with;—to INTERPOSE; to act in any thing, to dabble in, to tamper or be busy with; to interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Rowe.*

+ **Mēd'dle**, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle. *Hooker.*

Mēd'dler, *s.* one who busies himself in things in which he has no concern.

Mēd'dle-sōme, *a.* officiously intermeddling; as, a meddlesome busybody. *Ainsworth.*

Me-dī-ās'tine, *s.* (Lat. mediastinum) the fimbriated or fringe-like body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*

MED'iate, **Mēdī-ate**, *v. n.* (Lat. medius mediating) to interpose as an equal friend to both parties, to act indifferently between contending parties, to intercede, to interfere, to pass between; with between;—to be between two.

Mēdī-ate, *v. a.* to effect by mediation or friendly intercession (*Clarendon*); to limit by placing something in the middle. *Holder.*

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Mēdi-ate, *a.* (Fr. *mediat*) interposed, intervening: as, the *mediate* clouds (*Prior*); middle, between two extremes: as, a *mediate* state.
Mēdi-ate-ly, *ad.* by a secondary cause, in such a manner as that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

MEDIATION, *Me-di-ā-tion*, *s.* (French) interposition, intervention, interference, interjection, intervenient agency, advocateship, agency between two parties; agency interposed, intervenient power (*South's Sermons*); intercession, intreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, *Me-di-ā-tor*, *s.* (Fr. *médiateur*) one who intervenes between two parties, an intercessor, an interceder, an interposer, an advocate, a friendly agent, a propitiator, one of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

Me-di-a-tō-rī-āl, *a.* belonging to a mediator, mediatory, implying mediation.

Me-di-ā-tō-rī-ship, *s.* (mediator) the office of a mediator.

Me-di-ā-trīx, *s.* (Lat. *medius mediating*) a female mediator.

Mēd'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *medicus*) physical, relating to the art of healing, **MEDICINAL**, medicinal, medicinal, medicable.

Mēd'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* physically, medicinally.

Mēd'i-ca-mēt, *s.* (French, Lat. *medicamentum*) any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Mēd'i-ca-mēt'āl, *a.* relating to medicine, internal or topical, **MEDICINAL**.

Mēd'i-ca-mēt'āl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of medicine, with the power of medicine.

Mēd'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *medico to heal*) to tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Mēd'i-cā-tion, *s.* the act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients (*Bacon*); the use of physic. *Brown.*

Me-di-cīn-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *medicinalis*) having the power of physic, **MEDICINAL**.

MEDICINAL, *Me-di-cī-nāl*, *a.* (Lat. *medicinalis*) having the power of healing, having physical virtue, physical, theriacal, medical, medicable, medicamentous.

Me-di-cī-nāl-ly, *ad.* physically.

Mēd'i-cīne, *s.* (French) physic, any remedy administered by a physician.

† *Mēd'i-cīne*, *v. a.* to affect as physic. *Shakesp.*

Me-di-e-ty, *s.* (Fr. *médiété*) middle state, participation of two extremes, half. *Brown.*

Me-di-ōc-rī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *mediocrité*) moderate degree (*Bacon*); middle rate (*Locke*); moderation, temperance. *Hooker.*

Mēd'i-tate, *v. a.* (Fr. *mediter*) to plan, scheme, design, **CONTRIVE**; to think on, to contemplate, to revolve in the mind.

Mēd'i-tate, *v. n.* to **THINK**, muse, contemplate, dwell on with intense thought. *It is commonly used of pious contemplation.*

Mēd-i-tā-tion, *s.* (French) deep thought, contemplation, close attention, contrivance; thought employed on sacred objects (*Glanville*); a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of meditation.

Mēd'i-ta-tīve, *a.* (meditate) **THOUGHTFUL**, contemplative; addicted to meditation (*Ainsf.*): expressing intention or design.

Mēd-i-tēr-rāne, *a.* **MEDITERRANEAN**.

Mēd-i-tēr-rāne-ān, *a.* (Lat. *medius and terra*, Fr. *méditerranée*) mediterrane, mediterraneous,

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encircled with land, midland; inland, remote from the sea.

Mēd-i-tēr-rā-ne-ān, *s.* the large lake or sea after passing through the straits of Gibraltar.

Mēd-i-tēr-rā-ne-ōus, *a.* **MEDITERRANEAN**.

Mēd-i-ūm, *s.* (Lat.) the middle part or degree, the mean, the just temperature between two extremes (*L'Estrange*); any thing intervening: as, "Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curved lines." (*Hooker*);—any thing used in ratiocination, in order to conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Mēd'lār, *s.* (in botany) a tree, and its fruit.

Mēd'ley, *s.* (from *meddle to mingle*) a **MIXTURE**, a miscellany, a mingled mass; a farrago, a **HOTCHPOTCH**. *It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.*

Mēd'ley, *a.* mingled, mixed, confused.

Me-dū'lār, *Me-dū'la-ry*, *a.* (Lat. *medulla*) pertaining to the marrow.

Mēd, *s.* (Sax. *med*) reward, recompense, **COMPENSATION** (*Milton*); present, **GIFT**.

Shakespeare.

Mēek, *a.* (Islandic *minka*) mild of temper, not easily provoked, not rough, not proud, unassuming, soft, gentle, bland, placid, pacific; expressing humility and goodness.

† *Mēek'en*, *v. a.* (peculiar to the author) to make meek, to soften: as, "The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart was *meekened*." *Thomson.*

Mēek'ly, *ad.* (meek) mildly, gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Mēek'nēss, *s.* (meek) gentleness, mildness, placidness, softness of temper.

Mēer, *Mēre*, *s.* a lake; a **BOUNDARY**.

Mēer'ed, *a.* relating to a boundary. *Hanmer.*

Mēet, *a.* (uncertain etymology) **FIT**, proper, qualified: applied to persons and things.

Meet with, even with, a low expression. *Shak.*

Mēet, *v. a.* (Sax. *metan*) to come face to face, to encounter, by traveling in opposite directions; to encounter in hostility (*Milton*); to encounter unexpectedly (*Milton*); to join another in the same place: as, when shall we three *meet* again? (*Shak.*); to close one with another (*Addison*); to find, to be treated with, to light on: as, may your labours *meet* a prosperous end. *Glanville.*

Mēet, *v. n.* to encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility;—to **ASSEMBLE**, to come together.

To meet with, to light on, to find;—to join (*Shak.*); to suffer unexpectedly: as, he has *met with* a loss;—to encounter, to engage (*Rome*);—to advance half way: as, our *meeting* hearts consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rome.*

Mēet'er, *s.* one who meets another; one who accosts another. *Shakespeare.*

Mēet'ing, *s.* (meet) an **ASSEMBLY**, a convention; an interview (*Shak.*); a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters;—a confluence, a **CONFLUX**: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

Mēet'ing hōūse, *s.* place where dissenters assemble to worship.

Mēet'ly, *ad.* (meet) fitly, properly.

Mēet'nēss, *s.* **FITNESS**, convenience, propriety.

Mēgrīm, *s.* (Fr. *migraine*) disorder of the head, vertigo, **GIDDINESS**.

Mēinc, *v. a.* (little used) to mingle. *Ainsworth.*

MEL

MEN

† *Mē'ny*, *s.* (*obsolete*, Sax. *menigu*) a retinue, domestic servants. *Shakespeare.*

Mēl-ān-čōl'ic, *a.* (*little used*, melancholy) disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal, gloomy (*Dryden*); unhappy, unfortunate, causing sorrow. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHOLY, *Mēl'ān-čōl-y*, *s.* (Fr. *mélancolie*) a disease, supposed, by some, to proceed from redundancy of black bile, and by others known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood (*Quincy*); a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; atrabiliousness; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper, lowness of spirits, dejection, depression of mind, spleen, dump, gloom, sadness, uncheerfulness, querulousness; discomfort, disconsolateness, dolefulness, dolefulness, gloominess.

MELANCHOLY, *Mēl'ān-čōl-y*, *a.* (Fr. *mélancolique*) gloomy, dismal, sad, doleful, doleful, dumpish, cloudy, dull, saturnine, uncheerful, disconsolate, low-spirited; diseased with melancholy, hypochondriac, atrabilious, atrabilarian, splenetic, fanciful, disordered in imagination, habitually dejected.

Mēlē, *s.* (*in zoology*) the BADGER.

Mēl'i-lōt, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.

Mēl'i-o-rate, *v. a.* (Fr. *méliorer*) to better, to IMPROVE: as, grafting *meliorates* the fruit; castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of beasts.

Mē-lī-o-rā'tion, *s.* (French) IMPROVEMENT; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

Mē-lī-ōr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *melior* better) state of being better. *Bentley. Bacon.*

A word very elegant but not in use. *Johnson.*

Mēl-lif'ēr-ōis, *a.* (Lat. *mel* honey, and *ferō* to bear) productive of honey. *Johnson.*

Mēl-lif'lu-ēnce, *s.* (Lat. *mel* and *fluō*) a honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

Mēl-lif'lu-ēnt, *Mēl-lif'lu-ōis*, *a.* flowing with honey, flowing with sweetness.

Mēl'low, *a.* (Lat. *mollis*) soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound: as, a *mellow* pipe:—soft, unctuous: as, camomile shews *mellow* grounds fit for wheat;—**DRUNK**, melted down with drink.

Mēl'low, *v. a.* to RIPEN, to mature, to soften by ripeness, to ripen by age; to soften (*Mortimer*); to mature to perfection. *Dryden.*

Mēl'low, *v. n.* to be matured, to ripen.

Mēl'low-nēss, *s.* maturity of fruits, ripeness, softness by maturity; maturity, full age.

Me-lō'di-ōis, *a.* (melody) HARMONIOUS, musical, dulcet, sounding sweetly.

Me-lō'di-ōis-ly, *ad.* harmoniously.

Me-lō'di-ōis-nēss, *s.* (melodious) musicalness, HARMONIOUSNESS.

Mēl'o-dy, *s.* (Gr. *μελωδία*) music, HARMONY, harmony of sound; chant, song.

Mēl'ōn, *s.* (French) a plant, the fruit.

Melt, *v. a.* (Sax. *meltan*) to DISSOLVE, to deliquate, to fuse, to flux, to thaw, to make liquid: commonly by heat;—to dissolve, to break in pieces (*Burnet*); to soften to love or tenderness: as, alas! the story *melts* away my soul; to waste away. *Shakespeare.*

Melt, *v. n.* to become liquid, to DISSOLVE, to thaw, to be made fluid; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to grow mild, or gentle (*Shak.*); to be dissolved, to lose substance (*Sh.*); to be subdued by affliction: as, my soul *melts* for heaviness; strengthen thou me. *Psalms.*

Mēl'tér, *s.* one who melts metals,

Mēl't'ing-ly, *ad.* like something melting.

Mēm'ber, *s.* (Fr. *membre*) a limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause (*Watts*); any part of an integral (*Addison*); one of a community, a representative in parliament.

Mēm-bra-nā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *membrana*) consisting of membranes, membranous, membranous.

Mēm'brane, *s.* (French, Lat. *membrana*) a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts of the body, an integument.

Mēm-brā-ne-ōis, *Mēm'bran-ōis*, *a.* (Fr. *membraneux*) MEMBRANACEOUS.

Me-mēn'to, *s.* (Lat.) a memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

Mēm'oir, *Me-mōir*, *s.* (Fr. *mémoire*) an account of transactions familiarly written; hint, notice, account of any thing.

Mēm'o-ra-ble, *a.* (French) worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

Mēm'o-ra-ble-nēss, *s.* worthiness of being preserved in memory.

Mēm'o-ra-bly, *ad.* in a manner worthy of remembrance.

Mēm-o-rān'dūm, *s.* (Lat. *plu.* memoranda) a note to help the memory.

Me-mō'rī-āl, *a.* (French, Lat. *memoralis*) preservative of memory, monumental (*Milton*); contained in memory. *Watts.*

Me-mō'rī-āl, *s.* a monument, something to preserve memory; a remembrance (*Dryden*); hint to assist the memory (*Bacon*); an address, reminding of services and soliciting a reward.

Me-mō'rī-āl-ist, *s.* he who writes or presents a memorial.

Mēm'o-rize, *v. a.* (memory) to record, to commit to memory by writing (*Wotton*); to cause to be remembered. *Shakespeare.*

Mēm'o-ry, *s.* (Lat. *memoria*) the power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, reminiscence, recollection; exemption from oblivion (*Shakel.*); time of knowledge: as, "— that ask'd how first this world began, and what, before thy memory was done." (*Milton*);—memorial, monumental record: as, "These weeds are memories of those worse hours." (*Shakespeare*): † reflection, attention. *Shakespeare.*

Mēn, *s.* the plural of *man*.

Mēn'ace, *v. a.* (Fr. *ménacer*) to threaten, to threat, to denounce.

Mēn'ace, *s.* a THREAT, a threatening.

Mēn'aç-ér, *s.* one who threatens, a threatener.

Menage', *s.* (French, *pron.* *mè-nàzhje'*) a collection of animals. *Addison.*

Mena'gerie, *s.* (French, *pron.* *mè-nàzhje-ry*) a place for keeping foreign beasts and birds.

Mēn'a-gōgue, *s.* (Gr. *μῆνες* the menses, and *ἀγο* to drive) a medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

Mēnd, *v. a.* (Lat. *emendo*) to repair from breach or decay, to restore, to fill up anew; to correct, to alter for the better; to help, to advance (*Bacon*); to IMPROVE, to increase. *Addi.*

Mēnd, *v. n.* to grow better, to amend, to advance in any good, to be changed for the better.

Mēnd'a-ble, *a.* (a low word) capable of being mended, repairable.

Mēn-dāç'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *mendax* false) lying, FALSEHOOD, want of truth.

M E R

Mend'er, *s.* (mend) one who makes any change for the better.

Mend'i-cān-cy, *s.* (mendicant) beggary, want, indigence, extreme POVERTY. *Mason.*

Mend'i-cānt, *a.* (Lat. mendico to beg) begging, poor to a state of beggary.

Mend'i-cānt, *s.* a beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

Mend'i-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. mendico) to beg, to ask alms, to live by begging.

Mend-i-c'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. mendicitas) the life of a beggar, the practice of begging.

† Mend's, *s.* (used by Shakespeare for) amends.

Mēni-āl, *a.* (Sax. meni) belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. "The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices." *Gulliver.*

Mēni-āl, *s.* one of the train of servants.

Me-nōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. μηνόλογιον) a register of months. *Stillington.*

Men'ou, *s.* (in ichthyology) a MINNOW.

Mēn'plēas-ēr, *s.* one who is too solicitous to please others.

Mēn'sāl, *a.* (Lat. mensalis of a table) belonging to the table, transacted at table. A word scarcely yet authorized. *Clarissa.*

Mēn'ses, *s.* (Lat. mensis a month) the catamenia, the fluor, the monthly courses.

Mēn'stru-al, *a.* (French, Lat. menstruus) monthly, menstruous, happening once a month; lasting a month;—pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*

Mēn'stru-ōis, *a.* (Fr. menstrueux, Lat. menstruus) menstrual, monthly, having the catamenia or menses, happening to women at certain times.

Mēn'stru-ūm, *s.* (Lat. menstruus monthly, the old chymists supposing the moon to have had a considerable influence in preparing dissolvents) a dissolvent, any liquid which has the power of dissolving any mass or substance so as to form one uniform compound of two.

Mensurabil'ity, *s.* (Fr. mesurabilité, pron. *mēn-shu-ra-bil'i-ty) state of being measurable, capacity to be measured.

* Mēn'su-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. mensura a measure) measurable, that may be measured.

* Mēn'su-rāl, *a.* (Lat. mensura) relating to measure.

* Mēn'su-rate, *v. a.* TO MEASURE, to gauge, to take the dimensions of any thing.

* Mēn'su-rā'tion, *s.* the act or practice of measuring superficies and solids; result of measuring, measurement.

Mēn'tāl, *a.* (Fr. mental) intellectual, ideal, existing in the mind.

Mēn'tāl-ly, *ad.* intellectually, ideally, in the mind, not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

Mēn'tion, *s.* (French) oral or written expression, or recital of any thing; cursory or incidental nomination. *Milton.*

Me-phit'ic, Me-phit'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. mephitis a strong smell, or poisonous damp) ill-favoured, stinking; POISONOUS.

Me-rā'cious, *a.* (Lat. meracius pure) pure, clear, neat, SHEER, unmixed.

† Mērcān-tānt, *s.* (Ital. mercantante) a foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakespeare.*

† Mērcāt, *s.* (mercatus) market, trade. *Spratt.*

Mērcā-ture, *s.* (Lat. mercatura) the practice of buying and selling, TRADE. *Johnson.*

M E R

Mērc'e-na-ri-nēss, *s.* (mercenary) venality, respect to hire or reward.

Mērc'e-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. mercenarius) venal, hired, hireling, done for gain, sold for money, acting only for hire, too studious of profit.

Mērc'e-na-ry, *s.* a hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

Mērc'ér, *s.* (Fr. mercier) one who sells silk, a dealer in silks and stuffs.

Mērc'ér-y, *s.* the trade or goods of a mercer.

† Mērc'hānd, *v. n.* (Fr. marchand) to transact by traffic, to trade. *Bacon.*

Mērc'hān-di-se, *s.* (Fr. merchandise) TRADE, traffic, commerce; wares, goods, commodities, any thing to be bought and sold.

Mērc'hān-di-se, *v. n.* TO TRADE, to traffic, to exercise commerce. *Brerewood.*

Mērc'hānt, *s.* (Fr. marchand) one who traffics to foreign countries.

Mērc'hānt-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. mercabilis) fit to be bought or sold, vendible, marketable, SALE-ABLE.

Mērc'hānt-ly, Mērc'hānt-like, *a.* (merchant) like a merchant.

Mērc'hānt-mān, *s.* a ship of trade.

Mērc'i-fūl, *a.* (mercy and full) TENDER, compassionate, gracious, kind, mild, clement, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

Mērc'i-fūl-ly, *ad.* tenderly, mildly, with pity, with compassion.

Mērc'i-fūl-nēss, *s.* (merciful) TENDERNESS, willingness to spare.

Mērc'i-lēss, *a.* (mercy) void of mercy, pitiless, hardhearted, severe, cruel, barbarous, SAVAGE.

Mērc'i-lēss-ly, *ad.* in a manner void of pity or tenderness, cruelly.

Mērc'i-lēss-nēss, *s.* (merciless) want of pity, cruelty, SAVAGENESS.

Mērc'ū-ri-āl, *a.* (Lat. mercurialis) formed under the influence of Mercury; active, sprightly, LIVELY;—consisting of quicksilver: as, mercurial medicines.

Mērc'ū-ri-fī-cā'tion, *s.* (mercury) the act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

Mērc'ū-ry, *s.* (Lat. mercurius) quicksilver, so called by the chymists; sprightly qualities (*Pope*); a newspaper, so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods: in cant phrase, the carriers of news and pamphlets.

Mērc'ū-ry, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Mērc'y, *s.* (Fr. merci) TENDERNESS, pity, compassion, loving-kindness, goodness, willingness to spare and save, clemency, mildness, unwillingness to punish; grace, pardon (*Shakspeare*); discretion, power of acting at pleasure. *Pope.*

Mērc'y sēat, *s.* the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the two tables of the law were deposited, the propitiatory.

Mēre, *a.* (Lat. merus) that or this only, such and nothing else, this only, SHEER, simple, pure, unmixed; arrant, downwright: as, a mere knave.

Mēre, Mēer, *s.* (Sax. mere) a large pool or lake, a pool; BOUNDARY.

Mēre'ly, *ad.* (mere) simply, barely, only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Mēre'stōne, *s.* a stone erected for a boundary, a landmark.

Mēre-trī'cious, *a.* (Lat. meretricius, from meretrix a lewd woman) LEWD, whorish, unchaste, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show. *Roscommon.*

MES

Mēr-e-trī'cious-ly, *ad.* whorishly, after the manner of prostitutes.

Mēr-e-trī'cious-nēss, *s.* (meretricious) false allurements like those of strumpets, incontinency, LEWDNESS.

Me-rid-i-ā'tion, *s.* (meridian) the act or custom of sleeping at noon. *Cole.*

Me-rid-i-ān, *s.* (Fr. *méridien*) noon, midday; the time of the day when the sun is due south, the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing: as, "All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof." (*Hale*);—the highest point of glory or power. *Shakeſp.*

Me-rid-i-ān, *a.* being at the point of noon; extended from north to south (*Boyle*); raised to the highest point.

Me-rid-i-o-nāl, *a.* SOUTHERN; southerly, having a southern aspect.

Me-rid-i-o-nāl-i-ty, *s.* position in the south; aspect toward the south.

Me-rid-i-o-nāl-ly, *ad.* in the direction of the meridian; with a southern aspect.

Mēr'it, *s.* (Fr. *mérite*, Lat. *meritum*) desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved (*Prior*); claim, right, character with respect to desert of good or evil: as, "Use the captives as we shall find their *merits* and our safety may equally determine." *Shakeſp.*

Mēr'it, *v. a.* to deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved (*Milton*); to deserve, to earn: *it is used generally of good, sometimes of ill.*

Mēr-i-tō'ri-ōus, *a.* (Fr. *méritoire*) deserving of reward, high in desert.

Mēr-i-tō'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward.

Mēr-i-tō'ri-ōus-nēss, *s.* (meritorious) the act or state of deserving well.

Mēr'lin, *s.* a kind of hawk. *Sidney.*

Mēr'māid, *s.* (Fr. *mère the sea*, and *maid*) a sea woman, an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

Mēr'māids-trūmpet, *s.* a kind of fish.

Mēr'ri-ly, *ad.* (merry) gaily, blithely, airily, cheerfully, with mirth, with laughter.

Mēr'ri-make, **Mēr'ri-mak-ing**, *s.* a FESTIVAL, a meeting for mirth, merry pranks.

Mēr'ri-make, *v. n.* TO FEAST, to be jovial.

MER'RIMENT, **Mēr'ri-mēnt**, *s.* (merry) mirth, glee, joy, jollity, gaiety, festivity, jocularly, jovialness, jolliness, jocoseness, jocosity, blithesomeness, cheerfulness, laughter, pleasantry, facetiousness, hilarity.

Mēr'ri-nēss, *s.* (merry) merry disposition, mirth. *Shakeſpeare.*

MER'RY, **Mēr'ry**, *a.* (Sax. *merig*) laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart, blithe, airy, lively, gleeful, jocund, boon, jolly, jovial, joyous, jocose, facetious, gleeful, mirthful; causing laughter: a merry jest;—† prosperous: as, "and running with a merry gale."

To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

Mēr'ry-ān'drew, *s.* a BUFFOON, a jackpudding.

Mēr'ry-thōught, *s.* a forked bone upon the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*

Mēr'sion, *s.* (Lat. *mersio*) the act of sinking, or thrusting over head. *Ainsworth.*

Me-sēms, *v. impersonal*, I think, methinks, it appears to me. *Sidney.*

MET

Mēs-ēn-tēr'ic, *a.* (Fr. *mésentérique*) relating to the mesentery.

Mēs-ēn-tēr'y, *s.* (Fr. *mésentère*) that round which the guts are convolved.

Mēs-ēr-ā'ic, **Mēs-ār-ā'ic**, *a.* (Fr. *méséraiue*) belonging to the mesentery.

Mēsh, *s.* (Dutch *maesche*) the space between the threads of a net.

Mēsh, *v. a.* to catch in a net, to INSNARE.

Mēsh'y, *a.* reticulated, of net work.

Mēs'lin, *s.* (corrupted from *miscellane*) mixed corn; as, wheat and rye, MISLEN.

Mēsne, *s.* (a law term) a lord of a manor who holds under a superiour lord; a writ at common law.

Mēs, *s.* (Fr. *mets*) a dish of meat, a quantity of food sent to table together.

Mēs, *v. n.* TO EAT, to feed, to eat together.

Mēs'sage, *s.* (French) an errand, advice by a messenger, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, **Mēs'sēn-gér**, *s.* (Fr. *messager*) one who carries an errand, a carrier, one who comes from another to a third, one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing, a harbinger, forerunner, antecursor, precursor, vancourier, intelligencer, courier, post, despatch, express; an envoy, a poursuivant, a marshall, a herald, a nuncio, an internuncio.

Mēs-si'ab, *s.* (Hebrew) the Anointed, the Christ, the Saviour of the world, the Prince of peace. *Watts.*

Mes'sieurs, *s.* (French, *pron. commonly* *mēs'sieurs*) firs, gentlemen.

Mēs'māte, *s.* one who eats at the same table.

Mēs'suage, *s.* (a law term, from low Lat. *messuagium*) the house and ground set apart for household uses.

Mēt, *pret. & part. pass.* of to meet.

Me-tā'b'a-sis, *s.* (Greek) a figure in rhetoric by which the orator passes from one thing to another, a change of method.

Me-tāch'ro-nis'm, *s.* (Gr. *meta between*, and *χρονος time*) an error in the computation of time, an ANACHRONISM.

Mēt'age, *s.* (mete to measure) the sum paid for measuring coals, or other articles; the act or practice of measuring them.

Mēt'al, *s.* (French, Lat. *metallum*) a firm, heavy, and hard substance fusible by fire, and malleable under the hammer;—† courage, spirit (*Clarendon. Hudibras*): more frequently written in this sense *mettle*.

Mēt'al-ine, *a.* (metal) impregnated with metal; consisting of metal, metallic.

Mēt'al-ist, *s.* (metal) a worker in metals, one skilled in metals.

Me-tāl'ic, † **Me-tāl'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *métallique*) partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal, metaline.

Mēt'al-lif'er-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *metallum and ferro*) producing metals. *Johnson.*

Mēt'al-lōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Lat. *metallum*, and Gr. *γράφω to write*) an account or description of metals. *Johnson.*

Mēt'al-ūr-gist, *s.* (metal and Gr. *ἔργον work*) a worker in metals.

Mēt'al-ūr-gy, *s.* (metal and Gr. *ἔργον work*) the art of working metals, or separating them from the ore.

Mēt-a-mōr'phose, *v. a.* (Fr. *metamorphoser*) to TRANSFORM, to change the form or shape of any thing.

M E T

Mēt-a-mōr'pho-sis, *s.* (Greek) **TRANSFORMATION**, change of shape. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

Mēt'a-phōr, *s.* (Gr. μεταφορά) the application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a **SIMILE** comprised in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

Mēt-a-phōr'ic, *a.* (Fr. *metaphorique*) not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, **FIGURATIVE**.

Mēt'a-phōr'i-cāl, *a.* **FIGURATIVE**, metaphoric.

Mēt'a-phōr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.

Mēt'a-phra-se, *s.* (Gr. μεταφρασις) a mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

Mēt'a-phrāst, *s.* (Gr. μεταφραστής) a literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

Mēt-a-phy'sic, **Mēt-a-phy'si-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. μετα beside, and φυσικ nature) versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics: in *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

Mēt-a-phy-si'cian, *s.* one who considers the affection of being in general, an ontologist.

Mēt-a-phy'sics, *s.* (Gr. μαθηματικὴ) the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing, ontology.

"The topics of ontology or metaphysics are, cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign." *Watts.*

Mēt'a-plāsm, *s.* (Gr. μεταπλασμός) a figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Johnson.*

Me-tā'sta-sis, *s.* (Greek) translation or removal of a disease or morbid affection from one part of the body to another.

Mēt-a-tār'sāl, *a.* (metatarfus) belonging to the metatarfus.

Mēt-a-tār'sūs, *s.* (Gr. μέτα and ταρσος) the middle of the foot.

Me-tāth'e-sis, *s.* (Greek) **TRANSPOSITION**.

Mēte, *v. a.* (Lat. metior) to **MEASURE**, to reduce to a proper measure.

Me-tēp-sy'ch'o-sis, *s.* (Gr. μεταψυχωσις) a transmigration, the supposed passage of the soul or spirit from one body to another.

Mēt'e-ōr, *s.* (Gr. μετεωρα) any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature, a ball of fire flying through the air.

Me-te-o-ro-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (meteorology) relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Me-te-o-rōl'o-gist, *s.* (meteorology) a man skilled in, or who studies meteors.

Me-te-o-rōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. μετεωρα a meteor, and λογος a description) the doctrine of meteors.

Me-tē'o-roūs, *a.* (meteor) having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

Mēt'ēr, *s.* (mete) a measurer: as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

Mēt'e-wānd, **Mēt'e-yārd**, *s.* a staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Levit.*

Me-th'g'lin, *s.* (Welsh medyglyn) drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Shak.*

M E Z

Me-thinks', *v. impersonal*, I think, it seems to me, meseems. *Dryden.*

Mēth'ōd, *s.* (Fr. méthode) the placing of several things, or the performing of several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end, order, due arrangement, regular disposition.

Me-thōd'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. methodique) ranged or proceeded in due or just order, regular, ordinate.

Me-thōd'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with order, according to method and order.

Me-thōd'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (methodical) orderliness, regularity, order.

Mēth'o-di-se, *v. a.* (method) to regulate, to reduce to method, to digest, to dispose in order.

Mēth'o-dist, *s.* (method) a physician who practises by theory (*Boyle*); one of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

Mēth-o-dist'i-cāl, *a.* belonging to the people called Methodists.

Mēth-o-dist'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of Methodists.

Me-thought', *pret.* of the verb *methinks*; I thought, it appeared to me.

Me-to-nym'i-cāl, *a.* (metonymy) put by metonymy for something else.

Me-to-nym'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* by metonymy, not literally.

Me-tōn'y-my, *s.* (Gr. μεταωνυμία) a rhetorical figure by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate: *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword. *Tillotson.*

Me-to-pōs'co-py, *s.* (Gr. μετωπον the countenance, and σκέπτο to view) the study of physiognomy, the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

ME'TRE, *s.* (Lat. metrum, *pron.* mē'tér) speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables, verse, measure, numbers, rhyme, poetry.

Mēt'ri-cāl, *a.* (Lat. metricus) pertaining to metre or numbers, consisting of verses: as, *metrical precepts*.

Me-trōp'o-lis, *s.* (Lat.) the mother city, the chief city of any country.

Me-tro-pōl'i-tān, *s.* (Lat. metropolitanus) a bishop of the chief church, an archbishop.

Me-tro-pōl'i-tān, *a.* belonging to the metropolis, chief.

Me-tro-po-lit'i-cāl, *a.* (metropolis) chief or principal of cities. *Kneller.*

Mēt'tle, *s.* (corrupted from metal, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used) spirit, sprightliness, **COURAGE**; † substance: this at least should be metal. *Shakespeare.*

Mēt'tled, *a.* courageous, sprightly, full of ardour, full of fire. *Ben Jonson.*

Mēt'tle-sōme, *a.* (mettle) courageous, mettled, fiery, sprightly, lively, vivacious, gay, brisk, airy.

Mēt'tle-sōme-ly, *ad.* with sprightliness.

Mēw, *s.* (Fr. mue) a **CAGE**, a coop, a pen, an enclosure, a place where any thing is confined; —a sea-fowl. *Carver.*

Mēw, *v. a.* to shut up, to coop up, to emmew, to enclose, to imprison, to **CONFIN**E; to shed the feathers, to moult. *Walton.*

Mēw, *v. n.* (Fr. miauler) to cry as a cat.

Mēwl, *v. n.* (Fr. miauler) to squall as a child.

Me-zē-re-on, *s.* a species of spurge laurel.

M I D

Mez/zotin'to, *s.* (Italian, *pron.* mēt'so-tin'to) a kind of engraving, so named as nearly resembling paint.

Mī'asm, *s.* (Gr. *μῆσμος* to infect) such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance. *Harvey.*

Mice, *s.* the plural of *mouse*.

Mīch'ael-mās, (Michael and mās) the feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

† **Miche**, *v. n.* (**pron.* mitch) to be secret or covered, to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

† ***Mīch'ér**, *s.* a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight, a hedge-creeper.

† **Mīckle**, *a.* (Sax. micel) much, great. *Shak.*

Mīcro-cōsm, *s.* (Gr. *μῖκρος* little, and *κόσμος* the world) the little world. Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements. *Shakespeare.*

Mi-crōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *μῖκρος* little, and *γραφία* to write) the description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

Mi-crōm'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. *μῖκρος* small, and *μέτρον* to measure) an instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

Mīcro-scōpe, *s.* (Gr. *μῖκρος* small, and *σκοπεῖν* to view) an optic instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many minute objects which could not otherwise be seen.

Mi-cro-scōp'ic, **Mi-cro-scōp'i-cāl**, *a.* made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

Mid, *a.* (contracted from middle) middle, equally between two extremes. It is much used in composition.

Mid cōurse, *s.* middle of the way.

Mid'dāy, *a.* meridional, being at noon.

Mid'dāy, *s.* noon, meridian.

† **Mīd'dēst**, *a.* (superlative of mid) midst, midmost, middle. *Spenser.*

Mīd'dle, *a.* (Sax.) equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening: as, will, seeking good, finds many middle ends. *Davies.*

Mīd'dle, *s.* part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

Mīd'dle-ā-gēd, *a.* placed or being about the middle part of life.

Mīd'dle-mōst, *a.* being in the middle, midmost, † middest. *Newton.*

Mīd'dling, *a.* (middle) of middle rank, of condition equally remote from high and low; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

Midge, *s.* (Sax. mīege) a gnat.

Mīd hēav'en, *s.* the middle of the sky.

Mīd'lānd, *a.* that is remote from the sea; surrounded by land, mediterranean.

Mīd'lēg, *s.* the middle of the leg.

Mīd'mōst, *a.* (mid, or contracted from middlemost) midst, middle. *Dryden.*

This is one of the few words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.

Mīd'night, *s.* the noon of night, the depth of night, twelve at night.

M I L

Mīd'night, *a.* being in the middle or depth of the night.

Mīd'rīff, *s.* (Sax. midhrife) the diaphragm.

Mīd-sēa, *s.* the mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

Mīd'ship-mān, *s.* (a sea term) a petty officer on board a man of war.

Mīdst, *a.* (contracted from middest) midmost, middle, being in the middle.

Mīdst, *s.* the middle: as, in the midst of afflictions.

Mīd'strēam, *s.* the middle of the stream.

Mīd'sūm-mér, *s.* the summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

Mīd'wāy, *s.* the part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

Mīd'wāy, *a.* being in the middle between two places.

Mīd'wāy, *ad.* in the middle of the passage.

Mīd'wife, *s.* (Sax. mid a reward, and wife) a woman who assists women in labour or childbirth.

Mīd'wife-ry, *s.* assistance given at childbirth; trade of a midwife; act of production, help to production, co-operation in production, obstetrication.

Mīd'wīn-tér, *s.* the winter solstice, December the twenty-first.

Mīen, (Fr. mine) air, look, manner.

Mīght, *preterit of may.*

Mīght, *s.* (Sax.) POWER, strength, FORCE.

Might and main, utmost force, highest degree of strength. *Dryden.*

Mīght'i-ly, *ad.* with great power, powerfully, efficaciously, forcibly; vehemently, vigorously, violently: *In low language*, † in a great degree, very much.

Mīght'i-nēss, *s.* (mighty) POWER, puissance, greatness; height of dignity.

Mīght'y, *a.* (might) POWERFUL, having great command; powerful by influence; great in number: as, a mighty nation (*Milt*); STRONG in corporeal or intellectual power (*Broome*); impetuous, VIOLENT: as, the rushing of mighty waters (*Exodus*);—excellent, of superior eminence: as, the mighty master smiled (*Dryden*);—forcible, efficacious (*Esdra*); expressing or implying power (*Matthew*); IMPORTANT, momentous; vast, enormous, BULKY. *Milton.*

It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.

Mīght-y, *ad.* in a great degree. *Not to be used but in very low language.*

Mī-grā'tion, *s.* (Lat. migratio) act of changing residence, removal from one habitation to another; change of place, removal.

Mīlch, *a.* (milk, *pron.* mīlsh) giving milk.

Mīld, *a.* (Sax.) kind, tender, good, indulgent, merciful, compassionate, clement, bland, meek, soft, not severe, not cruel; soft, gentle, not violent: *mild as May*; *mild was his accent*;—not acrid, not corrosive, not acrimonious, demulcent, assuasive, lenitive, mollifying, SOFTENING; not sharp, mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity: as, *mild ale*.

Mīl'dēw, *s.* (Sax. mildeawe) a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls upon them, and by its acrimony, corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance which exudes through the pores of the leaves; a kind of BLIGHT which blackens grain, smut upon corn.

Mīld'ly, *ad.* (mild) tenderly, not severely; gently, not violently.

MIL

Mild'nēss, *s.* (mild) tendernefs, gentleneſs, meekneſs, clemency, forbearance, mercy; contrariety to acrimony.

Mile, *s.* (Lat. mille paſſus) the uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards.

Mile-ſtone, *s.* ſtone ſet to mark the miles.

Mil'foil, *s.* (in botany) a plant, yarrow.

Mil'ia-ry, *a.* (Lat. milium millet) ſmall, reſembling a millet ſeed.

Mil'ia-ry fever, *s.* a fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

Mil'i-tānt, *a.* (Lat. militans) fighting, proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. *A term applied to the church of Chriſt upon earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.* Hooker.

Mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. militaris) engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly; ſuiting a ſoldier, pertaining to a ſoldier, WARLIKE;—effected by ſoldiers. Bacon.

Mil'i-ta-ry, *s.* the ſoldiery, the army.

Mil'itia, *s.* (Lat. pron. mil-liſh'ya) the trainbands, the ſtanding military force of a nation. Bacon.

• **Mil'itia-mān**, *s.* one who ſerves in the militia or trainbands.

Milk, *s.* (Sax. meele) the nutritious juice or liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt; emulſion made by contuſion of certain ſeeds.

Milk, *v. a.* to draw milk from the breaſt by the hand; to draw the nutritive fluid from the dugs or paps of an animal; to fuck. "I have given fuck, and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that fucks me." Shakeſpeare.

Milk'en, *a.* conſiſting of milk.

Milk'er, *s.* (milk) one who milks animals.

Milk'i-nēſs, *s.* milky) ſoftneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. Dryden.

Milk'liv-ér-éd, *a.* COWARDLY, timorous. Shak.

Milk'māid, *s.* woman employed in the dairy, or who carries the milkpail.

Milk'mān, *s.* a man who ſells milk.

Milk'pāil, *s.* a veſſel into which cows are milked.

Milk'pān, *s.* a veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Milk-pōt'tage, *s.* food made by boiling milk and water with oatmeal.

Milk'ſcōre, *s.* account of milk owed for, ſcored upon a board.

Milk'ſōp, *s.* a ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. Prior.

Milk'tōoth, *s.* the teeth that come forth before in a young foal, which begin to be caſt about two years and a half after.

Milk'white, *a.* white as milk.

Milk'wōm-ān, *s.* a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

Milk'y, *a.* (milk) made of milk, lacteous; reſembling milk; yielding milk; ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous: as, a milky heart; milky tenderneſs. Shakeſpeare.

Milk'y wāy, *s.* the GALAXY.

Mill, *s.* (Gr. μύλῃ) an engine or fabric in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted: In general an engine in which any operation is performed by mean of wind and water; ſometimes it is uſed of engines turned by hand, or by animal force.

Mill, *v. a.* to grind, to comminute, to reduce to powder; to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp coin in the mints.

Mill cōg, *s.* the denticulations upon the cir-

MIN

cumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

Mill dām, *s.* the mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the working of the mill.

Mille-nā'rī-ān, *s.* (Lat. millenarius) one who expects the millenium.

Mille-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. millenarius) conſiſting of a thouſand.

Millēn-iſt, *s.* (Lat. mille a thouſand) one who holds the millenium.

Mil-lēn'i-ūm, *s.* (Lat.) a thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

Mil-lēn'i-āl, *a.* (Lat. millenium) pertaining to the millennium.

Mil-lēp'i-deſ, **Mille-pedeſ**, *s.* (Lat. mille and pedis a foot) woodlice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

Mill'er, *s.* (mill) one who attends a mill.

Mill'erſ thumb, *s.* (in ichthyology) the bullhead.

Mil'lēſ'i-māl, *a.* (Lat. milleſimus) thouſandth, conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

Millet, *s.* (Lat. milium) a plant.

Mill hōrſe, *s.* horſe that turns a mill.

Mil'līn-ér, *s.* (uncert. etymology) one who ſells ribands and drefſes for women.

Mil'līn-ér-y, *s.* the various articles made or ſold by milliners.

Mil'ſiōn, *s.* (French) the number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

Mill'ſiōnth, *a.* the ten hundred thouſandth.

Mill'pōl, **Mill'pōnd**, *s.* a head of water dammed up to drive a mill.

Mill'ſtōne, *s.* the ſtone by which corn, or other bodies are comminuted.

Milt, *s.* (Dutch mildt) the ſperm of the male fiſh.

Milt, *v. a.* to impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

Milt, *s.* (Sax. milt) the ſpleen.

Milt'ér, *s.* the male of any fiſh.

Mime, *s.* (French) a BUFFOON who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

Mime, *v. n.* to play the mime or buffoon.

Mim'ér, *s.* a BUFFOON, a mimic.

Mim'ic, *a.* (Lat. mimicus) IMITATIVE. "In reaſon's abſence mimic fancy wakes to imitate her, &c." Milton.

Mim'ic, *s.* a ludicrous imitator, a BUFFOON who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter (Prior); a ſervile imitator: as, "Of France the mimic, and of Spain the prey."

Mim'ic, *v. a.* to imitate as a buffoon; to ape, to mock, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

Mim'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. mimicus) imitative, beſitting a mimic, acting the mimic, apish, inclined to copy or imitate.

Mim'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in imitation, in a mimical manner.

Mim'ic-ry, *s.* BUFFOONERY, apishneſs, burleſque imitation.

Mi-mōg'ra-phér, *s.* (Lat. mimus a mimic, and Gr. γραφω to write) a writer of pantomims, or farces. Johnſon.

Mi-nā'ciouſ, *a.* (Lat. minax threatening) full of threats, minatory. Johnſon.

MIN

Mi-năç'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. minax) disposition to use threats. *Johnson.*

Mi-n'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. minor) threatening, menacing, minacious. *Johnson.*

Mince, *v. a.* (Fr. mince, *small*) to cut into very small parts, to hash; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate, to extenuate: as, "Iago, thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter, making it light to Cassio." (*Shak.*);—to speak with affected softness, to clip the words. *Shakespeare.*

Mince, *v. n.* to walk nicely with short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy, to affect nicety; to speak small and imperfectly.

Minc'ing-ly, *ad.* in small parts, not fully.

Mind, *s.* (Sax. gemind) the intelligent power; as, I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*;—intellectual capacity: as, "he found them not so large as was his *mind*." (*Cowley*);—liking, choice, inclination, propension, affection;—thoughts, sentiments (*Dryden*), opinion (*Shak.*); memory, remembrance: as, a small touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

Mind, *v. a.* to mark, to observe, to regard, to ATTEND; to put in mind or remembrance, to remind. *Shakespeare.*

Mind, *v. n.* to incline, to be disposed. *Spenser.*

Mind'ed, *n.* disposed, inclined, affected.

Minded is used in compounds: as, *high-minded*.

Mind'ful, *a.* (mind and full) ATTENTIVE, heedful, having memory. "I promise to be *mind-ful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

Mind'ful-ness, *s.* ATTENTION, heed, notice, regard, ATTENTIVENESS.

Mind'less, *a.* INATTENTIVE, heedless, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers (*Davies*); STUPID, unthinking: as, a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave. *Shak.*

Mind'strick'en, *a.* affected in mind. *Sidney.*

Mine, *pro. poss.* (Sax. myn) belonging to me: as, this book is *mine*.

Mine, *s.* (French) a place or cavern in the earth which contains minerals or metals; a cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

Mine, *v. n.* to dig mines or burrows, to form any hollows under ground.

Mine, *v. a.* to sap, to undermine, to dig under, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degree, or secret means.

Minéer, *s.* one who digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

Min'éer-äl, *s.* (Lat. minerale) fossil body, matter dug out of mines.

All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not *mal-leated*.

Min'éer-äl, *a.* consisting of fossil bodies.

Min'éer-äl-ist, *s.* one skilled in minerals, one employed in minerals.

Min'éer-äl'o-gist, *s.* (mineral and λόγος) one who discourses on minerals.

Min'éer-äl'o-gy, *s.* (mineral and λόγος) the doctrine of minerals.

MINGLE, **Mi'ngle**, *v. a.* (Sax. gemengan) to mix, to blend, to join, to admix, to imix, to intermix, to commingle, to imingle, to intermingle, to dash, to join, to incorporate, to com-

MIN

pound, to unite with something so as to make one mass; to dash, to adulterate; to contaminate, to make of dissimilar parts (*Milton*); to confuse: as, "There *mingle* broils." *Milton.*

Min'gle, *v. n.* to be mixed, to commingle, to be united with; *with* with.

Min'gle, *s.* MIXTURE, medley, confused mass.

Ming'lér, *s.* he who mingles, a compounder.

Min'a-ture, *s.* (French) representation in a small compass, representation less than reality; painting by powders mixed with gum and water.

Min'i-kín, *s.* a small sort of pins.

Min'i-kín, *a.* SMALL, diminutive. Used in slight contempt. *Shakespeare.*

Min'im, *s.* (L. minimus) a small being, a DWARF (*Milton*); a fish, the minnow.

Min'im, *s.* (in music) a minum, a note of slow-time, half a semibrief.

Min'i-müm, *s.* (in the higher geometry) the least number or quantity attainable in any given case.

† **Min'i-müs**, *s.* (Lat.) a being of the smallest size, a dwarf. *Shakespeare.*

Min'ion, *s.* (Fr. mignon) a favourite, a darling, a low dependant. *A word of contempt.*

Min'ious, *a.* (Lat. minium) of the colour of red lead or vermillion. *Brown.*

Min'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. minus) to lessen, to diminish, to lop, to impair. "Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task" (*Exodus*);—"They are *minished* and brought low through oppression." *Psalms.*

Min'is-tér, *s.* (Lat.) an agent, one who is employed to any end, one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who serves at the altar, one who performs sacerdotal functions, a CLERGYMAN; a delegate, an official (*Shak.*); an agent from a foreign power without the dignity of ambassador.

Min'is-tér, *v. a.* (Lat. ministro) to give, to supply, to afford. "The wounded patient bears the artist's hand that *ministers* a cure." *Olway.*

Min'is-tér, *v. n.* to attend, to serve in any office (*Milton*); to give medicines (*Shak.*); to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance, to contribute, to afford (*Locke*); to attend on the service of God. *Romans.*

Min'is-tér-äl, *a.* attendant, acting at command (*Brown*); acting under superior authority (*Bacon*); sacerdotal, priestly, belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office (*Hooker*); pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

Min'is-tér-y, *s.* (Lat. ministerium, *used by Milton for*) ministry, office, service.

Min'is-träl, (minister) pertaining or belonging to a minister.

Min'is-tränt, *a.* (minister) attendant, acting at command; *with* to.

Min'is-trä'tion, *s.* (Lat. ministro *to serve*) agency, intervention, office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another (*Taylor*); service, office of a clergyman, ecclesiastical function, *Atterbury.*

Min'is-try, *s.* (Lat. ministerium) office, service (*Spratt's Sermons*); office of one set apart to preach, ecclesiastical function (*Locke*); agency, interposition (*Atterbury*); business (*Dryden*); persons employed in the public affairs of a state. *Swift.*

MIR

Mir'i-üm, *s.* (Lat.) VERMILLION, red lead.
† **Mir'nóck**, *i.* (a word used by *Shakespeare*, supposed to mean) a minx.
Mir'now, *s.* (Fr. menue) a very small fish, a menow, a minim; a pink. *Ainsworth.*
Mir'nór, *a.* (Lat.) petty, SMALL, inconsiderable (*Brown*); less, smaller. *Clarendon.*
Mir'nór, *s.* one under age, one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Bacon.*
† **Mir-nór-ate**, *v. a.* to lessen, to diminish. A word not yet admitted. *Glanville.*
† **Mir-nór-ation**, *s.* the act of lessening, diminution, decrease. A word not admitted.
Mir-nór'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. minorité) the state of being under age; the state of being less (*Brown*); the smaller number: as, the minority held for that question in opposition to the majority.
Mir'o-taur, *s.* (in *heathen mythology*) a fabulous monster, half man and half bull.
Mir'stér, *s.* (Sax. minstere) a CONVENT, a monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. This word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.
Mir'strel, *s.* (Spanish menastril) a musician, one who plays upon instruments.
Mir'strel-ey, *s.* music, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians. *Milton.*
Mint, *s.* (in *botany*, Sax. minte) a plant.
Mint, *s.* (Sax. mynetian to coin) the place where money is coined; any place of invention. *Addison. Shakespeare.*
Mint, *v. a.* to coin, to stamp money; to invent, to devise, to FORGE. *Bacon.*
Mint'age, *s.* that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coinage. *Ainsworth.*
Mint'ér, *s.* (mint) a coiner, a moneyer.
Mint'mán, *s.* one skilled in coinage.
Mint'más-tér, *s.* one who presides in coinage; one who invents. *Locke.*
Mir'u-et, *s.* (Fr. menuet) a stately regular dance.
Mir'üm, *s.* (in *music*, the most common spelling) a note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief, a minim.
Mir-nüte, *a.* (Lat. minutus) SMALL, little, slender, small in bulk, small in consequence; detailed, circumstantial, PARTICULAR: as, a minute account.
Mir'ute, *s.* (Lat. minutum) the sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time (*Milton*); the first draught of any agreement or writing: as, have you made a minute of that contract?
Mir'ute, *v. a.* to set down in short hints.
Mir'ute-bóok, *s.* book of short hints.
Mir'ute-glás, *s.* glass of which the sand running measures a minute.
Mir'ute-hánd, *s.* the index of a timepiece which shews the minute.
Mir'ute-ly, *ad.* every minute, with very little time intervening.
Mir-nütel'y, *ad.* (minute small) to a small point, to the least part, exactly, nicely.
Mir-nüte'něs, *s.* (minute small) SMALLNESS, exility, inconsiderableness. *Brown.*
Mir'ute-wáts, *s.* a watch upon which minutes are more distinctly marked than upon common watches which reckon by the hour.
Minx, *s.* (supposed to be a contraction from minnock) a young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakespeare.*
Mir'a-cle, *s.* (French, Lat. miraculum) a WONDER, something above human power: in theo-

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logy, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.
Mir-ác'u-lóus, *a.* (Fr. miraculeux) done by miracle, produced by miracle, supernatural, effected by power more than natural;—wonderful, marvelous, ASTONISHING.
Mir-ác'u-lóus-ly, *ad.* by miracle, by power above that of human.
Mir-ác'u-lóus-něs, *s.* (miraculous) the state of being effected by miracle, superiority to natural power, supernaturalness; marvelousness, ASTONISHINGNESS.
Mir-a-dór, *s.* (Spanish mirar to look) a balcony, a gallery whence ladies see shows. *Dryden.*
Mire, *s.* (Dutch moer) mud, dirt, sludge, dirt at the bottom of water.
Mire, *v. a.* to whelm in the mud, to soil with mud or sludge.
Mire, *s.* (Welsh myr) an ant, an emmet, a pismire.
Mir'i-něs, *s.* (miry) dirtiness, foulness of mire, state of being miry.
Mirk'sóme, (*little used*, Danish morck dark) dark, obscure. *Spenser.*
Mir'rór, *s.* (Fr. miroir) a looking-glass, a speculum, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; a pattern, exemplar, archetype. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
Mirth, *s.* (Sax. myrthe) MERRIMENT, jollity, gaiety, laughter.
Mirth'fúl, *a.* MERRY, gay, cheerful.
Mirth'lěs, *a.* joyless, cheerless.
Miry, *a.* (mire) deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire, sloughy.
Mis, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning; as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscalculation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.
Mis-ác-cěp-tā'tion, *s.* the act of taking in a wrong sense.
Mis-ád-věn'ture, *s.* mischance, mishap, misfortune, ill luck, bad fortune, unprosperous event.
Mis-ád-věn'tur-ěd, *a.* unfortunate, unsuccessful, successless, HAPLESS.
Mis-ád-viř-ěd, *a.* ill counselled, directed to wrong measures.
Mis-ám-ěd, *a.* not aimed rightly.
Mis-án-thrope, *s.* (French, Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*) a hater of mankind.
Mis-án-thro-py, *s.* (French misanthropie) hatred of mankind.
Mis-áp-pli-cā'tion, *s.* application to a wrong purpose.
Mis-áp-ply, *v. a.* to apply to a wrong purpose.
Mis-áp-pre-hěnd, *v. a.* not to understand or conceive rightly.
Mis-áp-pre-hěn'sion, *s.* mistake, misconception, not right apprehension.
Mis-ás-cribē, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely.
Mis-ás-siğn, *v. a.* to assign erroneously.
Mis-be-cóme, *v. a.* not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.
Mis-be-gót, **Mis-be-gót'ten**, *a.* unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
Mis-be-hāvē, *v. n.* to behave improperly, to act ill or improperly.
Mis-be-hāvē'd, *a.* ill-bred, clownish, uncivil, untaught. *Shakespeare.*
Mis-be-hā-vi-óur, *s.* ill conduct, improper behaviour, bad practice.

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Mis-be-lief, *s.* false religion, a wrong belief.
Mis-be-lieve, *v. a.* to believe amiss, to **DIS-TRUST**, to mistrust; to doubt.
Mis-be-liev'er, *s.* one who holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.
Mis-be-liev'ing, *a.* having a wrong belief; **DIS-TRUSTFUL**, mistrustful.
Mis-be-liev'ing-ly, *ad.* distrustfully.
Mis-cál, *v. a.* to name improperly.
Mis-cál'cu-late, *v. a.* to reckon wrong.
Mis-cár'riage, *s.* unhappy event of an undertaking, **FAILURE**; ill-conduct, misconduct; **ABORTION**, act of bringing forth before the time.
Mis-cár'ry, *v. n.* to **FAIL**, not to have the intended event, not to succeed, to be lost in an enterprise, not to reach the effect intended; to have an abortion.
Mis-cást, *v. a.* to take a wrong account of, to misreckon, to compute wrong.
Mis'cél-lane, *s.* (Lat. *miscellaneus*) mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. This is corrupted into *maslin*, *meslin* or **MISLEN**.
Mis'cél-lá-ne-ous, (Lat. *miscellaneus*) mingled, mixed, miscellany, composed of various kinds.
Mis'cél-lá-ne-ous-néss, *s.* state of being compounded, composition of various kinds.
Mis'cél-la-ny, *a.* (Lat. *miscellaneus*) mingled, mixed, **MISCELLANEOUS**.
Mis'cél-la-ny, *s.* a mass formed out of various kinds, a **MIXTURE**; a collection or selection from various authors.
Mis-cháncé, *s.* ill luck, ill fortune, misfortune, misadventure, mishap.
Mis'chief, *s.* (old Fr. *meschef*) harm, evil, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; **INJURY**, damage, detriment; ill consequence, vexatious affair: as, "States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy: but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued." *Swift*.
Mis'chief, *v. a.* to hurt, harm, **INJURE**. *Spratt*.
Mis'chief-mak-ér, *s.* one who causes mischief.
Mis'chief-mak-ing, *a.* causing harm. *Rowe*.
Mis'chiev-ous, * **Mis'chiev'ous**, *a.* **HURTFUL**, harmful, injurious, noxious, pernicious, **DESTRUCTIVE**; wicked: *used both of persons and things*; —spiteful, **MALICIOUS**. *Ainsworth*.
*** Mis'chiev-ous-ly**, *ad.* hurtfully, noxiously, injuriously; wickedly.
*** Mis'chiev-ous-néss**, *s.* (mischievous) **HURTFULNESS**, perniciousness; wickedness.
Mis-ci-bil'i-ty, *s.* (miscible) possibility of being mingled.
Mis-ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. *misceo* to *minge*) possible to be mingled, permiscible.
Mis-ci-tá-tion, *s.* unfair or false quotation.
Mis-cite, *v. a.* to quote wrong.
Mis-cláim, *s.* mistaken claim. *Bacon*.
Mis-cóm-pu-tá-tion, *s.* false reckoning.
Mis-cón-céit, **Mis-cón-cépt-ion**, *s.* false opinion, wrong notion, misapprehension.
Mis-cón-céiv'e, *v. a.* to misjudge, to have a false notion of; to misunderstand, to mistake.
Mis-cón'dúct, *s.* ill behaviour; mismanagement, ill management.
Mis-cón-dúct, *v. a.* to manage amiss, to carry on wrong.
Mis-cón-jécture, *s.* a wrong guess.
Mis-cón-jécture, *v. a.* to guess wrong.
Mis-cón-strúct-ion, *s.* wrong interpretation of words or things.

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Mis-cón'strúe, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.
Mis-cón-tin'u-áncé, *s.* cessation, intermission, pause, intermediate stop.
Mis-cóun'sél, *v. a.* to advise wrong.
Mis-cóunt, *v. a.* to reckon wrong.
Mis'cre-áncé, **Mis'cre-án-cy**, *s.* (miscreant) unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.
Mis'cre-ánt, *s.* (Fr. *mécréant*) one who holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch. *Shakespeare*.
Mis-cre-át'e, **Mis-cre-át'ed**, *a.* formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.
Mis-déed, *s.* evil action. *Milton*.
Mis-déem, *v. a.* to judge ill of, to mistake.
Mis-de-méan, *v. n.* to behave ill.
Mis-de-méan'our, *s.* offence, something less than a crime; ill behaviour.
Mis-de-vó-tion, *s.* mistaken piety.
Mis-di'et, *s.* improper food.
Mis-dis-tin'guish, *v. a.* to make wrong or erroneous distinctions.
Mis-dó, *v. a.* to do wrong, to commit a crime.
Mis-dó, *v. n.* to commit faults. *Milton*.
Mis-dó'er, *s.* an offender; a criminal, a malefactor.
Mis-dó'ing, *s.* **FAULT**, offence, deviation from right.
Mis-dó'ubt, *v. a.* to suspect of deceit, to suspect of danger.
Mis-dó'ubt, *s.* suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation. "York, steel thy fearful thoughts, and change *misdoubt* to resolution." *Shakespeare*.
Mis-ém-plóy, *v. a.* to use or appropriate to wrong purposes.
Mis-ém-plóy'mént, *s.* improper application.
MISER, **Mis'ér**, *s.* (Lat.) a wretch covetous to extremity, one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty, a huncks, churl, niggard, griper, pinchst, pinch-penny, muckworm, curmudgeon; a mean, sordid fellow, a wretched person.
Mis'ér-a-ble, *a.* (French) unhappy, forlorn, wretched, **CALAMITOUS** (*Shak.*); wretched, worthless; as, *miserable* comforters are ye all; —despicable, abject, wretched, **MEAN**; as, a *miserable* person: —in low language, stingy, culpably parsimonious.
Mis'ér-a-ble-néss, *s.* state of misery, wretchedness, **CALAMITOUSNESS**.
Mis'ér-a-bly, *ad.* unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly; covetously.
Mis'ér-ly, *ad.* (miser) avariciously, covetously, after the manner of a miser.
Mis'ér-y, *s.* (Lat. *miseria*) wretchedness, unhappiness, **CALAMITY**; misfortune, cause of misery: † covetousness, avarice. *Shakespeare*.
Mis-e-stém, *s.* disregard, slight.
Mis-fásh'ion, *v. a.* to form wrong.
Mis-fórm, *v. a.* to put in an ill form, to form wrong, misshape, to misfashion.
Mis-fórtune, *s.* **CALAMITY**; ill luck, unprosperous event, want of good fortune.
Mis-gíve, *v. a.* to fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence. *It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun*: as, my heart *misgives* me.
Mis-gíving, *s.* doubt, **DISTRUST**.
Mis-góv'érn, *v. a.* to govern ill, to administer unfaithfully. *Knolles*.
Mis-góv'érn-ed, *a.* rude, uncivilized. *Shak.*
Mis-góv'érn-áncé, *s.* irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

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Mis-gov'ern-mēt, *s.* ill administration of public affairs; ill management; irregularity, mis-governance, inordinate behaviour.
 Mis-guid'ance, *s.* false direction.
 Mis-guid', *v. a.* to direct ill; to mislead, to lead the wrong way.
 Mis-hāp', *s.* ill chance, mischance, ill luck, misfortune, CALAMITY.
 † Mis-hāsh, *s.* (a low word) a HOTCHPOTCH.
 Mis-in-fér', *v. a.* to infer wrong.
 Mis-in-fōrm', *v. a.* to inform amiss, to deceive by false accounts.
 Mis-in-fōr-mā'tion, *s.* false intelligence, false accounts.
 Mis-in-tér-prēt, *v. a.* to explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.
 Mis-join', *v. a.* to join unfitly or improperly.
 Mis-judge', *v. n.* to form false opinions, to judge ill.
 Mis-judge', *v. a.* to mistake, judge ill of.
 Mis-lāid', *pret. & part. pass.* of to mislay.
 Mis-lāy', *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place.
 Mis-lāy'ér, *s.* one who puts in the wrong place.
 Mis-le, *v. n.* (mist) to rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: *properly* mistle.
 Mis-lēad', *v. a.* to misguide, to guide or lead a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.
 Mis-lēad'ér, *s.* one who leads to ill.
 Mis-lēd', *pret. & part. pass.* of to mislead.
 MISLEN, Mis'len, *s.* (corrupted from miscellane) mixed corn, mong corn: as wheat and rye, messin, mastlin, miscellane. *Mortimer.*
 Mis-like', *v. a.* to disapprove, to be not pleased with, to DISLIKE.
 Mis-like', *s.* disapprobation, DISLIKE.
 Mis-lik'ér, *s.* one who disapproves.
 Mis-live', *v. n.* to lead a bad life. *Spenser.*
 Mis-mān'age, *v. a.* to manage ill.
 Mis-mān'age-mēt, *s.* ill management, bad or ill conduct.
 Mis-mārk', *v. a.* to mark with a wrong token.
 Mis-mārch', *v. a.* to match unsuitably.
 Mis-nāme', *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.
 Mis-nō'mér, *s.* (in law) an indictment quashed or vacated by a wrong name.
 Mis-ob-sérve', *v. a.* not to observe accurately.
 Mi-sōg'a-mist, *s.* (Gr. *μισος* to hate, and *γάμος* marriage) a marriage hater.
 Mi-sōg'a-my, *s.* (Gr. *μισος* and *γάμος*) an aversion to matrimony.
 Mi-sōg'y-nist, *s.* (Gr. *μισος* to hate, and *γυνή* a woman) a woman hater.
 Mi-sōg'y-ny, *s.* (Gr. *μισος*, and *γυνή*) hatred of women, an aversion to women.
 Mis-ōr'dér, *v. a.* (little used) to conduct ill, to manage irregularly. *Ascham.*
 Mis-ōr'dér, *s.* irregularity, disorder, disorderly proceedings.
 Mis-ōr'dér-ly, *a.* irregular, unlawful. *Ascham.*
 Mis-pēl', *v. a.* to spell wrong.
 Mis-pēnd', *v. a.* to spend ill; to waste, to lavish, to consume to no purpose, to throw away; to waste; *with* a reciprocal pronoun. *Philips.*
 Mis-pēnd'ér, *s.* who spends ill, prodigally, or to a wrong purpose, a LAVISHER. *Norris.*
 Mis-pér-suā'sion, *s.* a wrong notion, a false opinion.
 Mis-plāc', *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.
 Mis-pōint', *v. a.* to point wrong, to confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.
 † Mis priž', *v. a.* (obsolete, Fr. *mépris* from *méprendre*) to mistake (*Shak.*); to slight, to scorn, to despise. *Shakespeare.*

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† Misprī'sion, *s.* (obsolete, Fr. *méprise*, *prom.* * mis-prīzh'ūn) scorn, contempt (*Shak.*); mistake, misconception. *Shakespeare.*
 * Misprī'sion, *s.* (in law) misprision of treason is the concealment of known treason.
 Mis-pro-pōr'tion, *s.* to join without due proportion.
 † Mis-prōūd', *a.* (obsolete) vitiously proud. *Shak.*
 Mis-quōte', *v. a.* to quote falsely.
 Mis-re-cite', *v. a.* to recite wrong, to recite not according to truth.
 Mis-rēck'en, *v. a.* to reckon wrong, to miscast, to compute wrong.
 Mis-re-lāte', *v. a.* to relate wrong, to mistell, to relate inaccurately or falsely.
 Mis-re-lā'tion, *s.* false narrative, inaccurate narrative.
 Mis-re-mēm'bér, *v. a.* to mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
 Mis-re-pōrt', *v. a.* to give a false account of, to report wrong, to give an account disadvantageous and false. *Hooker.*
 Mis-re-pōrt', *s.* false account, false and malicious representation.
 Mis-rēp-rē-sēnt', *v. a.* to represent not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.
 Mis often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief.
 Mis-rēp-rē-sēn-tā'tion, *s.* the act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.
 Mis-rūle', *s.* TUMULT, confusion, disorder, revel, unjust domination. *Thomson.*
 Miss, *s.* (contracted from mistress) the term of honour to a young girl (*Swift*); a strumpet, a prostitute, a concubine, a whore. *Hudibras.*
 Miss, *v. a.* (Dutch *missen*) not to hit by the mind, to take wrong, to take one thing for another, to mistake; not to hit by manual aim, to go beside the mark (*Pope*); to fail of obtaining: as, to miss one's end (*Locke*);—to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting: as, I miss'd him from the company;—to skip, to omit: as, to miss a meal;—to perceive want of: as, he who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without missing them;—† to be without. "We cannot miss him, he does make our fire, fetch in our wood." *Shaksp.*
 Miss, *v. n.* to fly wide, not to hit the mark; not to succeed; to fail, to MISTAKE; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail as by accident (*Milton*); to fail to obtain, learn or find: "Gritus missing Moldavian fell upon Maylat." *Kneller.*
 Miss, *s.* LOSS, destitution, WANT; fail, miscarriage, unsuccessful attempt; mistake, ERROR.
 Mis'sal, *s.* (Lat. *missale*) the mass book.
 Mis-sāy', *v. n.* to say wrong. *Hakewill.*
 Mis-sérve', *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully.
 Mis-shāpe', *v. a.* to shape ill, to form ill; to put out of form, to DEFORM.
 Mis'sile, *a.* (Lat. *missilis*) thrown by the hand, striking at a distance. "We bend the bow, or wing the missile dart." *Pope.*
 Mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. *missio*) commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority (*Milton*); persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion (*Bacon*): † faction, party. *Sh.*
 Mission-a-ry, *s.* (Fr. *missionnaire*) one sent to propagate religion.
 Mis'sive, *a.* (French) such as is sent: as, the king's letters missive;—used at a distance. "Short, and more short, the missive weapons fly." *Dryden.*

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Mis-spēak', *v. a.* to speak wrong.
Mis-spēak', *v. n.* to blunder in speaking.
MIST, *Mist*, *s.* (Sax.) a low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in single drops, a fog, a haze; any thing that dims or darkens.
King Charles.
Mist, *v. a.* to cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.
Shakespeare.
Mist, *v. n.* to haze, to be foggy or misty.
Mis-tāk'a-ble, *a.* (mistake) liable to be conceived wrong.
Brown.
Mis-tāk', *v. a.* to conceive wrong, to misunderstand, to misconceive, to take something for that which it is not.
Mis-tāk', *v. n.* to err, to blunder, to miss, not to judge right.
Mis-tāk', *s.* misconception, misapprehension; **ERROUR**; blunder, miss, oversight, escape.
Mis-tāk'ing-ly, *ad.* erroneously, falsely.
Mis-tāt', *v. a.* to state wrong.
Mis-tēach', *v. a.* to teach wrong.
Mis-tēll', *v. a.* to misrelate, to tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.
Mis'tēr, *s.* (corrupted from master) a term or title of common respect.
Mis-tērm', *v. a.* to term erroneously.
Mis-think', *v. a.* to think ill of, to think wrong.
Mis-thought', *s.* a wrong or ill thought, an ill opinion of.
Milton.
Mist'i-ly, *ad.* (misty) foggily, cloudily.
Mist'i-nēss, *s.* (misty) **FOGGINESS**.
Mist'ion, *s.* (Lat. *mistus* mixed, *pron.* *mīst'chūn*) the state of being mingled.
Mistle-to, *s.* (in botany, Sax. *mysteltan*) the name of a plant which draws its nourishment from some other plant, yet differs utterly from it. It is ever green winter and summer, and bears a white glistening berry. *Mistleto* grows chiefly upon crab trees, sometimes upon hazel, and rarely upon oaks.
Mist'like, *a.* resembling a mist.
Mis-tōld', *part. pass.* of *misfell*.
Mis-tōok', *pret.* of *to misake*; did mistake.
Mis'tress, *s.* (Fr. *maitresse*) a woman who governs, a woman who keeps a servant; correlative to *subject* or to *servant*;—a woman who has something in possession (*Sidney*); a woman skilled in any thing; as, *mistress* of music;—a woman teacher (*Swift*);—a woman beloved and courted (*Clarendon*);—a term of contemptuous address: "Look you pale, *mistress*, do you perceive the ghastliness of her eye?" (*Shakespeare*);—a **WHORE**, a concubine.
Mis-trūst', *s.* **DISTRUST**, diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.
Mis-trūst', *v. a.* to **DISTRUST**, to suspect, to doubt, to discredit, to misbelieve, to disside in, to regard with diffidence.
Mis-trūst'fūl, *a.* **DISTRUSTFUL**, diffident.
Mis-trūst'fūl-ly, *ad.* with suspicion, with mistrust, distrustfully.
Mis-trūst'fūl-nēss, *s.* (mistrustful) **DISTRUSTFULNESS**, doubt, diffidence.
Sidney.
MISTY, *Mist'y*, *a.* (mist) hazy, foggy, rimy, clouded, nebulous, overspread with mist (*Pope*); obscure, dark, not plain.
Mis-ūn-dér-stand', *v. a.* to misconceive, to mistake, to conceive wrong.
Mis-ūn-dér-stand'ing, *s.* **DISAGREEMENT**, difference, dissention (*Swift*); **ERROUR**, misconception, misapprehension.
Bacon.
Mis-ūsage, *s.* (misuse) abuse, ill use, misuse, misapplication; bad treatment.

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Mis-ūs', *v. a.* to treat or use improperly, to treat ill, to abuse.
Mis-ūs', *s.* wrong or erroneous use, misuse (*Locke*); misapplication, misuse, abuse (*Atterbury*); evil or cruel treatment.
Shakespeare.
Mist'y, *s.* (in natural history) a beautiful kind of mineral, of a bright yellow colour, much resembling the golden marcasites.
Hill.
Mite, *s.* (French) a small insect found in cheese or corn, a **WEEVIL**; the twentieth part of a grain (*Arbutnot*); any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing; a small particle.
Ray on the Creation.
Mi-tēll'a, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Miller.
Mith'ri-date, *s.* (from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus) a medicine supposed formerly to have been a powerful preventive against poison.
Mit'i-gānt, *a.* (Lat. *mitigans*) lenient, lenitive, mollient, **SOFTENING**.
Mit'i-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *mitigo*) to temper, to make less rigorous (*Hooker*); to **ALLEVIATE**, to make mild, to assuage, to mollify, to make less severe, to soften; to cool, to moderate; as, to *mitigate* the fierceness of a party.
Speclator.
Mit-i-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *mitigatio*) **ALLEVIATION**, assuagement, abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
Bacon.
Mitre, *s.* (French, Lat. *mitra*, *pron.* **mī'tēr*) an ornament for the head (*Dryden*); a kind of episcopal crown.
Watts.
**Mit're*, *s.* (with joiners) an angle of forty-five degrees, half a square; a mode of joining two boards together.
Miller.
**Mitred*, *a.* adorned with a mitre.
Mittēnt, *a.* (Lat. *mittens*, from *mitto* to send) thrusting forth, emitting.
Wifeman.
Mit'tēns, *s.* (Fr. *mitaine*) gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers; coarse kind of gloves for the winter.
To handle one without mittens, to use one roughly. A low phrase.
Ainsworth.
Mit'ti-mūs, *s.* (Latin) a warrant by which a justice of the peace commits an offender to prison.
Mix, *v. a.* to unite to something else (*Hesiod*); to form of different substances or kinds (*Bacon*); to unite various ingredients into one mass, to join, to confuse, to **MINGLE**.
Shakespeare.
Mix, *v. n.* to be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.
Mix'en, *s.* (Sax.) a dunghill, a muckhill, a lay-stall.
Mix'tion, *s.* (French, *pron.* *mīx'tchūn*) **MIXTURE**, confusion of one thing with another.
Mix'tly, *ad.* (mix) with coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE, *Mix'ture*, *s.* (Lat. *mixtura*) the act of mixing; the state of being mixed, mixtion, admixtion, permixtion, commixture, admixture, intermixture, a hash; a brewage, a mingle, a medley, a miscellany; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.
Stillingsfleet.
Miz'māze, *s.* (a cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication) a maze, a labyrinth.
Miz'zy, *s.* (local) a bog, a quagmire.
Ainsw.
Mne-mō'nics, *s.* (Greek *μνημονικη*) the art of memory.
†Mō, *a.* (obsolete Sax. *ma*) making greater number, moe, more.
Tusser.
†Mō, *ad.* (obsolete) farther, longer.
Shakespeare.

MOD

Mōan, *v. a.* (Sax. *mænan to grieve*) to deplore, to lament, to mourn over.

Mōan, *v. n.* to grieve, sorrow, mourn, lament, make lamentation. *Thomson.*

Mōan, *s.* LAMENTATION, audible sorrow, grief expressed in words or cries.

Mōat, *s.* (Fr. *motte a mound*) a canal of water round a house or castle for defence, a fosse, a ditch. *Dryden.*

Mōat, *v. a.* to surround with a canal of water by way of defence.

Mōb, *s.* (contracted from the Lat. *mobile*) a crowd, a tumultuous rout: the populace, the mobile, the vulgar, the commonalty.

Mōb, *v. a.* to harass, overbear, or insult by noise and tumult.

Mōb, *s.* (moble) a kind of female undress for the head.

Mōb'bīsh, *a.* (mob) mean, done after the manner of the mob.

Mōb'by, *s.* an American drink or beverage made from potatoes.

Mō-bīle, *s.* (French) the populace, the vulgar, the commonalty, the mob, the rout, the tumultuous crowd.

Mo-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *mobilité*, Lat. *mobilitas*) *mobility* is the power of being moved, moveableness (*Locke*); nimbleness, activity (*Arbutb.*); fickleness, inconstancy (*Ainsworth*); in *cant language*, the populace.

Mō'cho-stōne, *s.* from, and therefore more properly *mocha*) a stone nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, &c. *Woodward.*

MOCK, **Mōck**, *v. a.* (Fr. *moquer*) to deride, arride, laugh at, scoff at, taunt, gibe, jeer, sneer, ridicule; to deride by imitation, to mimic in contempt (*Shak.*); to defeat, elude, frustrate, DISAPPOINT (*Shak.*'s *Henry IV.*); to fool, to allude, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

Mōck, *v. n.* to scoff, to gibe, to flirt, to flier, to JEER, to make contemptuous sport.

Mōck, *s.* RIDICULE, flier, act of contempt, sneer, flout, gibe, JEER.

Mōck, *a.* false, sham, COUNTERFEIT.

Mōck'a-ble, *a.* exposed to derision. *Shakespeare.*

Mōck'ér, *s.* (mock) one who mocks, a scorner, scoffer, derider, flier, JEERER; a deceiver, an elusory impostor.

Mōck'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. *moquerie*) derision, scorn, sportive insult, RIDICULE, contemptuous merriment, flier, grin, JEER, sport, subject of laughter; vanity of attempt, delusory labour, vain effort: as, "It is, as the air, invulnerable, and our vain blows malicious *mockery*." (*Sh.*); —imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show. "What though our friends in sable weeds appear, and bear about the *mockery* of woe in midnight dances." *Pope.*

Mōck'ing-bīrd, *s.* an American bird that mocks the notes of other birds.

Mōck'ing-ly, *a.* (mockery) in contempt, petulantly, with insult.

Mōck'ing-stōck, *s.* a butt for merriment.

Mō'dāl, *a.* (Lat. *modalis*) relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

Mo-dāl'i-ty, *s.* accidental difference, modal accident. *Hooker.*

Mōde, *s.* (French, Lat. *modus*) manner, method, fashion, FORM, (*Milton*); state, quality: "my death changes the *mode*, &c." (*Sh.*); —fashion, custom (*Denham*); gradation, degree (*Pope*); accidental difference, modal accident. *Watts.*

MOD

Mōd'el, *s.* (Fr. *modèle*) a representation in little of something made or done, a module; a copy to be imitated, a pattern, a paragon, a sampler, an EXAMPLE (*Hooker*); a mould, a matrix, any thing which shews or gives the shape of that which it encloses (*Shak.*); STANDARD, that by which any thing is measured. *South.*

In *Shakespeare*, it seems to have two unexampled senses: something representative: as, "I have commended to his goodness the *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter." (*Sh.*); something small and diminutive, for *module*, a small measure: which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense. "England! *model* to thy inward greatness, like little body with a mighty heart." *Shakespeare.*

Mōd'el, *v. a.* (Fr. *modeler*) to plan, to shape, to mould, to FORM; to delineate. *Milton.*

Mōd'el-ér, *s.* a planner, schemer, designer, contriver. *Speclator.*

Mōd'ér-ate, *a.* (Lat. *moderatus*) temperate, keeping within the bounds of temperance, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; middling, of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

Mōd'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *moderer*) to regulate, to restrain, to still, to pacify, to appease, to quiet, to repress; to qualify, to make temperate.

Mōd'ér-ate-ly, *ad.* temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

Mōd'ér-ate-nēss, *s.* (moderate) state of being moderate, temperateness. *Moderateness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

Mōd'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *moderatio*) temperance, forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt two extremes; calmness of mind, equanimity (*Milton*); frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*

Mōd'ér-ā'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) the person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon's Essays.*

MOD'ERN, **Mōd'érn**, *a.* (French) late, recent, fresh, new, novel, neoteric, lately made, not ancient, not antique; † vulgar, mean, common. "Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends with all." *Shakespeare.*

Mōd'érns, *s.* those who have lived lately, opposed to the *ancients*.

Mōd'érn-ize, *v. a.* to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

Mōd'érn-ism, *s.* deviation from the ancient and classical manner; that which is modernised. A word invented by *Swift*.

Mōd'érn-nēss, *s.* novelty, newness, recentness, state of being unknown to former times.

MOD'EST, **Mōd'est**, *a.* (Fr. *modeste*, Lat. *modestus*) not arrogant, not presumptuous, not boastful, bashful, shamefaced, meek, coy, sheepish, shy, reserved; not impudent, not forward; not loose, not unchaste; —not excessive, not extreme, moderate, within a mean. "During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, &c." *Addison.*

Mōd'est-ly, *ad.* not arrogantly, not presumptuously; not impudently, not forwardly, with respect; not loosely, not lewdly, with decency; not excessively, with moderation.

MODESTY, Mōd'es-ty, *s.* (Fr. *modestie*, Lat. *modestas*) not arrogance, not presumptuousness, bashfulness, sheepishness, shyness, coyness, reservedness, reserve, pudicity, pudency, shamefacedness, timidity, not impudence, not forwardness: as, his petition was urged with *modesty*;—moderation, decency (*Shak.*); chastity, purity of manners. "Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer." *Clarissa.*

Mōd'es-ty-piece, *s.* a narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker. *Addison.*

Mōd'i-cūm, *s.* (Latin) a small portion, pittance. *Shak. Dryden.*

Mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *a.* (modify) that may be diversified with accidental differences, modifiable. *Locke.*

Mō-dif-i-ca-ble, *a.* (modify) diversifiable by various modes, modifiable.

Mōd-i-fi-cā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or modes. *Newton.*

Mōd'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *modifier*) to change the external qualities or accidents of any thing, to shape; to soften, to moderate. "Of his grace he *modifies* his first severe decree, &c." *Dryden.*

Mo-dillon, Mo-dill'ion, *s.* (in *architecture*, Fr. *modillon*) a kind of bracket.

Mōd'ish, *a.* (mode) fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

Mōd'ish-ly, *ad.* fashionably.

Mōd'ish-nēss, *s.* (modish) state of being modish, fashionableness; affectation of the fashion.

Mōd'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *modulor*) to form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

Mōd-u-lā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, melody, HARMONY.

Mōd'ule, *s.* (Lat. *modulus*) an empty representation, a model, an external form. *Shak.*

Mō'dūs, *s.* (Lat.) something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

† **Mōe**, *a.* (*obsolete*, Sax. *ma*) more, a great number. See **Mo**. *Hooker.*

Mō'hair, *s.* (Fr. *moire*) thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

Mo-gūl', *s.* the title of the emperor of Hindostan; a horde, a tribe of Tartars.

Mō'hōc, *s.* a barbarous Indian; a ruffian, a name given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest the streets of London. "Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name?" *Cay.*

Mō'dér-ēd, *a.* (*properly* moddered or muddled, *Johnson*) crazed. *Ainsworth.*

Mōi'dōré, *s.* a Portugal coin valued at one pound seven shillings sterling.

Mōi'e-ty, *s.* (Fr. *moitié*) half, one of two equal parts.

Mōil, *v. a.* (Fr. *mouiller*) to daub with dirt, to bemire; to soil, to weary. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Mōil, *v. n.* to labour in the mire: as, *moil* not too much underground (*Bacon's Essays*);—to toil, to drudge.

The name of the laborious *William Noy*, at-

torney general to Charles the First, was anagrammatized, *I moil in law.* *Howel.*

MOIST, Mōist, *a.* (Fr. *moite*) wet, not dry, wet, not liquid, dank, damp, humid, watery, inclined to wet, wet in a small degree; juicy, succulent. *Ainsworth.*

Mōist, *v. a.* (*little used*) to damp, to MOISTEN.

MOIST'EN, Mōist'en, *v. a.* (moist) to make damp, to humect, to humectate, to madesfy, to damp, to bedew, to bedrop, to bewet, to irrorate, to insperse, to besprinkle, to make wet in a small degree.

Mōist'en-ér, *s.* the person or thing that moistens or humectates.

MOIST'NESS, Mōist'nēss, *s.* (moist) dampness, dampishness, dankishness, humidity, moisture, wateriness, waterishness, wetness in a small degree.

MOIST'URE, Mōis'ture, *s.* (moist) state of being moist, moistness, dampishness, dampness, humidity, damp, moist air, fog, fogginess, dampishness, moderate wetness; small quantity, of liquid: as, the *moisture* of the body. *Shakespeare.*

Mo-lās'sēs, Mo-lōs'sēs, *s.* (Ital. *melazzo*) treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugarcane.

Mōle, *s.* (Sax. *mæl*) a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception, a mooncalf (*Quincy*); a natural spot or discoloration of the skin.

Mōle, *s.* (Lat. *moles*, Fr. *mole*) a pier to defend shipping in a harbour, a mound, a dike.

Mōle, *s.* (Lat. *talpa*) a little beast that works underground, a mouldwarp.

Mōle'cāst, Mōle'hīll, *s.* hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.

Mōle'cāch-ér, *s.* one whose employment is to catch moles.

Mo-lēst', *v. a.* (Lat. *molestus*) to disturb, to trouble, to vex, to interrupt, to ANNOY.

Mo-lēs-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *molestia*) disturbance, uneasiness from vexation, interruption, discomfort, ANNOYANCE.

Mo-lēst'ér, *s.* (molest) one who disturbs.

Mōle'trāck, *s.* the course or track of a mole underground.

Mōl'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *molliens*) SOFTENING.

Mōl'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* (mollify) capable of being softened.

Mōl'i-fi-cā-tion, *s.* (mollify) the act of mollifying or softening; purification; mitigation; ALLEVIATION. *Shakespeare.*

Mōl'i-fi-ér, *s.* (mollify) that which softens; that which appeases; he who pacifies, mitigates, or alleviates.

Mōl'i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *mollis* *soft*, and *facio* *to make*) to soften, to make soft; to alluage, to ALLEVIATE, to ease pain; to pacify, to quiet, to APPEASE (*Sidney*); to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon.*

Mōl'ten, *part. pass.* of to melt.

Mo-lōs'sēs, Mo-lās'sēs, *s.* (Ital. *melazzo*) treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugarcane.

Mōme, *s.* a dull, stupid BLOCKHEAD. a flock, a post. *Shakespeare.*

This word owes its original to the French word *momon*, which signifies the gaming at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers, but not a

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word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. *Hammer.*
Mô'ment, *s.* (French, Lat. momentum) **IMPORTANCE**, consideration, consequence, weight, value (*Hooker*); force, impulsive weight, actuating power: as, he is a capable judge, and determined only by the *moments* of truth; —an indivisible part of time. *Shakespeare.*
Mô'ment'al-ly, *ad.* for a moment.
Mô'mên-tâ'ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. momentaneus) lasting but for a moment, momentary, momentary.
Mô'mên-ta-ny, *a.* (Fr. momentané) momentary, **MOMENTANEOUS**. *Hooker. Bacon.*
Mô'mên-ta-ry, *a.* (moment) momentaneous, momentary, lasting a moment; done in a moment.
Mo-mënt'ous, *a.* (Lat. momentum) **IMPORTANT**, weighty, of consequence.
Mo-mënt'ous-nëss, *s.* state of being momentous, weight, **IMPORTANCE**. *Scott.*
Môm'mér-y, *s.* (Fr. momeri, *See* Mome) an entertainment in which maskers play frolics, mummer, **BUFFOONERY**. *Rowe.*
Môn'a-châl, *a.* (Fr. monachal) **CONVENTUAL**, monastic, relating to monks, or conventual **Morders**.
Môn'a-chism, *s.* (Fr. monachism) the state of monks, the monastic life, monkery.
Môn'ad; **Môn'ade**, *s.* (Gr. μονάς) an indivisible thing. *More.*
Môn'arch, *s.* (French, Gr. μονάρχος) a governor invested with supreme, or absolute authority, a **KING**; one superior to the rest of the same kind: as, the *monarch* oak; the *monarch* savage; —a president. "Come thou *monarch* of the vine, plumpy Bacchus, &c." *Shak.*
Mo-nâr'chal, *a.* suiting a monarch, **ROYAL**, kingly, princely, regal, imperial.
Mo-nâr'chic, **Mo-nâr'chi-câl**, *a.* (Fr. monarchique) vested in a single ruler.
Môn'ar-chise, *v. n.* to play the king. *Shak.*
Môn'ar-chy, *s.* (Fr. monarchie, Gr. μοναρχία) the government of a single person, kingly government; kingdom, empire. *Shakespeare.*
Môn'as-tër-y, *s.* (Lat. monasterium, *pron. also*, môn'as-try) house of religious retirement, **CONVENT**, abbey, cloister; a minister. *See* Minister.
Mo-nâst'ic, *a.* (Fr. monastique) religiously re-cluse, belonging to a monastery, **CONVENTUAL**, pertaining to a monk, friar-like, cloistral.
Mo-nâst'i-câl, *a.* (Lat. monasticus) monastic, religiously re-cluse, **CONVENTUAL**.
Mo-nâst'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a monk, reclusely.
Môn'day, *s.* (Sax. monandæg, or moon and day) the second day of the week.
Môn'ey, *s.* (Fr. monnaie) metal coined for the purpose of commerce, coin, coinage; pelf, wealth, **RICHES**.
 It has properly no plural (*monneys*) except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monneys* was formerly used for sums.
Môn'ey-bâg, *s.* a large purse.
Môn'ey-box, *s.* a till, a repository for ready money.
Môn'ey-chan-gér, *s.* (*little used*) a broker in money. *Arbutnot.*
Môn'ey-éd, *a.* (money) rich in money; affluent, opulent, wealthy: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.
Môn'ey-ér, *s.* one who deals in money, a banker; a **OWNER** of money.

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Môn'ey-lëss, *a.* wanting money, having no money, penniless, poor, distressed.
Môn'ey-mât-tér, *s.* an account of debtor and creditor; a case in which money is the principal consideration.
Môn'ey-scriv-en-ér, *s.* one who raises money for others. *Arbutnot.*
Môn'ey-wört, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Môn'ey-wörth, *s.* something valuable, something that will bring money.
Móng'cörn, *s.* (Sax. mang and corn) mixed corn: as, wheat and rye, **MISLEN**.
Môn'gér, *s.* (Sax. mangere a trader, from mangian to trade) a dealer, a feller.
 It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after a name of any commodity, to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fish-monger*; and sometimes as a meddler of any thing: as, a *robremonger*, a *newsmonger*.
Môn'grel, *a.* (Dutch mengen to mix) of a mixed breed, hybridous, half-bred, base-born, degenerate, produced from different kinds or species.
Môn'grel, *s.* one of a mixed breed, a **hibris**, a **†** *limmer*, an animal produced from different kinds or species; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.
† **Môn'ish**, *v. a.* (Lat. moneo) to admonish. *Ascham.*
† **Môn'ish-ér**, *s.* an admonisher, a monitor.
Mo-ni'tion, *s.* (Lat. monitio) information, warning, hint (*Holder on Time*); instruction, document: as, the *monitions* of reason. *L'Estrange.*
Môn'i-tór, *s.* (Lat.) one who warns of faults, or informs of duty, one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.
Môn'i-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. monitoire) conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.
Môn'i-to-ry, *s.* **ADMONITION**, warning.
Mónk, *s.* (Sax. monac, Gr. μοναχός) one of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances, a friar, a **CONVENTUAL**.
Mónk'ér-y, *s.* the monastic life, monachism.
Món'key, *s.* (**†** monikin a little man) an ape, a baboon, a jackanapes; a word of contempt, or slight kindness. *Shakespeare.*
Mónk'hòod, *s.* the character of a monk.
Mónk'ish, *a.* (monk) **CONVENTUAL**, monastic, pertaining to monks, taught by monks.
Mónks'hòod, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Môn'o-chórd, *s.* (Gr. μονός single, and χορδή a cord) an instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine (*Harris*); a kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds.
Mo-nôc'u-lâr, **Mo-nôc'u-lous**, *a.* (Gr. μονός single, and Lat. oculus an eye) one eyed (*Horvel*); having only one eye. *Glanville.*
Môn'o-dy, *s.* (Gr. μονωδία) a poem sung or spoken by one person not in dialogue.
Mo-nôg'a-mist, *s.* (Gr. μονός single, and γαμος a marriage) one who disallows or disapproves of second marriages.
Mo-nôg'a-my, *s.* (Gr. μονός single, and γαμος a marriage) marriage of one wife.
Môn'a-grâm, *s.* (Gr. μονός single, and γράμμα a letter) a cipher, a character compounded of two or more letters in one.
Môn'o-lôgue, *s.* (Gr. μονός single, and λόγος a speech) a scene in which a person in the drama speaks by himself, a soliloquy.

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Mo-nōm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. *μονος* alone, and *μάχη* a fight) a duel, a single combat.

Mōn-o-pēt'a-lōis, *a.* (Gr. *μονος* single, and *πέταλον* a flower leaf) having the flower formed out of one leaf.

Mo-nōp'o-list, *s.* (monopoly) one who by engrossing or by patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Mo-nōp'o-lize, *v. a.* (Gr. *μονος* single, and *πωλίσω* to sell) to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity; to engross, by purchase, the whole of any commodity, so as to have the sole power of vending it.

Mo-nōp'o-ly, *s.* (Gr. *μονοπωλία*) the exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

Mōn'ōp-tote, **Mo-nōp'tote**, *s.* (Gr. *μονος* and *πώσις*) a noun that has but one case.

Mo-nōstich, *s.* (Gr. *μονόστιχον*) a composition, or epigram of one verse.

Mōn-o-syl-la-ble, *s.* (Gr. *μονος* single, and *συλλαβή* a syllable) a word of one syllable.

Mo-nōt'o-ny, *s.* (Gr. *μονος* single, and *τονος* a tone) uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*

Mōn-sōn', *s.* (Fr. monson) monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

Mōn'stēr, *s.* (Fr. monstre, Lat. monstrum) something out of the common order of nature, a prodigy; something horrible for deformity, wickedness or mischief.

† **Mōn'stēr**, *v. a.* to put out of the common order of things. *Shakespeare.*

Mōn-strōs'i-ty, † **Mōn-stru-ōs'i-ty**, *s.* (monstrous) the state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature. *Shakespeare.*

Mōn'strōus, *a.* (Lat. monstrosus) deviating from the stated order of nature (*Milton*); strange, marvelous, wonderful: generally with some degree of dislike (*Shak.*); enormous, irregular, prodigious (*Pope*); horrible, shocking, hateful. *Bacon.*

† **Mōn'strōus**, *ad.* (a cant term) exceedingly, very much: as, monstrous thick (*Bacon*); monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Mōn'strōus-ly, *ad.* in a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

Mōn'strōus-nēs, *s.* (monstrous) enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

Mōnth, *s.* (Sax. monath) a space of time either measured by the sun or moon; the lunar month is the time between change and change; the space of four weeks; the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac; the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one and thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in the leap year of twenty-nine days.

Months mind, *s.* longing desire. "You have a month's mind to them." *Shakespeare.*

Mōnth'ly, *a.* (month) containing a month, performed in a month, happening every month, menstrual, menstruous.

Mōnth'ly, *ad.* once in a month.

Mōn'ti cle, *s.* (Lat. monticulus) a little mountain, a mount. *Bailey.*

Mōn-tic'u-lōis, *a.* full of little mounts.

Mōn'u-ment, *s.* (French) any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph, something erected in memory of the dead.

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Mōn-u-mēn'tāl, *a.* memorial, preserving memory (*Pope*); raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb (*Shakspr.*); sepulchral. *Milton.*

Mōod, *s.* (Fr. mode, Lat. modus) a mode, the form of argument: as, "Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in mood and figure." (*Baker*);—style of music: as, "They move in perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood of flutes, and soft recorders" (*Milton*);—the change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called mood.

Mōod, *s.* (Sax. mod) temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, cue, disposition; ANGER, rage, heat of mind. *Hooker.*

Mōod'y, *a.* ANGRY, out of humour (*Rowe*); mental, intellectual. "Give me some music; music, moody food," &c. *Shakespeare.*

Mōon, *s.* (Gr. *μήνη*) the changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe; a month, the space of an entire lunation. *Ainsworth.*

Mōon'bēam, *s.* rays of lunar light.

Mōon'calf, *s.* (moon and calf) a monster, a mole, a false conception: supposed anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon; a dolt, a stupid fellow, a BLOCKHEAD. *Dryden.*

Mōon'ēy-ēd, *a.* having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim eyed, PURBLIND. *Ainsworth.*

Mōon'lēss, *a.* not enlightened by the moon.

Mōon'light, *s.* the light afforded by the moon; moonshine.

Mōon'light, *a.* illuminated by the moon, moonshiny.

Mōon'lhine, *s.* the lustre of the moon: in burlesque, a month. *Shakespeare.*

Mōon'lhine, **Mōon'lhī-ny**, *a.* illuminated by the moon, moonlight. *Shakespeare.*

Mōon'strūck, *a.* lunatic, disordered in the intellects, affected by the moon.

Mōon'y, *a.* lunated, formed like a half moon; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

"Encountering fierce the Solymean Sultan, he o'erthrew his moony troops." *Philips.*

Mōor, *s.* (Dutch moer) a bog, a marsh, a fen, a swamp, a tract of low and watery grounds.

Mōor, *s.* (Lat. maurus) a black, a NEGRO.

Mōor, *v. a.* (Fr. amarrer) to fasten a ship by two or more anchors and cables.

Mōor, *v. n.* to be fixed by anchors and cables, or at moorings; to be stationed.

Mōor'cock, *s.* the male of the moorhen.

Mōor'hēn, *s.* a fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Mōor'ish, *a.* (moor) fenny, marshy, BOGGY.

Mōor'lānd, *s.* bog, fen, marsh, swamp, wash, watery ground.

Mōor'stōne, *s.* (in natural history) a species of granite. *Woodward.*

Mōor'y, *a.* (moor) marshy, fenny, BOGGY.

Mōose, *s.* (in zoology) the large American deer, the biggest of its species.

Mōot, *v. a.* (Sax. motian to meet) to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

Mōot case or point, *s.* a point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topic of conversation.

MOR

Mōt'ed, *a.* plucked up by the root. *Ains.*
 Mōt'er, *s.* a disputer of moot points.
 Mōp', *s.* (Welsh moppa) pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.
 Mōp', *v. a.* to rub with a mop.
 Mōp', *s.* (*corrupted from mock*) a wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 Mōp', *v. n.* to make wry mouths in contempt.
 Mōpe, *v. n.* (*of unknown etymology*) to be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream, to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive, to be stupid and delirious.
 Mōpe, *v. a.* to make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.
 Mōpe, *s.* a dreamer, a visionary, a sluggard, a drone, an IDLER.
 Mōpe'ē-ēd, *a.* blind of one eye (*Ainsworth*), mop-fical. *Bailey.*
 Mōp'pet, Mōp'sey, *s.* (*perhaps from mop*) a puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*
 Mōp'si-cāl, *a.* (Lat. mopficus) mope-eyed, blind of one eye. *Bailey.*
 Mōp'ūs, *s.* (*a cant word from mope*) a drone, a dreamer. *Swift.*
 Mōr'al, *a.* (French, Lat. moralis) relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; ethic, ethical, reasoning or instructing with regard to vice or virtue; popular, customary, such as is known or admitted in the general business of life: as, mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible, and moral certainty indubitable. *Wilkins.*
 Mōr'al, *s.* the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals:—morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *This is rather a French than an English sense.* *Prior.*
 † Mōr'al, *v. n.* to moralize. *Shakespeare.*
 Mōr'al-ist, *s.* (Fr. moraliste) one who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*
 Mō-rāl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. moralité) the doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.
 Mōr'al-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. moraliser) to apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense: † to furnish with manners or examples. *Spenser.*
 Mōr'al-ize, *v. n.* to speak or write on moral subjects.
 Mōr'al-iz-ér, *s.* he who moralizes.
 Mōr'al-ly, *ad.* in the ethical sense; according to the rules of virtue; popularly, according to the common occurrences of life, according to the common judgment made of things: as, I am morally certain of the event; it is morally impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard.
 Mōr'als, *s.* (*without a singular*) the practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.
 Mō-rāis', *s.* (Fr. marais) bog, fen, moor.
 Mōr'bid, *a.* (Lat. morbidus) sick, diseased, in a state contrary to health.
 Mōr'bid-ness, *s.* state of being diseased, diseasedness, infirmity, SICKLINESS.
 Mōr-bific, Mōr-bif-i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. morbifique) causing diseases.
 Mōr-bōs', *a.* (Lat. morbosus) proceeding from disease; not healthy, SICKLY.

MOR

† Mōr-bōs'i-ty, *s.* diseased state. *Brown.*
 Mōr'bu-lent, *a.* (Lat. morbulentus) SICKLY, unhealthy, full of disease. *Scott.*
 Mōr-dā'ci-ous, *a.* (Lat. mordax) biting, apt to bite, corrodent, CORROSIVE.
 Mōr-dāc'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. mordacitas) a biting quality, as that of a menstruum, corrosiveness. *Bacon.*
 Mōr'di-cānt, *a.* (Lat. mordeo to bite) biting, acrid, corrodent, CORROSIVE.
 Mōr-dī-cā'tion, *s.* the act of corroding or biting, CORROSION. *Bacon.*
 Mōre, *a.* (Sax. mare, the comparative of some or great) in great quantity, in greater degree; added to some former number (*Pope*); in greater number (*the comparative of some or many*). *Cowley.*
 Mōre, *ad.* to a greater degree; again, a second time (*Tatler*); longer, yet continuing; with the negative particle: as, "Cassius is no more!" (*Shak.*);—the particle that forms the comparative degree: as, more happy.
 Mōre, *s.* (*a kind of comparative from some or much*) a greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing: as, "They, who state a question, do no more but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order." (*Locke*);—second time, longer time; as, "not parted long, and now to part no more." *Pope.*
 Mō-rēl', *s.* (*in botany*) a plant, of which there are several species; a kind of cherry.
 Mōre-ō'vēr, *ad.* beyond what has been mentioned, besides, farthermore, likewise, also, over and above.
 Mō-rig'ér-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. morigerus) obedient, dutiful, obsequious, respectful.
 Mō'rī-ōn, *s.* (French) a HELMET, a casque.
 Mō-ris'co, *s.* (Spanish) a dancer of the morris or moorish dance; a Moor; the language of the Moors; a kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors.
 Mōr'kin, *s.* (*among hunters*) a wild beast dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*
 Mōr'lānd, *s.* (Sax. mor a mountain, and land) a mountainous or hilly country: a tract in Staffordshire is called the Morlands from being hilly.
 Mōr'ling, Mōrt'ling, *s.* (Fr. mort dead) wool plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*
 Mōr'mo, *s.* (Gr. μωμω) a BUGBEAR, a scarecrow, a false terror.
 Mōrn', *s.* (Sax. marne used only by the poets) the first part of the day, the morning.
 Mōrn'ing, *s.* the first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.
 Mōrn'ing, *a.* being in the early part of the day.
 Mōrn'ing gōwn, *s.* a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.
 Mōrn'ing star, *s.* the planet Venus when she shines in the morning.
 MOROSE, Mō-rōs', *a.* (Lat. morosus) sour of temper, peevish, harsh, wayward, crabbed, crusty, curriish, churlish, dogged, gruff, glouty, fullen.
 Mō-rōs'ly, *ad.* sourly, peevishly.
 MOROSE'NESS, Mō-rōs'nēs', *s.* (morose) sourness of temper, morosity, peevishness, crabbedness, harshness, doggedness, fullness, churlishness, gruffness, crustiness, asperity of manners.

Mō-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. morositas) sourness, crabbedness, peevishness, MOROSENESS.

Mōr'phēw, *s.* (low Lat. morphæa) a scurf upon the face.

Mōr'ris, **Mōr'ris-dānce**, *s.* (that is moorish or morisco-dance) a dance in which bells are ginged, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhic or military dance.

Nine mens Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

Mōr'row, *s.* (Sax. morgen) the day after the present day.

The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.

To morrow, (this is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*; as, *to night*, *to day*), on the day after the current day.

To morrow is sometimes, perhaps improperly, used as a noun: as, "*To morrow* is the time when all is to be rectified." *Spectator.*

Mōr'sē, *s.* (in zoology, Lat. phoca) a seahorse, the hippopotamus. *Brown.*

Mōr'sel, *s.* (low Lat. morsellus) a piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful, a gobbet; a piece, a meal. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Mōr'sure, *s.* (French, *pron.* mōr'shure) the act of biting, a bite.

Mōrt, *s.* (French) the tune sounded by the huntsman at the death of the game.

† **Mōrt**, *s.* (Islandick morgt) a great quantity. *A local and inelegant word.*

Mōrtāl, *a.* (Lat. mortalis) subject to death, doomed some time to die; deadly, DESTRUCTIVE, procuring death (*Shakespeare's Macbeth*); bringing death (*Pope*); inferring divine condemnation, not venial, not pardonable: as, though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal*; but some more, some less." (*Perkins*);—human, belonging to man: as, "*Macbeth shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath to time, and mortal custom.*" (*Shakespeare*);—† extreme, violent: as, "*The nymph grew pale and in a mortal fright, &c.*" *Dryden.*

Mōrtāl, *s.* man, human being.

Mōrtāl'i-ty, *s.* (mortal) subjection to death; state of a being subject to death; death: as, "*Gladly would I meet mortality my sentence.*" (*Milton*);—power of destruction: as, "*Mortality and mercy in Vienna live in thy tongue and heart.*" (*Shak.*);—frequency of death; as, being a time of great *mortality*;—human nature: as, *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryd.*

Mōrtāl-ly, *ad.* irrecoverably, to death: † extremely, to extremity. *A low word. Bacon.*

Mōrtār, *s.* (Fr. mortier) a strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Mōrtār, *s.* (Dutch mortar) cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mōrt'gage, *s.* (Fr. mort and gage) a dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

Mōrt'gage, *v. a.* to pledge, to put to pledge, to dip (*Dryden*); to make over to a creditor as a security.

Mōrt-ga-gēē, *s.* he who takes or receives a mortgage.

Mōrt'ga-gēr, *s.* he who gives a mortgage.

Mōr-tifér-ōus, *a.* (Lat. mortifer) fatal, deadly, lethiferous, DESTRUCTIVE.

Mōr-ti-fī-cā'tion, *s.* (French) the state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities, a sphacelas, a gangrene, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction; destruction of active qualities: as, the *mortification* of quicksilver with turpentine (*Bacon*);—the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations (*Arbutnot*); HUMILIATION, subjection of the passions (*Tillotson*); VEXATION, trouble.

Addison.

Mōrt'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. mortifier) to GANGRENE, to destroy vital powers; to destroy active powers or essential qualities: as, quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine or spittle;—to subdue inordinate passions: as, to *mortify* lust; to *mortify* pride;—to macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind: as, to *mortify* the body by fasting or abstinence;—to HUMBLE, to depress, to VEX. *Addison.*

Mōrt'i-fy, *v. n.* to GANGRENE, to sphacelate, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away; to practise religious severities.

Mōrt'ise, *s.* (Fr. mortaise) a hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

Mōrt'ise, *v. a.* to cut a mortise, to join with a mortise.

Mōrt'ling, *s.* (Fr. mort dead) See *Morling*.

Mōrt'māin, *s.* (Fr. mort dead, and main a band) such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead band*, in a hand that cannot shift property.

Mōrt'pāy, *s.* (Fr. mort dead, and pay) dead pay, payment not made.

Mōrt'u-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. mortuarium) a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

Mō-sā'ic, *a.* (Fr. mosaïque, supposed corrupted from Lat. musæus) *mosaic* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wot.*

Mōs-quē'to, *s.* (in the history of insects) a kind of West-Indian gnat.

Mōsque, *s.* (Fr. mosquée, Turkish moschit) a mahometan church or temple.

Mōs, *s.* (Lat. muscus) a plant.

Mōs, *v. a.* to cover with moss.

Mōs'si-nēss, *s.* the state of being overgrown with moss, muscosity.

Mōs'sy, *a.* (moss) overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Mōst, *a.* (Sax. mæst, superlative of much) consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Mōst, *ad.* in the greatest degree;—the particle noting the superlative degree.

Mōst, *s.* the greatest number: in this case it is plural;—the greatest value: in this case it is singular;—the greatest degree, the greatest quantity, the utmost.

Mōs'tick, *s.* the stick upon which the painter leans his hand when he paints.

MOT

Mōstly, *ad.* (most) for the greatest part.
Mōte, *s.* (Sax. mot) a small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.
Mōte, *s.* (Sax. mota) an ASSEMBLY, a meeting, a court of judicature.
Mōth', *s.* (Sax.) a small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.
Mōth'eat-en, *a.* eaten of moths.
Mōth'ér, *s.* (Sax. mothor) a woman that has borne a child: correlative to son or daughter; a parent: that which has produced any thing (*Shak.*); that which has preceded in time: as, a mother church to chapels;—that which requires reverence and obedience (*Ayliffe*);—hysterical passion, so called as being peculiar to women: as, mother fits;—a familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.
Mōth'ér, *s.* (Dutch moedder) a thick substance concreting in liquors, the DREGS, lees, or scum concreted.
Mōth'ér, *a.* had at the birth, NATIVE: as, mother wit; our mother tongue;—ORIGINAL, productive of others. *Asb.*
Mōth'ér, *v. n.* to gather concretions.
Mōth'ér in law, *s.* the mother of a husband or wife.
Mōth'ér of pearl, *s.* a kind of coarse shell in which pearls are generated.
Mōth'ér-hōod, *s.* the office or character of a mother.
Mōth'ér-ing, *s.* (mother) the custom in Popish times of visiting the mother church on Midlent Sunday; the present custom of visiting parents on Midlent Sunday.
Mōth'ér-lēss, *a.* destitute of a mother, orphan of a mother.
Mōth'ér-ly, *a.* belonging to a mother, maternal, suitable to a mother.
Mōth'ér-y, *a.* (mother) full of concretions, feculent, DREGGY: *used of liquors.*
Mōth'y, *a.* (moth) full of moths. *Shakefp.*
Mōtion, *s.* (French, Lat. motio) the act of changing place, movement: opposed to rest;—that part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting upon each other; to which belong the laws of motion; animal life and action; manner of moving the body, port, gait (*Milton*); change of posture, action: "By quick instinctive motion up I sprang." (*Milton*);—military march, or remove (*Milton*); agitation, intestine action (*Milton*); direction, tendency: "In our proper motion we ascend." (*Milton*); impulse communicated (*Raleigh*); tendency of the mind, thought impressed: as, "Let a good man obey every good motion rising in his heart, knowing that every such motion proceeds from God." (*South*);—proposal made (*Shak.*);—† in old language, a puppet-show: as, "he compassed a motion of the prodigal son," &c. *Shakefp.*
Mōtion, *v. a.* to propose. *Johnson.*
Mōtion-lēss, *a.* wanting motion, being without motion, inert, stagnant.
Mōtive, *s.* (Fr. motif) that which determines the choice; that which incites the action, the INCITEMENT.
Mōtley, *a.* (*supposed to be corrupted from medley, perhaps from moth-like, coloured or variegated like a garden moth*) mingled of various colours. *Sh.*
Mōtór, *s.* (Fr. moteur) a mover. *Brown.*
Mōto-ry, *a.* (Lat. motorius) giving motion.
Mōt'o, *s.* (Italian) a sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

MOU

Mōve, *v. a.* (Lat. moveo) to put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to (*Milton*); to propose, to proffer, to propound, to recommend, to offer to consideration; to persuade, to prevail on, to dispose by something determining the choice; to affect, to interest, to touch pathetically, to stir the passion; to make angry (*Shak.*); to put into commotion (*Rutb.*); to INCITE, to produce by incitement (*Milton*); to conduct regularly in motion: as, "They, as they move their starry dance," &c. *Milton.*
Mōve, *v. n.* to be in a state of changing place, not to be at rest; to have a particular direction of passage: as, "the sun had first his precepts so to move, so shine," &c. (*Milton*); to go from one place to another (*Shak.'s Macbeth*); to have vital action: as, "In him we live, move, and have our being." (*AEs*);—to walk, to budge, to stir, to bear the body; to march as an army; to go forward; to change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Egber.*
Mōve, *s.* the act of moving, commonly used at the game of chess.
Mōve'a-blē, *a.* capable of being moved, not fixed, portable, such as may be carried from one place to another; changing the time of the year: as, a moveable festival.
Mōve'a-blē-nēss, *s.* mobility, possibility to be moved.
Mōve'a-blē, *s.* (Fr. meubles) goods, furniture: distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.
Mōve'a-bly, *ad.* so as it may be moved.
Mōve'lēss, *a.* immoveable, unmoveable, unmoved, incapable of being put out of the place. *Boyle.*
Mōve'mēt, *s.* (French) manner of moving, motion. *Pope.*
Mōvēnt, *s.* (Lat. movens) that which moves another. *Glanville.*
Mōv'ér, *s.* (move) the person or thing that gives motion; something that moves, or stands not still; a proposer.
Mōv'ing, *p. a.* (move) pathetic, touching, adapted to affect the passions.
Mōv'ing-ly, *ad.* pathetically, in such a manner as to seize the passions.
Mōuld, *s.* (Swedish moegel) a kind of concretion upon the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.
Mōuld, *v. n.* to contract concreted matter, to fust, to must, to gather mould.
Mōuld, *v. a.* to cover with mould, to corrupt by mould.
Mōuld, *s.* (Sax. mold) earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made:

When the world began,
 One common mass compos'd the mould of man.
Dryden.

Mōuld, *v. a.* to cover with earth; to stir up the soil about any thing.
Mōuld, *s.* (Spanish molde) the MATRIX in which any thing is cast, or receives its form; cast, FORM (*Shak.*); the future or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*
Mōuld, *v. a.* to FORM, to shape, to model; to knead: as, to mould bread. *Ainsworth.*
Mōuld'a-blē, *a.* that may be moulded.
Mōuld'ér, *s.* he who moulds or forms.
Mōuld'ér, *v. a.* (mould) to turn to dust; to crumble, to break into small pieces.

MOU

Mould, *v. n.* to be turned to dust, to perish in dust, to be diminished, to wear or waste away.
Mould'y-ly, *ad.* (mouldy) mustily.
Mould'i-nēss, *s.* (mouldy) the state of being mouldy, foistiness, fustiness, mustiness, mucidness, damp foulness.
Mould'ing, *s.* (mould) ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*
Mould'wārp, *s.* (Sax. mold and weorpan) a mole, a small animal that works under ground and throws up the earth.
MOULDY, **Mould'y**, *a.* (mould) overgrown with concretions, foisty, musty, fusty, mucid, frouzy, moist and fetid, spoiled with damp; muzzy. *Johnson.*
Mōult, *v. n.* (Dutch muyen) to mue, shed or change the feathers, to lose feathers; to mew.
***Mōunch**, *v. a.* (from munch) to chew eagerly.
Mōund, *s.* (Sax. mundian, *to defend*) any thing raised to fortify or defend, a mole: usually a bank of earth or stone.
Mōund, *v. a.* to fortify with a mound.
Mōunt, *s.* (Fr. mont, Lat. mons) a mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.
Mōunt, *v. n.* (Fr. monter) to rise on high, to soar, to ASCEND; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; to attain in value (for amount). *Pope.*
Mōunt, *v. a.* to raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb (*Dryden*); to place on horseback; to furnish with horses (*Dryden*); to adorn, decorate, embellish with ornaments. *To mount guard*, to do duty as a soldier and watch at any particular post. *To mount a cannon*, to set a piece of ordnance upon its frame or carriage for the more easy management in firing it.
Mōūn'tain, ***Mōūn'tain**, *s.* (Fr. montagne) a large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth; any thing proverbially huge. *Shakespeare.*
***Mōūn'tain**, *a.* found upon the mountains, pertaining to the mountains, growing, or living upon the mountains.
***Mōūn-tain-ēr**, *s.* an inhabitant of the mountains, a highlander; a rustic (*Shak.*); a savage, a freebooter. *Milton.*
***Mōūn'tain-ēt**, *s.* (mountain) a hillock, a small mount. *Elegant, but not in use.* *Sidney.*
***Mōūn'tain-ūs**, *a.* (mountain) full of mountains, hilly, upland, uplandish; large as mountains, bulky, huge (*Shak.*); inhabiting mountains.
***Mōūn'tain-ūs-nēss**, *s.* state of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*
Mōūnt'ant, *a.* (Fr. montant *rising*) rising on high. *Shakespeare.*
Mōūn'te-bānk, *s.* (Italian montare in banco) a doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies, a saltinbanco, a quack; any boastful and false pretender. *Shakespeare.*
Mōūn'te-bānk, *v. n.* to play the quack; to cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakespeare.*
Mōūnt'ēr, *s.* one who mounts.
Mōūn'ty, *s.* (Fr. montée) the rise of a hawk.
Mōurn, *v. n.* (Sax. murnan) to grieve, to be sorrowful, to LAMENT; to wear the habit of sorrow, to preserve appearance of grief.
Mōurn, *v. a.* to grieve for, to LAMENT over; to utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*
Mōurne, *s.* (Fr. morné) the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off. *Sidney.*

MUC

Mōurn'ēr, *s.* (mourn) one who mourns, one who grieves; one who follows a funeral in black; something used at funerals. *Dryden.*
Mōurn'fūl, *a.* having the appearance of sorrow, drear, elegiac, lugubrious; causing sorrow; SORROWFUL, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief: as, the *mournful* bell; the *mournful* epitaph. *Shakespeare.*
Mōurn'fūl-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, with sorrow.
Mōurn'fūl-nēss, *s.* (mournful) SORROWFULNESS, afflictedness, grief, sorrow, shew of grief, appearance of sorrow.
Mōurn'ing, *s.* (mourn) sorrow, lamentation; the dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*
Mōurn'ing-ly, *ad.* with the appearance of sorrow.
Mōūse, *s. plu.* mice, (Sax. & Lat. mus) the smallest of all beasts.
Mōūse, *v. n.* to catch mice.
Mōūse'ēr, *s.* (mouse) one who catches mice.
Mōūse'hole, *s.* small hole; hole at which a mouse only may run in.
Mōūse'ing, *p. a.* catching mice; fly, insidious, predatory, rapacious, interested. *L'Esrange.*
Mōūse'trāp, *s.* a snare or gin in which mice are taken.
Mōūth, *s.* (Sax. muth) the aperture in the head of any animal in which the food is received; the opening at which any thing enters; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied; the instrument of speaking (*Shak.*): in *barlesque language*, a speaker, a rhetorician, the principal orator (*Addison*);—cry, voice (*Shak.*); distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths*. *Shakespeare.*
Down in the mouth, dejected, clouded in countenance.
Mōūth, *v. n.* to speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to VOCIFERATE.
Mōūth, *v. a.* to utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult; to chew, to eat, to grind in the mouth (*Tuffer*); to seize in the mouth (*Dryden*); to form by the mouth. *Brown.*
Mōūth'ed, *a.* furnished with a mouth.
Foul mouthed, contumelious, rude, REPROACHFUL. *Mealy-mouthed*, BASHFUL, sheepish. *Hard-mouthed*, disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.
Mōūth'friēd, *s.* one who professes friendship without intending it.
Mōūth'fūl, *s.* what the mouth contains at once, a morsel, a gobbet; any proverbially small quantity. *Dryden.*
Mōūth'bōn-ōūr, *s.* civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.
Mōūth'lēss, *a.* being without a mouth.
Mōw, *s.* (Sax. mowe *a heap*) a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up.
Hay in mow, is hay laid up in a house; *hay in rick*, is hay heaped together in a field. *Tuffer.*
Mōw, *v. n.* to put in a mow or loft.
Mōw, *v. a.* (Sax. mawan) to cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence. *Shak. Dryden.*
Mōw, *v. n.* to gather the harvest. *Waller.*
Mōw, *v. n.* (*corrupted from mouth*) to make mouths, to distort the face. *Shakespeare.*
Mōw'būrn, *v. n.* to ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.
Mōw'ēr, *s.* (mōw) one who cuts with a scythe.
Mōx'a, *s.* (in medicine) an Indian moss.
Mōyle, *s.* (in zoology) a mule.
Mūch, *a.* (Spanish mucho) large in quantity;

M U D

long in time: opposed to *little*;—many in number: opposed to *few*.
Much, *ad.* in a great degree, by far: *used before some word of comparison*;—to a certain degree; to a great degree; often or long (*Dryden*); nearly: as, he left it *much* as he found it.
Much, *s.* a great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: opposed to a *little*;—more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree: as, there remained not so *much* as one (*Exodus*);—an uncommon thing, something strange: as, “It was *much* that one so great a lover of peace should be happy in war.” *Bacon*.
To make much of, to treat with regard, to *FONDLE*, to pamper. *Sidney*.
Much at one, nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden*.
†*Much'whât*, *ad.* (*obsolete*) nearly. *Locke*. *More*.
Mū'cid, *a.* (Lat. *mucidus*) *SLIMY*; *MUSTY*.
Mū'cid-nēfs, *s.* *SLIMINESS*; *MUSTINESS*. *Ainsf.*
Mū'ci-lage, *s.* (French) a slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Bacon*.
Mu-ci-lāg'in-ōus, *a.* (Fr. *mucilagineux*) *SLIMY*, mucous, ropy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity. *Ray*.
Mu-ci-lāg'in-ōus-nēfs, *s.* *SLIMINESS*, ropiness, clamminess, *VISCOSITY*.
Mūck, *s.* (Sax. *meox*) dung for manure of grounds; *FILTH*; any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Fairy Queen*.
To run a muck, (*of unknown derivation*) signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Dryden*.
Mūck, *v. a.* to dung, to manure with muck.
Mūck'en-dēr, *s.* (*local*) a handkerchief. *Dorset*.
†*Mūck'ēr*, *v. a.* (*colloquial, from muck*) to scramble for money, to hoard up, to get or save meanly. *Cbauer*.
Mūck'ēr-ēr, *s.* he who muckers.
Mūck'hill, *s.* a dunghill, a mixen, a laystall. *Burt*.
Mūck'i-nēfs, *s.* (mucky) nastiness, *FILTH*.
†*Mūck'le*, *a.* (Sax. *mycel*) much.
Mūck'wōrm, *s.* a worm that lives in dung; a *MISER*, a curmudgeon.
Mūck'y, *a.* (muck) nasty, *FILTHY*.
Mū'cōus, *a.* (Lat. *mucosus*) *SLIMY*, ropy, muculent, clammy, *VISCOUS*.
Mū'cōus-nēfs, *s.* *SLIMINESS*, *VISCOSITY*.
Mū'cro, *s.* (Lat.) a point: as, the *mucro* or point of the heart. *Brown*.
Mū'cro-nat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. *mucro*) narrowed to a sharp point: as, gems are here shot into hexagonal cubes, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward*.
Mū'cu-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. *mucus*) *SLIMY*, mucid, clammy, viscous. *Johnson*.
Mū'cūs, *s.* (Lat.) the slimy substance which flows from the nose, snout, snivel; any slimy or viscous liquor or moisture.
Mūd, *s.* (Dutch *modder*) the slime, filth, and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.
Mūd, *v. a.* to bury in the slime or mud; to pollute with dirt, to dash with dirt; to make turbid, to foul by stirring up the sediment.
Mūd'di-ly, *ad.* (muddy) turbidly, with foul mixture.
Mūd'di-nēfs, *s.* (muddy) turbidness, limosity, lutulence, feculence, dirtiness, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.
Mūd'dle, *v. a.* (mud) to make *MUDDY* (*L'Estrange*); to make half-drunk, to cloud or stupify. *Arb.*

M U L

Mūd'dy, *a.* (mud) turbid, lutulent, limous, oozy, foul with mud; *FILTHY*, dirty, soiled with mud; impure, dark, gross (*Shak.*); dark, not bright (*Swift*); cloudy in mind, dull. *Shak.*
Mūd'dy, *v. a.* (mud) to make muddy, to make thick or turbid, to muddle, to cloud, to foul, to disturb.
Mūd'sūck-ēr, *s.* a sea-fowl. *Derham*.
Mūd'wāll', *s.* a wall built only of mud.
Mūd'wāll-ēd, *a.* having a mud wall. *Prior*.
Mūe, *v. n.* (Fr. *muer*) to moult, to mew, to shed or lose the feathers.
Mūff, *s.* (Swedish) a soft cover for the hands in winter.
Mūffle, *v. a.* (Fr. *moufle mittens*, or *winter gloves*) to cover from the weather; to blindfold (*Sh.*); to *CONCEAL*, to involve. *Bacon*.
Mūffle, *v. n.* (Dutch *moffelen*) to speak inwardly, to mumble, to speak without clear and distinct articulation.
Mūfflēr, *s.* (muffle) a cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakespeare*.
Mūftī, *s.* (Turkish) the high priest of the Mahometans.
Mūg, *s.* (Welsh *mowgl warm*, *Skinner*) a cup to drink out of.
Mūggy, *Mūg'gish*, *a.* (*corrupted from mucky*) moist, damp; mouldy. “Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist.” *Mortimer*.
Mūg'hōuse, *s.* an alehouse, a public house, a low house of entertainment.
Mū'gi-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. *mugiens*) bellowing.
Mūg'wōrt, *s.* (Sax. *mugwyr*) an herb.
Mu-lāt'to, *s.* (Fr. *mulate*) one begotten between a white and a black.
Mūl'bēr-ry, *s.* (Sax. *morberig*) a tree; the fruit of the tree.
Mūlēt, *s.* (Lat. *mulcta*) a FINE, forfeit, penalty: *used commonly of pecuniary penalty*.
Mūlēt, *v. a.* (Lat. *mulcto*) to fine, to amerce, to punish with fine or forfeiture.
Mūle, *s.* (French, Lat. *mula*) an animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass, a moyle.
Mu-lēt-ēr', *s.* mule driver, horse boy.
Mu-li-ēb'rī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *muliebris*) womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.
Mūll, *v. a.* (Lat. *mollitus*) to soften and dispirit as wine is when burnt and sweetened (*Hammer*); to heat any liquor and sweeten and spice it. *Gay*.
Mūl'lēr, *s.* (Fr. *mouleur*) a stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.
Mūl'let, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a sea-fish.
Mūl'li-grūbs, *s.* (*a cant word*) twisting of the guts; fullness, doggedness. *Ainsworth*.
Mūl'lōck, *s.* (*a local word*) rubbish. *Ainsworth*.
Mūlse, *s.* (Lat. *mulsum*) wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Johnson*.
Mūlt-ān'gu-lār, *a.* (Lat. *multus many*, and *angulus a corner*) many cornered, having many corners, polygonal.
Mūlt-ān'gu-lār-ly, polygonally, with many corners.
Mūlt-ān'gu-lār-nēfs, *s.* (multangular) the state of being polygonal, or of having many corners or angles.
Mūl-ti-cāp'su-lār, *a.* (Lat. *multus many*, and *capula a cell*) divided into many partitions or cells. *Johnson*.

MUL

- Mul-ti-cā'vōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *cavus*) full of holes. *Johnson.*
- Mul-ti-fā'rī-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multifarius*) having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.
- Mul-ti-fā'rī-ōus-ly**, *ad.* with multiplicity, with great variety of modes or relations. *Bentley.*
- Mul-ti-fā'rī-ōus-nēs**, *s.* (multifarious) multiplied diversity.
- Mul-tif'id-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multifidus*) having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*
- Mul-ti-fōrm**, *a.* (Lat. *multiformis*) having various shapes or appearances. *Milton.*
- Mul-ti-fōr'mi-ty**, *s.* diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
- Mul-ti-lāt'ēr-āl**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *lateralis*) having many sides. *Johnson.*
- Mul-til'o-qūōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multiloquus*) garrulous, very TALKATIVE. *Johnson.*
- Mul-ti-nōm'i-nāl**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *nomen a name*) having many names.
- Mul-tip'a-rōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multiparus*) bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*
- Mul-ti-pēd**, *s.* (Lat. *multipeda*) an insect with many feet; a millepede; a sow-louse, a wood-louse. *Bailey.*
- Mul-ti-ple**, *a.* (Lat. *multiplex*) manifold. *Multiple* is a term in arithmetic, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times.
- Mul-ti-pli'a-ble**, *a.* (French) capable of being multiplied.
- Mul-ti-pli'a-ble-nēs**, *s.* capacity of being multiplied.
- Mul-ti-pli-ca-ble**, *a.* (Lat. *multiplico*, *to multiply*, or *make greater*) capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
- Mul-ti-pli-cānd'**, *s.* (Lat. *multiplicandus*) the number to be multiplied in arithmetic.
- Mul-tip'li-cate**, *a.* (Lat. *multiplico*) consisting of more than one.
- Mul-ti-pli-cā'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. *multiplicatio*) the act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind: *in arithmetic*, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.
- Mul-ti-pli-cā'tōr**, *s.* (Fr. *multiplicateur*) the number by which another number is multiplied, the multiplier.
- Mul-ti-pli-ci'ty**, *s.* (Fr. *multiplicité*) more than one of the same kind; state of being many. *Dryden.*
- Mul-ti-pli-ér**, *s.* (multiply) one who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplier *in arithmetic*.
- Mul-ti-ply**, *v. a.* (Fr. *multiplier*) to increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.
- Mul-ti-ply**, *v. n.* to grow in number, to increase in themselves.
- Mul-tip'o-tēnt**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *potens*) having manifold power, having power to do many things. *Shakespeare.*
- Mul-ti-prēs'ēnce**, *s.* (Lat. *multus* and *præsentia*) the power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*
- Mul-tis'o-nōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multifonus*) having many sounds. *Johnson.*
- Mul-ti-tude**, *s.* (French, Lat. *multitudo*) the state of being many, the state of being more than

MUN

- one; number collective, a sum of many, more than one; a great number loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng; the vulgar, the populace, the commonalty.
- Mul-ti-tū'di-nōus**, *a.* having the appearance of a multitude (*Shak.*); MANIFOLD.
- Mul-tiv'a-gānt**, **Mul-tiv'a-goūs**, *a.* (Lat. *multivagus*) that wanders or strays much abroad. *Johnson.*
- Mul-tiv'i-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *via*) having many ways; MANIFOLD. *Johnson.*
- Mul-tōc'u-lar**, *a.* (Lat. *multus* and *oculus*) having more eyes than one.
- Mūm**, *intj.* (*See Mome*) silence! hush!
- Mūm**, *s.* (German *mumme*) ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*
- Mūm'ble**, *v. n.* (Dutch *mompelen*) to speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter, to MURMUR; to muffle, to speak with imperfect sound or articulation; to chew, to bite softly, to eat with the lips close.
- Mūm'ble**, *v. a.* to utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*
- Mūm'blér**, *s.* one who speaks inarticulately; a mutterer, grumbler, MURMURER.
- Mūm'bling-ly**, *ad.* with indistinct or inarticulate utterance.
- Mūmm**, *v. n.* (Danish *mumme*) to mask, to frolic in disguise. *Hubberd.*
- Mūm'mér**, *s.* a masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.
- Mūm'mér-y**, *s.* (Fr. *momerie*) masking, frolic in mask; foolery, BUFFOONERY.
- Mūm'my**, *s.* (Fr. *momie*, Lat. *mumia*) a dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.
- Mūmp**, *v. a.* (Dutch *mompelen*) to nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick: *in cant language*, to go a begging. *Ainsworth.*
- Mūmp'ér**, *s.* (*in cant language*) a beggar.
- Mūmps**, *s.* (Dutch *mompelen*) fullness; silent anger. *Skinner.*
- Mūnch**, *v. a.* (Fr. *manger to eat*) to chew by great mouthful, † to mounce.
- Mūnch'ér**, *s.* one who munches.
- Mūn'dane**, *a.* (Lat. *mundanus*) belonging to the world. *Glanville.*
- Mūn-dān'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *mondanité*) state of being worldly, worldliness. *Bailey.*
- Mūn-dā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *mundus clean*) the act of cleansing, mundification.
- Mūn'da-to-ry**, *a.* (L. *mundus*) having the power to cleanse, mundificative.
- Mūn'dic**, *s.* (*in natural history*) a kind of MARCASSITE or semimetal. *Woodward.*
- Mūn-dī-fī-cā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *mundus* and *facio*) cleansing any body, as from dross or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*
- Mūn-dī-fī-ca-tīve**, *a.* cleansing, mundatory, having the power to cleanse wounds.
- Mūn'dī-fy**, *v. a.* (L. *mundus* and *facio*) to cleanse, to cleanse a wound.
- Mūn-div'a-gānt**, *a.* (Lat. *mundivagus*) wandering through the world. *Johnson.*
- Mūn-dūn'gūs**, *s.* (*a cant word*) any thing that has a disagreeable smell, stinking tobacco. *Philips.*
- Mū'ne-ra-ry**, *a.* (Lat. *munus a gift*) having the nature of a gift.
- Mu-ni-ci-pāl**, *a.* (French, Lat. *municipalis*) belonging to a corporation.

MUR

Mu-ni-ci-pal'i-ty, *s.* (F. municipalité) the people of a district in the division of republican France, a district.

Mu-ni-fi-cence, *s.* (French, Lat. munificentia) LIBERALITY, the act of giving.

Mu-ni-fi-cent, *a.* (Lat. munificus) LIBERAL, bountiful, generous.

Mu-ni-fi-cent-ly, *ad.* liberally, generously.

Mu-ni-ment, *s.* (Lat. munimentum) FORTIFICATION, strong hold; support, defence (*Shak.*); record, writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

Mu-ni-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. munition) FORTIFICATION, defence, strong hold (*Hale*); ammunition, materials for war. *Shakespeare.*

Mu-rage, *s.* (Lat. murus a wall) money paid to keep walls in repair.

Mu-räl, *a.* (Lat. murus a wall) pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, **Mür'dér**, *s.* (Sax. morthor) the act of killing a man unlawfully, the act of killing a man criminally, assassination, massacre, butchery, slaughter, carnage, bloodshed, blood-guiltiness, homicide, manslaughter.

MURDER, **Mür'dér**, *v. a.* to kill a man unlawfully, or criminally, to assassinate, to butcher, to massacre, to martyr; to destroy, to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*

Mür'dér, *intj.* an outcry when life is in danger. *Shakespeare.*

MURDERER, **Mür'dér-ér**, *s.* (murder) one who has shed human blood unlawfully, one who has killed a man criminally, an assassin, an assassinator, a homicide, a manslayer, a man-killer, a bloodshedder, a bravo, a ruffian, a cut-throat.

Mür'dér-ess, *s.* (murderer) a woman who commits murder.

MURDEROUS, **Mür'dér-ous**, *a.* (murder) guilty of murder, bloody, sanguinary, bloodthirsty, bloodyminded, slaughterous, destructive, homicidal, addicted to blood.

Mür'dér-ous-ness, *s.* propensity to bloodshed, sanguinariness, fellness, savageness. *Scott.*

Müre, *v. a.* (Fr. murer) to enclose in walls. *Knolles.*

Mür'en-gér, *s.* (Lat. murus a wall) an overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

Mu-ri-at'ic, *a.* (Lat. muriaticus) partaking of the taste or nature of brine, or of sea-salt: as, the *muriatic acid*.

Mürk, *s.* (Danish morck *dark*) DARKNESS, want of light. *Shakespeare.*

Mürk, *s.* the husks of fruit after the juice has been pressed out. *Ainsworth.*

Mürk'y, *a.* (Danish morck) DARK, obscure, cloudy, wanting light. *Milton.*

Mür'mür, *s.* (Lat.) a low shrill noise; mutter, a complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

MURMÜR, **Mür'mür**, *v. n.* (Lat. murmuro) to give a low shrill sound: as, the *murmuring surge*;—to grumble, to growl, to maunder, to mumble, to mutter, to utter secret and fullen discontent; *with at before things, and against before persons.*

MURMURER, **Mür'mür-ér**, *s.* one who repines, one who complains fullenly, a grumbler, mutterer, mumbler, maunderer, repiner, complainer.

Mür'ní-väl, *s.* (Fr. mornifle a box on the ear) four cards of a suit. *Skinner and Ainsworth.*

Mür'rain, *s.* (Lat. mori to die, *Skinner*) the plague in cattle. *Bacon.*

MUS

Mür'ray, *a.* (Italian morello, *from moro a moor*) darkly red: as, leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*

† **Mür'ri-on**, *s.* (See Morion) a HELMET. *King.*

Mürth of Corn, *s.* (an old word) plenty of grain.

Müs'ca-dél, **Müs'ca-díne**, *s.* (Ital. muscatello, Fr. muscadin) a kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

Müs-cös'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. muscosus) mossiness.

Müs'cle, *s.* (French, Lat. musculus) a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed by one common membrane, the immediate instrument of motion;—a bivalve shellfish.

Müs'cu-lár, *a.* (Lat. musculus) relating to muscles; FLESHY; performed by muscles.

Müs'cu-lár'i-ty, *s.* the state of having muscles (*Greco*); FLESHINESS; brawniness, lustiness, strength.

Müs'cu-lóus, *a.* (Lat. musculosus) pertaining to a muscle: as, the uvea has a *muscular* power (*More*);—full of muscles, strong, brawny, FLESHY.

Müse, *v. n.* to ponder, to ruminate, to contemplate, to think close, to study in silence; to be absent of mind, to be attentive to something not present, to be in a brown study (*Shak.*); to wonder, to be amazed; as, "*Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed.*" *Shak.*

Müse, *s.* deep thought, close attention, absence of mind, brownstudy; the power of poetry. "Begin my *muse*." *Cowley.*

Müs'ful, *a.* deep thinking, silently THOUGHTFUL. *Dryden.*

Müs'ér, *s.* one who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

Mu-sé-um, *s.* (Gr. *μυσίον*) a repository of learned curiosities.

Müs'h'róm, *s.* (Fr. mousseron) a plant of spongy substance which generally grows up in one night; an upstart, a wretch risen from a dunghill. *Bacon.*

Müs'h'róm-stóne, *s.* a kind of fossil.

Müs'ic, *s.* (Gr. *μουσική*, Fr. musique) the science of harmonical sounds; HARMONY; entertainment of instrumental harmony, minstrelsy.

Müs'i-cäl, *a.* HARMONIOUS, melodious, sweet-sounding; belonging to music.

Müs'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* harmoniously.

Müs'i-cäl-ness, *s.* (musical) melodiousness, harmoniousness, agreement of sounds, HARMONY.

Mu-si'cian, *s.* (Fr. musicien) one skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of music.

Müs'k, *s.* (Fr. musc) a powerful PERFUME.

Müs'k, *s.* (in botany) grape hyacinth, or flower.

Müs'k'ap-ple, *s.* a kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

Müs'k'cat, *s.* (musk and cat) the animal from which musk is got.

Müs'ket, *s.* (Fr. mousquet) a soldier's hand gun.

Müs-ke-tér', *s.* a soldier whose weapon is his musket.

Müs-ke-tóon', *s.* (Fr. mousqueton) a blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.

Müs'k'i-ness, *s.* (musk) the scent of musk.

Müs'k'mél-on, *s.* a fragrant melon.

Müs'k'pear, *s.* a fragrant pear.

Müs'k'róse, *s.* a kind of rose.

Müs'k'y, *a.* (musk) FRAGRANT, sweet of scent.

Müs'lin, *s.* (Fr. mousseline) a fine stuff made of cotton.

Müs'rol, *s.* (F. muferole) the noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

M U T

Mūs, *s.* (*unknown deriv.*) a scramble, a trial of skill among boys who shall pick up the most of any thing that is thrown to them. *Shak.*
† Mūs-si-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *mussito to murmur*) murmur, grumble. *Johnson.*
Mūs-sūl-mān, *s.* a mahometan believer.
Mūst, *v. imperfect*, (Dutch *musten*) to be obliged, to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.
Mūst, *s.* (Lat. *mustum*) new wine, wine as it runs from the press; new wort; new beer as it runs from the malt.
Mūst *v. a.* (Welsh *mws flinking*, or *perhaps from moist*) to mould, to make mouldy.
Mūst, *v. n.* to fust, to grow mouldy.
Mūs-tā-ches, *s.* (Fr. *moustache*) whiskers, hair upon the upper lip.
Mūs-tārd, *s.* (Fr. *moutarde*) a plant.
Mūs-tér, *v. a.* (Dutch *mousteren*) to bring together, to review troops, to form into an army; *with, sometimes, up.*
Mūs-tér, *v. n.* to assemble in order to form an army.
Mūs-ter, *s.* a review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered: a collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*
To pass muster, to be allowed; to be approved of.
Mūs-tér-book, *s.* a book in which the forces are registered.
Mūs-tér-mās-tér, *s.* one who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.
Mūs-tér-rōll, *s.* a register of forces.
Mūs-ti-ly, *ad.* (musty) mouldily.
Mūs-ti-nēss, *s.* (musty) MOULDINESS.
Mūs-ty, *a.* (must) MOULDY, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale, spoiled with age (*Sh.*); vapid with fetidness (*Pope*); dull, heavy, wanting activity, wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Spectator.*
Mu-ta-bil-i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *mutabilité*) CHANGEABLENESS, not continuance in the same state; INCONSTANCY, change of mind.
Mū-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *mutabilis*) CHANGEABLE, subject to change, alterable; INCONSTANT, unsteady, unsettled.
Mū-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* CHANGEABLENESS, mutability, uncertainty, instability.
Mu-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *mutatio*) CHANGE, alteration, transmutation.
Mūte, *a.* (F. *muet*, Lat. *mutus*) silent, not vocal; DUMB, speechless, not having the use of voice; having nothing to say.
Mūte, *s.* one who has no power of speech; one who is to stand silent; a letter which without a vowel can make no sound.
Mūte, *v. n.* to dung as a bird. *Tobit.*
Mūte, *s.* the dung of birds. *Asb.*
Mūte-ly, *ad.* silently, not vocally.
Mūte-nēss, *s.* (mute) dumbness, aphony, loss of speech; silence, omission of speech.
Mū-ti-late, *v. a.* (Fr. *mutiler*) to deprive of some essential part.
Mu-ti-lā-tion, *s.* (French) deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
† Mū-tine, *s.* (Fr. *mutin*) a mutineer. *Shak.*
Mū-tin-ē-r, *s.* (Fr. *mutin*) a mover of sedition, an opposer of lawful authority.
Mū-tin-ōus, *a.* (Fr. *mutin*) SEDITIONOUS, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
Mū-tin-ōus-ly, *ad.* seditiously, turbulently.
Mū-tin-ōus-nēss, *s.* (mutinous) SEDITIONOUSNESS, factiousness, turbulence,

M Y S

Mū-ti-ny, *v. n.* (Fr. *se mutiner*) to rise against authority, to make insurrection, to move sedition.
Mū-ti-ny, *s.* insurrection, SEDITION.
Mūt-tér, *v. n.* (Fr. *marmotter*) to MURMUR, to grumble, to utter sullen discontent.
Mūt-tér, *v. a.* to utter with imperfect articulation, to grumble forth.
Mūt-tér, *s.* murmur, a complaint half suppressed; obscure utterance.
Mūt-tér-ér, *s.* MURMURER, grumbler.
Mūt-tér-ing-ly, *ad.* with a low voice; without distinct articulation.
Mūt-ton, *s.* (Fr. *mouton*) the flesh of sheep dressed for food: † a sheep. Now only used in ludicrous language. *Shakespeare.*
Mūt-ton-fist, *s.* a hand large and red. *Dryden.*
Mū-tu-āl, *a.* (Fr. *mutuel*) RECIPROCAL, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
Mū-tu-āl-ly, *ad.* reciprocally, in return.
Mu-tu-āl-i-ty, *s.* (mutual) RECIPROCATION.
Mū-z-zle, *s.* (Fr. *muséau*) the mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man *in contempt*;—a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*
Mū-z-zle, *v. a.* to bind the mouth; to restrain from hurt; † to fondle with the mouth. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
Mū-z-zle, *v. n.* to bring the mouth near. "The bear *muzzles* and smells to him." *L'Estrange.*
Mȳ, *My*, *pron. possess.* belonging to me.
Mȳ'o-py, *s.* (Gr. *μωπ*) shortness of sight, purblindness.
Mȳr'i-ād, *s.* (Gr. *μυριάς*) the number of ten thousand; *proverbially* any very great number. *Milton.*
Mȳr'mi-dón, *s.* (Gr. *μυρμιδών*) any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles; a constable, an assistant to a constable. *Asb.*
Mȳrrh, *s.* (Lat. *myrrah*, Fr. *myrrhe*) a gum.
Mȳrrh'ine, *a.* (Lat. *myrrhinus*) belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone: as, crystal and *myrrhine* cups. *Milton.*
Mȳrrh'i-tes, *s.* (*in nat. history*) a precious stone having the colour and smell of myrrh. *Milton.*
Mȳr'ti-fōrm, *a.* (Lat. *myrtus and form*) having the shape of myrtle.
Mȳr'tle, *s.* (Lat. *myrtus*, Fr. *myrte*) a fragrant tree sacred to Venus.
Mȳ-sēlf, *pron. personal*, an emphatical word added to *I*; as, *I myself do it*, that is, not *I* by proxy, not another; the reciprocal of *I*, in the objective case.
I is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence. " *Myself* shall mount the rostrum in his favour, and try to gain his pardon." *Addison.*
Mȳs-ta-gōgue, *s.* (Gr. *μυσταγωγός*) one who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps church reliques, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*
Mȳs-tē-ri-ārch, *s.* (Gr. *μυστήριον a mystery, and ἀρχος a chief*) one who presides over sacred mysteries.
MYSTERIOUS, **Mȳs-tē-ri-ōus**, *a.* (mystery) inaccessible to the understanding, mystic, mystical, cabalistic, secret, hidden, occult, awfully or sacredly obscure; enigmatic, enigmatical, unintelligible, emblematical, artfully perplexed, involving some secret meaning.
Mȳs-tē-ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a manner above understanding, obscurely, enigmatically.
Mȳs-tē-ri-ōus-nēss, *s.* (mysterious) mysticalness, holy obscurity.

N A M

Mys'te-rize, *v. a.* (mystery) to explain as enigmas or riddles.
Mys'te-ry, *s.* (Gr. *μυστήριον*, Fr. *mystère*) something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, a riddle, any thing artfully made difficult;—a **TRADE**, a calling.
Mys'tic, **M**ys'ti-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *mysticus*) sacredly obscure, **MYSTERIOUS** (*Hooker*); involving some secret meaning, emblematical, enigmatical (*Milton*); secret, obscure, **HIDDEN**. *Dryden*.
Mys'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.
Mys'ti-cāl-nēss, *s.* (mystical) mysteriousness, holy obscurity; involution of some secret meaning.

N A R

My-tho-lō-g'i-cāl, *a.* (mythology) relating to the explication of fabulous history.
My-tho-lō-g'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner suitable to the system of fables.
My-thō'l'o-gist, *s.* (mythology) a relator or an expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. "*The grammarians and mythologists seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings.*" *Norris*.
My-thō'l'o-gize, *v. a.* (mythology) to relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
My-thō'l'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *μῦθος* a fable, and *λόγος* a description) system of fables, explication of the fabulous history of the Gods of the heathen world. *Bentley*.

N.

N, *s.* the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet; it is used as an abbreviation, as, *N. B. nota bene*, take notice; *N. S.* new style; its power or sound is invariable: as, *no, name, net*.
Nāb, *v. a.* (Swedish *nappa*) to catch unexpectedly, to come upon unawares, to seize without warning.
Nāck'er, **N**ā'kér, **N**ā'cre, *s.* (Fr. *nacre*) a shell that contained a pearl, mother of pearl.
Nā'dír, *s.* (in *astronomy*) the point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.
Nāg, *s.* (Dutch *nagge*) a pony, a small horse; in familiar language a horse;—a paramour: in contempt.
Nāil, *s.* (Sax. *nægl*) the hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss; a measure of length, two inches and a quarter.
On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.
Nāil, *v. a.* to fasten with nails; to stud with nails.
Nāil'er, *s.* one whose trade is to forge nails, a nail-maker.
Nāked, *a.* (Sax. *nacod*) nude, wanting clothes, uncovered, bare; bald, wanting hair; unarmed, defenceless, unprovided; plain, manifest, evident, not hidden; mere, bare, wanting the necessary additions; simple, artless, abstracted.
Nā'ked-ly, *ad.* without covering; simply, merely, barely, in the abstract; discoverably, plainly, evidently.
Nā'ked-nēss, *s.* (naked) nudity, naked parts, secrets, privities; want of covering; want of provision for defence (*Genesis*); plainness, evidence, want of concealment. *Shakespeare*.
Nāme, *s.* (Sax. *nama*) the discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any kind or species is distinguished; person (*Dryden*); reputation, character (*Clarendon*); **FAME**, renown, celebrity, eminence, praise, memory, distinction, honour; power delegated, imputed character: as, in the *name* of the people, and in the power of the tribunes, we banish him (*Shakes*);—fictitious imputation (*Dryden*);—appearance, not reality, assumed character (*Shakes*);—an opprobrious appellation: as, he calls her ten thousand *names*. *Glanville*.

NAME, **N**āme, *v. a.* to discriminate by a particular appellation imposed; to denominate; to mention by name (*Milton*); to term, to style, to specify, to call, to nominate; as, let any one *name* that proposition (*Locke*);—to utter, to mention (*Genesis*); to entitle. *Milton*.
Nāme'lēss, *a.* not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known or mentioned, anonymous, in-nominate.
Nāme'ly, *ad.* (name) particularly, specially, to mention by name.
Nām'ēr, *s.* (name) one who calls or knows any by name.
Nāme'sāke, *s.* one who has the same name with another.
Nāp, *s.* (Sax. *knæppan* to sleep) slumber, a short sleep. *A word ludicrously used*.
Nāp, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy or secure, to be supinely careless.
Nāp, *s.* (Sax. *knoppa*) down, villous substance, pile upon cloth.
Nāp'tak-ing, *s.* (nap and take) surprise, sudden seizure, unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep. *Carew*.
Nāpe, *s.* (of uncertain etymology) the joint of the neck behind, the nape.
Nāp'tha, *s.* (in *natural history*) a thin, bituminous, mineral fluid.
Nāp'kín, *s.* (Fr. *nappe*) a cloth used at table to wipe the hands.
Nāp'lēss, *a.* (nap) having no nap, wanting nap, threadbare.
Nāp'pī-nēss, *s.* (nap) the quality of having a nap.
Nāp'py, *a.* (Sax. *nappe* a cup) frothy, spumy: as, *nappy* brown ale. *Gay*.
Nār-cis'sūs, *s.* (Lat.) a daffodil.
Nār-cōt'ic, *a.* (Fr. *narcotique*) producing torpor or stupefaction; opiate, soporific, soporiferous, causing sleep.
Nār-cōt'ic, *s.* a medicine to produce torpor or stupefaction, an **OPiate**.
Nārd, *s.* (Gr. *νάρδος*) spikenard, a kind of ointment; an odoriferous shrub.
Nāre, *s.* (Lat. *naris*) a nostril. *Hudibras*.
Nār'ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. *narro* to tell) capable to be told or related, **UTTERABLE**.
Nār-rāte', *v. a.* (Lat. *narro*) to relate, to **TELL**. *A word only used in Scotland*.
Nār-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *narratio*) account, relation, story, tale, **HISTORY**.

N A T

Nār'ra-tive, *a.* (French *narratif*) relating, giving an account; storytelling, apt to relate things past. *Dryden.*

Nār'ra-tive, *s.* a relation, an account, a tale, a story.

Nār'ra-tive-ly, *ad.* by way of relation.

Nār-rā'tor, *s.* a teller, relater, one who gives a narration; an **HISTORIAN**.

Nār'row, *a.* (Sax. *nearo*) not broad or wide; strait, close, having but a small distance from side to side; small, of no great extent: *used of time as well as place*;—**COVERTOUS**, avaricious;—contracted, of confined sentiments, ungenerous (*Addison*); near, within a small distance (*Dryden*); close, vigilant, attentive: as, the orb he roam'd with *narrow* search. *Milton.*

Nār'row, *v. a.* to diminish with respect to breadth or wideness; to contract, to impair in dignity of extent or influence; to contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge; to confine, to **BOUND**, to limit: as, to limit and *narrow* a question. *Watts.*

Nār'row-ly, *ad.* with little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly, attentively: nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

Nār'row-nēss, *s.* (narrow) want of breadth or wideness, straitness, closeness; want of extent, want of comprehension (*Locke*); confined state, contractedness (*Glanville*); meanness, poverty (*South*); want of capacity or understanding. *Burnet.*

Nār'whāle, *s.* a species of whale. *Brown.*

Nā'sāl, *a.* (Lat. *nasus the nose*) belonging to the nose.

Nā'sī-cōr-noūs, *a.* (Lat. *nasus and cornu*) having the horn upon the nose: as, the *nasicornous* beetles. *Brown.*

Nās'ti-ly, *ad.* (naughty) dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

Nās'ti-nēss, *s.* (naughty) **FILTH**, dirt; **OBSCENITY**, smuttishness, grossness of ideas.

Nās'ty, *a.* (German *naft wet*) **FILTHY**, dirty, fordid, polluted; **NAUSEOUS**; **OBSCENE**, smutty, immodest, **LEWD**.

Nā'tāl, *a.* (French, L. *natalis*) native, relating to birth or nativity.

Na-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *natatio*) the act of swimming. *Brown.*

Nā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *natio*) a people distinguished from another people,—generally by their language, original, or government; *emphatically* a great number. *Young.*

Nā'tional, *a.* (French, * *pron. nāshūn-āl*) belonging to a nation, public, general, not private, not particular; bigotted to one's own country.

* **Nā'tionally**, *ad.* with regard to the nation, in a manner comprising the whole nation.

* **Nā'tionalnēss**, *s.* (national) reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, **Nā'tive**, *a.* (Lat. *nativus*) produced by nature, natural, homebred, homeborn, indigenous, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature, original; conferred by birth, **NATAL**, belonging by birth; **ORIGINAL**, that which gave being: as, Is this the way I must return to *native* dust? *Milton.*

Nā'tive-nēss, *s.* state of being produced by nature, naturalness, innateness.

Na-tiv'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *nativité*) birth, issue into life;

N A T

time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced;—state of the heavens at one's birth, and the prognostics drawn from it by astrologers.

* **Nāt'ur-āl**, *a.* (F. *naturel*) **NATIVE**, produced or effected by nature, not artificial; illegitimate, not legal: as, a *natural* child;—bestowed by nature, not acquired: as, he is a man of great *natural* parts;—not forced, not far-fetched, dictated by nature: as, it is a proper and *natural* consideration;—following the stated course of things: as, a *natural* consequence;—consonant to natural notions (*Locke*); discoverable by reason, not revealed: as, *natural* religion;—tender, affectionate by nature (*Shak.*); unaffected, according to truth and reality (*Addison*); opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

* **Nāt'u-rāl**, *s.* (nature) an idiot, one whom nature debars from understanding, a **FOOL**.

* **Nāt'u-rāl-ist**, *s.* (natural) a student in physic or natural philosophy.

* **Nāt-u-rāl-i-zā'tion**, *s.* (naturalize) the act of investing aliens with the privilege of native subjects.

* **Nāt'u-rāl-ize**, *v. a.* (natural) to adopt in a community, to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make natural, to make easy like things natural: as, custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

* **Nāt'u-rāl-ly**, *ad.* according to the power or impulses of unassisted nature; according to nature, without affectation, with just representation (*Dryden*); spontaneously, without art, without cultivation: as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

* **Nāt-u-rāl-nēss**, *s.* (natural) the state of being given or produced by nature, nativeness, innateness; conformity to truth and relation; not affectation. *Addison.*

Nā'ture, *s.* (French, Lat. *natura*, *pron. also*, * *nā'tchur*) an imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world: as, thou, *nature*, art my goddess (*Shakesp.*);—the native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others (*Cowley*); the constitution of an animated body (*Shak.*); disposition of mind, temper (*Shak.*); the regular course of things: as, my end was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offences (*Shak.*);—the compass of natural existence: as, the most beautiful thing in *nature* (*Glanville*);—the constitution and appearances of things: as, the works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever (*Reynolds*);—natural affection, or reverence, native sensations (*Pope*); the state or operation of the material world: as, he binding *nature* fast in fate, left free the human will (*Pope*);—**SORT**, kind, species: as, a dispute of this *nature* caused abundance of mischief (*Dryden*); sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality: as, only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined (*Addison*);—**PHYSICS**, the science which teaches the nature of things.

*Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said, let Newton be, and all was light.*

Pope

Of this word, which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficult—

NEA

ly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomized. *Johnson.*
Na-tū'rī-ty, *s.* (*not used, from nature*) the state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*
Nā'vāl, *a.* (French) consisting of ships; belonging to ships; relating to the navy.
Nāve, *s.* (Sax. *naft*) the middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.
Nā'vd, *s.* (Sax. *nafele*) the point in the middle of the belly by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle, the interior part: as, within the *navel* of this hideous wood, &c. *Milton.*
Nāught, *a.* (*obsolescent*, Sax. *naht*) bad, corrupt, worthless. *Shakespeare.*
Nāught, *s.* (Sax. *naht*) nothing. *This is commonly, though improperly, written nought. Shak.*
Nāught'i-ly, *ad.* wickedly, corruptly.
Nāught'i-nēss, *s.* (naughty) slight wickedness or perverseness in children.
Nāught'y, *a.* (*obsolescent, from naught*) bad, wicked, corrupt. *Shakespeare.*
Nā'v-i-ga-ble, *a.* (French) capable of being passed by ships or boats.
Nā'v-i-ga-ble-nēss, *s.* capacity to be passed in ships or boats.
Nā'v-i-gate, *v. a.* (Fr. *naviger*, Lat. *navigo*) to pass by ships or boats.
Nā'v-i-gā-tion, *s.* (French) the act or practice of passing by water, sailing; the vessels which pass upon any water; the art or act of directing the course of a ship.
Nā'v-i-ga-tōr, *s.* (navigate) sailor, seaman, traveler by water; one skilled in the art or practice of navigation.
Nāu'lage, *s.* (Lat. *naulum*) the freight of passengers on board a ship; the money paid for freight on board a ship, money paid for water carriage.
Nāu'ma-chy, *s.* (Lat. *naumachia*) a mock sea-fight.
Nau'seate, *v. n.* (Lat. *nausea*, *pron.* * *nāu'she-ate*) to grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.
* **Nau'seate**, *v. a.* to DISGUST, to loathe, to dislike, to disrelish, to reject with disgust (*Bro.*); to strike with disgust. *Swift.*
NAU'SEOUS, *a.* (Lat. *nausea*, *pron.* * *nāu'shūs*) loathsome, disgusting, distasteful, unpalatable, fulsome, offensive to the palate, regarded with abhorrence.
* **Nau'seously**, *ad.* loathsomely, disgustfully.
* **Nau'seousnēss**, *s.* (nauseous) loathsomeness, DISGUST, quality of raising disgust.
Nāu'tic, **Nāu'ti-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. *nauticus*) pertaining to sailors.
Nāu'ti-lūs, *s.* (*in ichthyology*, Lat.) a shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*
Nā'vy, *s.* (Lat. *navis*) an assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war, a fleet.
Nāy, *ad.* (Sax. *na*) no, *an adverb of negation*; not only so, but more, *a word of amplification*; word of denial.
† **Nāy'wōrd**, *s.* the side of denial; the saying of no (*Shak.*); † a proverbial reproach, a by-word (*Shak.*); † a watch word. *Shakespeare.*
Nēal, *v. a.* (Sax. *onælan to kindle*) to soften any forged steel-work by a gradual and regulated heat, letting it afterwards cool gradually, so as to render it more susceptible of the file; to soften and temper glass by the same process to render it less brittle.
Nēal, *v. n.* to be tempered in the fire.

NEC

Nēap, *a.* (Sax. *nepflod*) low, decreascent. *Used only of the tide.*
Nēar, *prep.* (Sax. *ner*) at no great distance from, close to, nigh, not far from: *used both of place and time*;—almost (*Drayton*); at hand, not far off (*Dryden*); within a little. *Locke.*
Nēar, *a.* not distant in place or time, proximate, nigh, handy (sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb); advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition (*Hooker*); direct, straight, not winding: as, taught to live the *nearest* way (*Milton*); close, not rambling, observant of style or manner of the thing copied (*Dryden*); closely related: as, *near* of kin;—intimate, familiar, admitted to confidence: as, a *near* friend;—touching, pressing, affecting, dear: as, a *near* concernment;—parsimonious, close-handed, inclining to covetousness: as, a *near* man.
Near band, closely, without acting or waiting at a distance. *Bacon.*
Nēarl'y, *ad.* at no great distance, not remotely: closely, pressingly; in a niggardly manner; avariciously.
Nēar'nēss, *s.* (near) closeness, not remoteness, approach, PROXIMITY; alliance of blood or affection (*Bacon*); tendency to avarice, caution of expence. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Nēar-sight'ed, *a.* PURBLIND, moon-eyed.
Nēat, *s.* (Sax.) black cattle, oxen, *commonly used collectively*; a single cow or ox.
NEAT, **Nēat**, *a.* (Fr. *net*) spruce, nice, smug, trim, gim, tight, tidy, genteel, well-dressed, elegant, but without dignity; cleanly (*Milt.*): pure, unadulterated, unmingled: *now only used in the cant of trade*, but formerly more extensive.
Nēat'hērd, *s.* a cowkeeper, one who has the care of black cattle.
Nēat'ly, *ad.* (clean) elegantly but without dignity, sprucely; cleanlyly.
NEAT'NESS, **Nēat'nēss**, *s.* (neat) spruceness, smugness, tidiness, tightness, trimness, gentleness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.
Nēb, *s.* (Sax. *nebbe*) nose, beak, mouth: retained in the north (*Shak.*):—in Scotland, the bill of a bird, the nib.
Nēb'u-la, *s.* (Lat.) It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.
Nēb'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. *nebulosus* cloudy) MISTY, cloudy.
Nēc'ēf-sa-ri-ēs, *s. pl.* (necessary) things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Locke.*
Nēc'ēs-sa-rī-ly, *ad.* indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate, not freely.
Nēc'ēf-sa-ri-nēss, *s.* (necessary) the state of being necessary, requisiteness, indispensableness, needfulness, necessity.
Nēc'ēs-sa-ry, *a.* (Lat. *necessarius*) needful, indispensably requisite; not free, fatal, impelled by fate: as, death, a *necessary* end, will come when it will come (*Shak.*);—conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence: as, a *necessary* inference; a *necessary* argument.
Nēc'ēf-sa-ry, *s.* a privy, a BOGHOUSE.
Ne-ēc'si-tate, *v. a.* (*from* Lat. *necessitas*) to make necessary, to impel, to FORCE, not to leave free, to exempt from choice.
Ne-ēc-si-tā-tion, *s.* the act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

NEE

Ne-cēs'si-toūs, a. (necessity) pressed with poverty, needy, POOR.
Ne-cēs'si-toūs-nēs, s. POVERTY, neediness, penury, need, necessitude, WANT.
Ne-cēs'si-tude, s. (Lat. necessitudo) need, WANT (*Hale*); friendship. *Johnson*.
Ne-cēs'si-ty, s. (Lat. necessitas) cogency, compulsion, fatality: as, *necessity* and chance approach not me, and what I will is fate (*Milt.*); —state of being necessary, indispensableness, needfulness, necessariness; want, need, POVERTY; things necessary for human life (*Sb.*); cogency of argument, inevitable consequence (*Dryden*); violence, compulsion. *Chapman*.
Neck, s. (Sax. hneca) the part between the head and body; a long narrow part: as, a neck of land; a mountain's neck.
On the neck, immediately after, from one following the other closely. *To break the neck of any affair*, to hinder any thing being done; or, to do no more than half.
Neck'beef, s. the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle: as, they'll sell (as cheap as *neck-beef*) for counters. *Swift*.
Neck'cloth, s. that which men wear upon their neck, a neckerchief.
Neck'a-tē, s. (*uncert. deriv.*) a gorget for a woman's neck, a neckerchief.
Neck'er-chief, s. (neck and kerchief), a gorget for a woman's neck, a neckatee; that which men wear about their neck, a neckcloth.
Neck'lace, s. an ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women about their neck.
Neck'piece, s. a breastplate, a GORGET.
Neck'weed, s. hemp: in ridicule.
Ne'cro-mān-cēr, s. (Gr. νεκρός dead, and μάγισ magic) one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead, a conjurer, an ENCHANTER.
Ne'cro-mān-cy, s. (Gr. νεκρός dead, and μάγισ magic) the art of revealing future events by communication with the dead, conjuration, ENCHANTMENT.
Ne'ctār, s. (Lat.) pleasant liquor, said to be drunk by the heathen deities.
Ne'ctār-ēd, a. tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.
Ne'ctā're-oūs, a. (Lat. nectareus) resembling nectar; sweet as nectar, nectarine.
Ne'ctār-ine, a. (nectar) nectareous, sweet as nectar.
Nēd, s. (Sax. neod) exigency, pressing difficulty; necessity, want, distressful POVERTY; want, failure, lack of any thing for use. *Baker*.
Nēd, v. a. to want, to lack, to be in want of, to require.
Nēd, v. n. to be wanted, to be necessary; to have necessity of any thing, to lack, to be in want of any thing.
Nēd'ēr, s. one who wants any thing.
Nēd'fūl, a. necessary, indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer*.
Nēd'fūl-ly, ad. necessarily.
Nēd'fūl-nēs, s. (needful) necessity, indispensableness, necessariness, state of being necessary or needful.
Nēd'i-ly, ad. (needy) in poverty.
Nēd'i-nēs, s. (needy) want, POVERTY.
Nē'dle, s. (Sax. nād) a small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing; the small steel bar which in the mari-

NEG

ner's compass stands regularly north and south.
Nē'dle-fūl, s. as much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
Nē'dlēr, Nē'dle-ma-kēr, s. he who makes needles for sale.
Nēd'lēs, a. unnecessary, not requisite.
Nēd'lēs-ly, ad. unnecessarily.
Nēd'lēs-nēs, s. (needleless) unnecessariness.
Nēds, ad. necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably: as, I must *needs* go.
Nēd'y, a. (need) POOR; necessitous, destitute, distressed by poverty.
Nē'er, ad. (a contraction for) never.
† Nē'ge, v. n. (Dan. nyse) to sneeze. *2 Kings*.
Nēf, s. (old French from nave) the body of a church, the nave.
Ne-fā'ri-oūs, a. (L. nefarius) ABANDONED, wicked, ABOMINABLE.
Ne-gā'tion, s. (Lat. negatio) DENIAL: the contrary to affirmation;—description by negatives or denial, or exclusion, or exception (*Watts' Logic*); arguments drawn from denial.
Nēg'a-tive, a. (Lat. negativus) denying: contrary to affirmative;—implying only the absence of something, not positive, privative; having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles*.
Nēg'a-tive, s. a proposition by which something is denied (*Tillotson*); a particle of denial: as, *not*.
Nēg'a-tive-ly, ad. with denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in the form of speech denying the absence of something. *Hooker*.
Nēg-lēct, v. a. (Lat. negligo, neglectus) to overlook, to overslip, to treat with scornful heedlessness (*Matthew*), to slight, to disregard; to postpone, to put off, to delay. *Shakespeare*.
Nēg-lēct, s. (Lat. neglectus) instance of inattention; careless treatment, scornful inattention, slight, disregard (*Shak.*); negligence, frequency of neglect, default: as, age breeds *neglect* in all (*Denham*); state of being unregarded. *Prior*.
Nēg-lēct'ēr, s. one who neglects.
Nēg-lēct'fūl, a. CARELESS, heedless, remiss, supine, inattentive; *with* of;—treating with indifference. *Locke*.
Nēg-lēct'ion, s. (neglect) the state of being negligent. *Shakespeare*.
Nēg-lēct'ive, a. (neglect) inattentive to, regardless of. *King Charles*.
Nēg'li-gēnce, s. (French, Lat. negligentia) habit of omitting by heedlessness, forgetfulness, neglect; habit of acting carelessly, heedlessness, inattention; instance of neglect.
Nēg'li-gēnt, a. (French) CARELESS, heedless, perfunctory, habitually inattentive, scornfully regardless. *Swift*.
Nēg'li-gēnt-ly, ad. carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness; with scornful inattention.
Nego'tiable, a. (Lat. negotium, *pron.* * ne-gō'shi-a-ble) that may be negotiated; that may be passed from one to another: as, this bill of exchange is *negotiable*.
*** Nego'tiate, v. n.** (Fr. negocier, Lat. negotium) to have intercourse of business, to traffic, to TRADE; to treat: whether of public affairs, or of private matters.
*** Nego'tiate, v. a.** to transact as business, to circulate a bill of exchange; to manage, to put forward as traffic.

Negotiation, *s.* (*pron.* ne-go-shi-ā'tion) treaty of business, whether public or private, transaction, management; thing managed.

Negotiator, *s.* (negotiate, *pron.* ne-gō'shi-a-tōr) one employed to treat with others; manager, transactor.

Nēgro, *s.* (Spanish, Fr. negre) a blackmoor, a blackamoor, a moor, a black, an inhabitant of Nigritia in Africa.

Nēf, *s.* (Scottish neef) fist. *Shakespeare.*

Nēigh, *v. n.* (Sax. hnægan) to utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Nēigh, *s.* the voice of a horse.

Nēigh'boür, *s.* (Sax. negebur) one who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility; any thing next or near (*Shak.*); intimate, a confidant (*Shak.*): *in divinity*, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Nēigh'boür, *v. a.* to adjoin to, to confine on: as, thy places shall still *neighbour* mine; the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore (*Sandys*);—to acquaint with, to make near to: as, "And since so *neighboured* to his youth and 'haviour." *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD, **Nēigh'boür-hòod**, *s.* place adjoining, the environs, vicinity, vicinage; state of being near each other, nearness, closeness, propinquity, confinity, **PROXIMITY**; those who live within reach of communication.

Nēigh'boür-ing, *p. a.* lying near, vicinal, situate in the neighbourhood.

Nēigh'boür-ly, *a.* (neighbour) becoming a neighbour, kind, civil, **FRIENDLY**.

Nēigh'boür-ly, *ad.* with social civility.

Nēthér, *conj.* (Sax. nawther) not either; a particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*; as, fight *neither* with the small *nor* great, save only with the king. *1 Kings.*

Nēthér, *pro.* not either, not one nor other, not one of a number.

Nēo-phýte, *s.* (French, Gr. *νὸς νεῶν*, and *φυὴ* to grow) one regenerated, a proselyte, a convert.

Nē-o-tēr'ic, *a.* (Lat. *neotericus*) **MODERN**, novel, late.

Nē-o-tēr'ic, *s.* a young practitioner, a novice, a probationer.

Ne-pēn'the, *s.* (Gr. *νὴν* not, and *πένει* pain) a drug that drives away all pain. *Pope.*

Nēphew, *s.* (Fr. *neveu*, *pron.* nēv'vu) the son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrīt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *νεφρίτις* a disease of kidneys) belonging to the kidneys or organs of urine; troubled with the stone (*Arbutnot*); good against the stone. *Woodward.*

Nēpo-tism, *s.* (French *nepotisme*) fondness for nephews. *Addison.*

Nerve, *s.* (L. *nervus*) the organ of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. It is used by our poets for sinew or tendon.

Nerv'less, *a.* void of strength.

Nerv'ous, *a.* (Lat. *nervosus*) well-strung, strong, vigorous (*Pope*); relating to the nerves, having the seat in the nerves (*Harte*); having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*

† **Nerv'y**, *a.* (nerve) strong, vigorous. *Shak.*

Nēscience, *s.* (Lat. *nescio*) ignorance, state of not knowing, **ILLITERATENESS**.

† **Nēsh**, *a.* (Sax. *nesc*) soft, tender, easily hurt. *Skinner.*

Nēs, (Sax. *nisse*) a termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*: as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; *turbid*, *turbidness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*.

Nēs, (Sax. *nese* a nose of land, or headland) the termination of many names and places where there is a headland or promontory.

Nēst, *s.* (Sax.) the bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young; any place where animals are produced (*Bentley*); an abode, place of residence, a receptacle: generally in a *bad sense*; as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves;—a warm close habitation: generally *in contempt*;—boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

Nēst, *v. n.* to build nests.

Nēst'egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

Nēs'le, *v. n.* (nest) to settle, to harbour, to lie close and snug as a bird in her nest.

Nēs'le, *v. a.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

Nēst'ling, *s.* (nest) a bird just taken out of the nest.

Nēt, *s.* (Sax.) a texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals; any thing made with interstitial vacuities. *1 Kings.*

Nēth'ér, *a.* (Sax. *neother*) lower, not upper; being in a lower place; **INFERNAL**, belonging to the regions below: as, the *nether* empire.

Nēth'ér-most, *a.* (*superl. of* nether) lowest.

Nēt'ting, *s.* (net) a piece of net work.

Nēt'tle, *s.* (Sax. *netel*) a stinging herb.

Nēt'tle, *v. a.* to sting, irritate, **PROVOKE**.

Nēt'work, *s.* any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections, netting.

Nēv'ér, *ad.* (Sax. *næfre*) at no time; in no degree; not ever.

It is much used in composition.

Nēv'ér-blūsh'ing, *a.* wanting modesty, brazen-faced, bold, **IMPUDENT**.

Nēv'ér-cēas'ing, *a.* continual, **ETERNAL**.

Nēv'ér-ēr-rīng, *a.* **INFALLIBLE**.

Nēv'ér-fad'ing, *a.* **UNFADING**, immarcescible, ever-green; retaining its vigour.

Nēv'ér-mōre, *ad.* at no time to come.

Nēv'ér-the-lēss, *ad.* notwithstanding that; however.

Neū-rōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve, and *λόγος* a description) a treatise on, or description of the nerves.

Neū-rōt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve) efficacious in nervous disorders. *Scott.*

Neū-rōt'ic, *s.* a medicine or remedy for disorders of the nerves.

Neū-rōt'o-my, *s.* (Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve, and *τέμνω* to cut) the anatomy of the nerves.

Neū'tér, *a.* (Lat.) indifferent, neutral, not acting, not engaged on either side: *in grammar*, implying neither sex, as a noun; intransitive, belonging to those verbs whose action does not pass over to any object, but is confined to the agent.

Neū'tér, *s.* a person indifferent and unengaged, a neutral.

Neū'trāl, *a.* indifferent, neuter, not acting, not engaged on either side; indifferent, neither good nor bad (*Davies*); neither acid nor alkaline: as, *neutral* salts. *Arbutnot.*

Neū'trāl, *s.* one who does not act nor engage on either side, a neuter.

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Nau-träl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *neutralité*) a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil. *Donne.*

Neū'träl-ly, *ad.* (neutral) indifferently, on neither part.

New, *a.* (Sax. *neow*) not old, fresh, recent, lately produced, made, or had, novel; not being before: as, a *new* discovery;—MODERN, of the present time; different from the former: as, to lead a *new* life;—not antiquated, having the effect of novelty (*Pope*); not habituated, not familiar: as, *new* to the sight (*Hooker*);—renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state: as, *new* health (*Bacon*);—fresh after any thing: as, *new* from sickness (*Dryden*);—not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*

New is used of *things*, and *young* of *persons*.

New, *ad.* (used in composition for) newly.

New'a-döpt-éd, *a.* newly adopted, lately adopted.

New'börn, *a.* newly born, lately born.

New'built, *a.* newly, or lately built.

New-cóme, *a.* newly, or lately come.

New-cóm'er, *s.* a stranger, one newly come to any place.

New'el, *s.* (in architecture) the compass round which the stair-case is carried.

New'fän-gled, *a.* formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

New-fän'gled-nëss, **New-fän'gle-nëss**, *s.* vain and foolish love of novelty.

New'fäsh-iön-éd, *a.* lately, or just now come into fashion.

New'förm-éd, *a.* newly, or lately formed.

New'ing, *s.* (new) barm, yeast, yeast. *Ainsworth.*

New'ly, *ad.* (new) freshly, lately; in a manner different from the former; in a manner not existing before.

NEW'NESS, **New'nëss**, *s.* (new) freshness, lateness, recency, recentness. state of being lately produced; novelty, novity, modernness, unacquaintance; something lately produced (*Dryden*); innovation, late change (*Shak.*); want of practice. *Sidney.*

News, *s.* (new) fresh account of any thing; something not heard before; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *It is without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; Milton has joined it with a verb in the singular.*

News'món-gér, *s.* one who deals in news, one whose employment is to hear and to tell news.

Newt, *s.* (Sax. *efete*, contracted from *evet*, *Skinner*) an EFT, a small harmless lizard.

New-yéars-gift, *s.* present made on the first day of the year.

Nëxt, *a.* (Sax.) nearest in place, immediately succeeding in order; nearest in time; nearest in any gradation.

Nëxt, *ad.* at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Ni'äs, *a.* (Fr. *niais*) simple, silly and foolish; newly taken from the nest: as, a *nias* hawk.

Nib, *s.* (Sax. *neb* the face) the bill or beak of a bird, † the neb; the point of any thing, generally of a pen.

Nib'béd, *a.* (nib) having a nib.

Nib'ble, *v. a.* (nib the beak or mouth) to bite by little at a time, to mump; to eat slowly; to bite, as the fish does the bait.

Nib'ble, *v. n.* to bite at; to carp at, to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

Nib'blér, *s.* one who bites by little at a time.

Nice, *a.* (Sax. *nese*) accurate in judgment to mi-

NIG

nute exactness; ACCURATE, superfluously exact; quaint, precise, punctilious; foppish, finical; delicate, exquisite fine, easily injured, affectedly delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious; correct, punctilious, formed with minute exactness; requiring scrupulous exactness (*L'Estrange*); refined (*Milton*); † having lucky hits. as, *nice* and lucky hours.

To make nice, to be scrupulous; perhaps from *faire le delicat*. "He who stands upon a slippery place, makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up." *Shakespeare.*

Nice'ly, *ad.* accurately, minutely, scrupulously, delicately.

Ni-cëne', *a.* (Nice) belonging to Nice, pertaining to the famous general council held at Nice in the year of our Lord 325.

Nice'nëss, *s.* (nice) ACCURACY, precision, nicety, minute exactness; punctiliousness, superfluous delicacy or exactness.

Ni'ce-ties, *s.* (plu. of nicety) delicacies in eating, dainties, cates, viands.

Ni'ce-ty, *s.* (nice) minute accuracy of thought; accurate performance or observance; fastidious delicacy, quaintness, squeamishness; minute observation, punctilious discrimination, refinement, subtilty (*Locke*); delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such nicety requires.

One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

Niche, *s.* (French) a hollow in which a statue may be placed, a corbel.

Nick, *s.* (Teutonic *nicke* the twinkling of an eye) exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a NOTCH cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tables, or notched sticks.

Nick, *s.* (Fr. *niche* a ludicrous trick) a winning throw.

Nick, *v. a.* to hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some sleight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, to correspond, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat, cozen or cheat, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected return.

Nick'näme, *s.* a name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision, an opprobrious or contumelious appellation.

Nick'näme, *v. a.* to call by an opprobrious or contumelious appellation.

Ni'c-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *nicto*) to WINK.

Ni'c-tät-ion, *s.* act of winking; a WINK.

Nide, *s.* (Lat. *nidus* a nest) a BROOD: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

Nid-i-fi-cät-ion, *s.* (Lat. *nidificatio*) the act of building nests. *Denham.*

Nidör-öüs, *a.* (Fr. *nidoreux*) resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Ni-dör-ös'i-ty, *s.* eructation with the taste of undigested roastmeat.

Nid'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat. *nidulor*) to make or build a nest. *Bailey.*

Nid-u-lät-ion, *s.* (Lat. *nidulor*) the time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

Niece, *s.* (French) the daughter of a brother or sister.

Nig'gård, *s.* (Islandick *ninggr*) a MISER, a curmudgeon, a churl, a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow. *Sidney.*

Nig'gård, *a.* AVARICIOUS, sordid, parsimonious; sparing, wary. *Shakespeare.*

Nig'gård, *v. a.* to stint, to supply sparingly.

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Nig'gárd-ísh, *a.* (niggard) having some disposition to avarice.
Nig'gárd-li-něs, *s.* (niggardly) **AVARICE**, avariciousness, sordid parsimony.
Nig'gárd-ly, *a.* (niggard) **AVARICIOUS**, sordidly parsimonious; sparing, wary. *Sidney.*
Nig'gárd-ly, *ad.* sparingly, parsimoniously.
Nigh, *prep.* (Sax. nyh) at no great distance from, near, not far from.
Nigh, *ad.* not at a great distance, either in time, or place, or course of events (when used of time, it is applied to time future); to a place near; almost: as, he was *nigh* dead.
Nigh, *a.* near, not distant, not remote: either in time or place;—allied closely by blood: as, two of his *nigh* kinsmen.
Nigh, *v. n.* to approach, to advance, to draw near. "Now day is done, and night is *nigh*-ing fast." *Hubbard's Tale.*
Nigh'ly, *ad.* nearly, within a little.
Nigh'něs, *s.* (nigh) nearness, **PROXIMITY**.
Night, *s.* (Sax. niht) the time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise;—to the end of the day of life, death: as, she clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night* (*Dryden*);—state or time of ignorance and obscurity (*Anon.*); state of not being understood, unintelligibility: as, nature and nature's work lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*
To night (*adverbially*), in this night; at this night. *Night* is much used in composition.
Night'bird, *s.* a bird that seeks its prey in the night.
Night'bráwl-ér, *s.* one who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakespeare.*
Night'cáp, *s.* a cap worn in bed, or in undress.
Night'crów, *s.* (Lat. *nicticorax*) a bird that cries in the night.
Night'd-ew, *s.* dew that falls and wets the ground in the night.
Night'dög, *s.* a dog that hunts in the night: used by deerstealers.
Night'drěs, *s.* the dress worn at night.
Night'ěd, *a.* darkened, clouded, black. *Shak.*
Night'fár-ing, *a.* traveling in the night.
Night'fíre, *s.* ignis fatuus, will-a-wisp.
Night'flý, *s.* moth that flies at night.
Night'föen-dér-ěd, *a.* lost in the night, distressed in the night.
Night'göwn, *s.* a loose gown used for an undress.
Night'häg, *s.* a witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
Night'in-gale, *s.* (night and Sax. *galan to sing*) a small bird that sings at night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment. "My nightingale." *Shakespeare.*
Night'ly, *ad.* (night) by night; every night.
Night'ly, *a.* (night) nocturnal; done by night, acting by night, happening by night.
Night'mán, *s.* one who empties privies and carries away ordure in the night.
Night'máre, *s.* the incubus, a morbid oppression in the night resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.
Night'píce, *s.* a picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candlelight, not by the light of the day. *Addison.*
Night'rāil, *s.* (night and Sax. *regl a gown or robe*) a loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*
Night-rāven, *s.* a bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Shak.*
Night-röb'bér, *s.* one who robs or steals in the dark.

NIP

Night'rüle, *s.* a tumult in the night. *Shakespeare.*
Night'shāde, *s.* (in botany) a plant of two kinds; common nightshade (*Solanum*), deadly nightshade (*belladonna*). *Miller.*
Night'shin-ing, *a.* shewing brightness in the night.
Night'shríek, *s.* a cry in the night.
Night'trip-ping, *a.* going lightly in the night.
Night'wálk, *s.* walk in the night.
Night'wálk-ér, *s.* one who roves in the night on ill designs.
Night'wár-bling, *a.* (night and warble) singing in the night. *Milton.*
Night'wárd, *a.* approaching to night.
Night'wáth, *s.* a period of the night as distinguished by changing the watch.
Ni-grěs'cěnt, *a.* (Lat. *nigrescens*) growing black, approaching to blackness.
Ni-gríf-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *niger and facio*) the act of making black. *Bailey.*
Ni-híl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *nihil nothing*) nothingness, non-entity, **NONEXISTENCE**, the state of being nothing.
Nill, *v. a.* (Sax. *nillan*) not to will, to refuse, to reject by an act of the will.
Nill, *s.* the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. *Jobson.*
Nim, *v. a.* (Dutch *nemen to take*) to take: in cant language, to steal. *Hudibras.*
Nim'ble, *a.* (Sax. *numan tractable*) quick, active, agile, ready, lively, speedy, expeditious, **SWIFT**.
Nim'ble-föot-ěd, *a.* lightheeled, lightfooted, quick, speedy, **SWIFT**.
Nim'ble-něs, *s.* (nimble) quickness, activity, agility, speed, readiness, dexterity; celerity, expedition, **SWIFTNESS**.
Nim'ble-wit-těd, *a.* quick, eager to speak.
Nim'bly, *ad.* quickly, actively, speedily.
Ni-mě-e-ty, *s.* (school Lat. *nimietas*) the state of being too much.
Nin'cóm-pöop, *s.* (corrupted from the Lat. *non compos*) a **FOOL**, a trifler. *Addison.*
Nine, *a.* (Sax. *nigon*) three times three.
Nine'fold, *a.* repeated nine times.
Nin'píns, *s.* a play where nine pieces of wood are set up upon a frame to be thrown down by a bowl.
Nine'scöre, *a.* nine times twenty.
Nine'těen, *a.* (Sax. *nigontyne*) nine and ten.
Nine'těnth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.
Nine'ti-ěth, *a.* (ninety) the ordinal of ninety, the tenth nine times told.
Nine'ty, *a.* (Sax. *hundnigontig*) nine times ten.
Nin'ny, *s.* (Spanish *nino a child*) a **FOOL**, a simpleton, a nincompoop.
Nin'ny-hām-mér, *s.* a **FOOL**, a simpleton, a silly fellow. *Addison.*
Ninth, *a.* (nine) the ordinal of nine.
Nip, *v. a.* (Dutch *nypen*) to pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means (*Mortimer*); to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to bite, to vex (*Spenser*); to **LAMPOON**, satirize, ridicule, taunt sarcastically. *Hub. Tale.*
Nip, *s.* a **PINCH** with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast, a **BLIGHT**; a **SARCASM**, a taunt, a biting jest.
Nip'pěrs, *s.* (nip) small pincers.
Nip'ping-ly, *ad.* (nip) with bitter sarcasm.
Nip'ple, *s.* (Sax. *nypele*) the teat, the dug, that which the sucking young take into their mouths; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NOC

Nit, *s.* (Sax. hnita) the egg of a louse, or small animal. *Derham.*
Nitēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. nitentia) lustre, clear BRIGHTNESS.
Nitēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. nitor to endeavour) endeavour, spring to expand itself.
Nitid, *a.* (L. nitidus) BRIGHT, lustrous, SHINING.
Nitre, *s.* (Lat. nitrum) saltpetre.
Nitrous, *a.* (Fr. nitreux) nitry, impregnated with nitre, consisting of nitre.
Nitry, *a.* (nitre) NITROUS.
Nitri-ly, *ad.* (nitry) lousily.
Nitry, *a.* (nit) abounding with eggs of lice.
Nivāl, *a.* (Lat. nivalis) snowy, abounding with snow. *Johnson.*
Niv'e-ous, *a.* (Lat. niveus) snowy, resembling snow. *Johnson.*
Nizy, *s.* (Fr. niais) a dunce, a simpleton, a block-head. *A town word. Anon.*
Nō, *ad.* (Sax. na) the word of refusal: contrary to yea or yes;—the word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.
Nō, *a.* not any, none; no one, none, not any one.
No-bil'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. nobilito) to ennoble, to make noble, to raise from commonalty to nobility, to EXALT.
No-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. nobilitas) antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees conferred by sovereigns, which, in England, is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron;—the persons of high rank, the persons who are exalted above the common;—dignity, grandeur, greatness, illustriousness, eminence. *Shakespeare.*
Nōble, *a.* (Fr. Lat. nobilis) of ancient and splendid family; patrician, exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, honourable, glorious, illustrious: used both of men and things (*Milton*);—exalted, elevated, sublime (*Dryd.*); magnificent, grand, stately: as, a noble parade;—free, generous, LIBERAL; chief, principal, capital: as, the heart is one of the noble parts of the body.
Nōble, *s.* one of high rank (*Exodus*); a coin rated at six shillings and eightpence; the sum of six and eightpence.
Nōble-mān, *s.* a peer, a patrician, one who is ennobled, one of the nobility.
Nōble-nēss, *s.* (noble) greatness, grandeur, augustness, eminence, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent, lustre of pedigree.
† Nōblēss, *s.* (Fr. noblesse) nobility (*Spenser*); dignity, greatness (*Ben Jonson*); noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare.*
Nōbly, *ad.* of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, eminently, illustriously, magnanimously; grandly, splendidly.
Nōbōd-y, *s.* no one, not any one. *Shakespeare.*
Nōcēt, *a.* (Lat. nocens from noceo) guilty, criminal; HURTFUL, mischievous.
† Nōck', *s.* (Ital. nocchia) a slit, a nick, a notch, the fundament. *Hudibras.*
Nōct-ān'bu-lo, *s.* (Lat. nox and ambulo) one who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot.*
Nōc-tid'i-āl, *a.* (Lat. noctes and dies) comprising a night and a day. *Johnson.*
Nōc-tif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. nox night, and fero to bring) bringing night. *Johnson.*
Nōctiv'a-gānt, *a.* (Lat. noctivagus) wandering in the night. *Johnson.*
Nōct-u-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. noctis) an account of what passes by night. *Addison.*

NOM

Nōctūrn, *s.* (Lat. nocturnus) an office of devotion performed in the night.
Nōc-tūrn'āl, *a.* (Lat. nocturnus) nightly.
Nōc-tūrn'āl, *s.* an instrument for taking observations in the night. *Watts.*
Nōd', *v. n.* (Lat. nuto) to decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downward with quick motion;—to be drowsy.
Nōd', *s.* a quick declination of the head; a quick declination (*Shak.*); the motion of the head in drowsiness (*Locke*); a slight obeisance. *Shak.*
No-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. nodo to be knotted) the act of making knots; the state of being knotted.
Nōd'dér, *s.* (nod) one who nods.
Nōd'dle, *s.* (Sax. hnol) a head in contempt, a noll.
Nōd'dy, *s.* a simpleton, an idiot, a fool.
Nōde, *s.* (Lat. nodus) a knot, a knob; a swelling upon the bone: intersection. *Holder.*
No-dōs'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. nodosus) complication, knot: as, the nodosity of the navel. *Brown.*
Nōdōūs, *a.* (Lat. nodosus knotty) knotty, full of knots. *Brown.*
Nōd'ule, *s.* (Lat. nodulus) a small lump.
† Nōg'gen, *a.* (unknown deriv.) hard, rough, harsh: as, he put on a hard, coarse, noggen flurt of Pendrels. *Escape of King Charles.*
Nōg'gin, *s.* (Germ. nessel) a small mug; a measure containing a quarter of a pint. *Arbutn.*
† Nōr'ance, *s.* (a contraction of) annoyance. *Shak.*
NOISE, **Nōise**, *s.* (French) any kind of sound; a hoot, a shout, outcry, clamour, turbulence, brawl, bustle, racket, clank, clang, din, rout, clatter, clutter, boation, conclamation, vociferation; bomb, bombus, bombilation, clap, report, repercussion, dislosion, explosion; bluster, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk. *Spectator.*
Nōise, *v. a.* to spread by report.
Nōis'd, *p.* rumoured, spread by report; with abroad, and about.
Nōis'fūl, *a.* loud, clamorous, NOISY.
Nōis'less, *a.* silent, without sound.
Nōis'i-nēss, *s.* (noisy) loudness of sound, clamorousness, obstreperousness, termagance, turbulence, importunity of clamour, vociferation, NOISE.
Nōise'ma-kér, *s.* clamourer. *L'Esrange.*
Nōis'ōme, *a.* (Italian noioso) noxious, mischievous, unwholesome, HURTFUL; disgusting, OFFENSIVE. *Shakespeare.*
Nōis'ōme-ly, *ad.* with a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.
Nōis'ōme-nēss, *s.* (noisome) OFFENSIVENESS; aptness to disgust, HURTFULNESS.
NOISY, **Nōis'y**, *a.* (noise) sounding loud; loud, noiseful, vociferous, stentorian, obstreperous, termagant, turbulent, clamorous.
Nōlēs vōlēs, *ad.* (Lat.) at all events, whether willing or not. *Bailey.*
Nōl'i me tangere, *s.* (Lat.) a kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by application; a plant.
Nō-lit'ion, *s.* (Lat. nolitio) unwillingness; opposed to volition. *Hale.*
Nōll', *s.* (Sax. hnol) a head, a noddle.
Nōm'blē, **Nūm'blē**, *s.* (Fr. nombles) the entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*
Nō-mēn-clā'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) one who calls persons and things by their proper names. *Addison.*
Nō-mēn-clā'ture, *s.* (Lat. nomenclatura) the act of naming; a vocabulary, a DICTIONARY.
Nōm'i-nāl, *a.* (Lat. nominalis) referring to names rather than to things, consisting in name only, not real, titular.

NON

Nöm'i-näl-ly, *ad.* by name; with regard to a name; titularly.

Nöm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *nomino*) to NAME, to mention by name; to entitle, to call; to set down, to appoint by name.

Nöm-i-nä'tion, *s.* (French) the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing: as, the nomination of persons to places.

Nöm'i-na-tive, *a.* (in grammar) belonging to that case of a noun in which it stands as the subject of a verb.

Nöm'i-nē', *s.* (Lat. *nomen*) one named or appointed to any office.

Nön', *ad.* (Lat.) not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Nön'age, *s.* minority, time of life before legal maturity.

Nön-cön-för'mist, *s.* one who refuses to join in the established worship.

Nön-cön-för'mi-ty, *s.* refusal of compliance, inconformity, refusal to join in the established religion.

Nöne, *a.* (Sax. *neane*) not one: used both of persons and things;—not any; not other.
None of sometimes signifies only emphatically nothing: as, my people would not hearken to my voice, and Israel would *none* of me. *Psalms*.
None seems originally to have signified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now used plurally: as, "Terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed."—"In at this gate *none* pass the vigilance here placed," &c. *Milton*.

Nön-ën'ti-ty, *s.* NONEXISTENCE, the negation of being; a thing not existing.

NONEXISTENCE, **Nön-ex-ist'ence**, *s.* inexistence, nonentity, nothing, nothingness, nihil, nullity, negation of being, the want of being; the thing not existing.

Nön-jür'ing, *a.* (Lat. *non and juro*) belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

Nön-jür'ör, *s.* one who, conceiving James the second to have been unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

Nön-nät'ur-älz, *s.* (Lat. *non and naturalia*) physicians reckon these to be six; viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind: these are the more immediate causes of diseases.

Nön-pa-rēil', *s.* (non and Fr. *pareil*) excellence unequalled, MATCHLESSNESS; a kind of apple; small size printing letter.

Nön'plüs, *s.* (Lat. *non not, and plus more*) puzzle, inability to do more; PERPLEXITY.

Nön'plüs, *v. a.* to confound, to puzzle, to put to a stand, to stop; to PERPLEX.

Nön-rēs'i-dēncz, *s.* failure of residence.

Nön-rēs'i-dēnt, *s.* one who neglects to live at the proper place.

Nön-re-sist'ance, *s.* the principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

Nön-sēnsē, *s.* unmeaning or ungrammatical language, gallimatia; trifles, things of no importance. *Thomson*.

Nön-sēn'si-cäl, *a.* unmeaning, foolish.

Nön-sēn'si-cäl-nēs, *s.* ungrammatical jargon, foolish absurdity.

Nön-söl'vent, *a.* unable to pay his debts, broken, bankrupt, insolvent.

NOS

Nön-söl'vent, *s.* a man unable to pay his debts, a bankrupt.

Nön-so-lüt'ion, *s.* failure of solution.

Nön-spär'ing, *a.* merciless, all-destroying: as, the nonsparing war. *Shakespeare*.

Nön'suit, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure, or informality in the proceedings.

Nö'dle, *s.* (noddy) a fool, a simpleton.

Nöök, *s.* (German *cen hoeck*) a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection. *Shakespeare*.

Nöon, *s.* (Sax. *non*) the middle hour of the day, twelve, the time when the sun is upon the meridian, midday.
It is taken for midnight: as, "Full before him at the noon of night," &c. *Dryden*.

Nöon'däy, *s.* midday, noontide. *Shakespeare*.

Nöon'däy, *a.* meridional, noontide. *Addison*.

Nöon'ing, *s.* repose or repast at noon.

Nöon'tide, *s.* midday, noonday, time of noon. *Shakespeare*.

Nöon'tide, *a.* meridional, noonday. *Shakespeare*.

Nöose, *s.* (probably from the Lat. *nodus a knot*) a running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Nöose, *v. a.* to tie in a noose, to ENTRAP.

Nöpe, *s.* (in ornithology) a kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

Nör', *conj.* (Lat. *ne*) a particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition, correlative to *neither* or *not*: as, I neither love *nor* fear thee. *Shakespeare*.
Neither is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly: as, Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there; &c. *Dryden*.
Nor is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*: as,
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton*.

Nör'mäl, *a.* (in geometry) perpendicular, forming a right angle.

Nörth', *s.* (Sax.) the point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

Nörth', *a.* NORTHERN, septentrional.

Nörth-ēast', *s.* the point between the north and east.

Nör'thér-ly, *a.* northward, being toward the north.

NOR'THERN, **Nör'thérn**, *a.* (north) north, being in the north, boreal, arctic, hyperborean, septentrional.

Nörth-stär, *s.* the pole-star, the lode-star.

Nörth'wärd, *a.* northerly, being toward the north.

Nörth'wärd, **Nörth'wärdz**, *ad.* toward the north.

Nörth-west', *s.* the point between the north and west.

Nörth-wind', *s.* the wind that blows from the north.

Nöse, *s.* (Sax. *noese*) the prominence upon the face, which is the organ of scent, and the emunctory of the brain; the nozzle, the end of any thing; scent, sagacity: as, we are not offended with a dog for having a better *nose* than his master.
To lead by the nose, to draw by force, as a bear by his ring;—to lead blindly.
To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others, to be meddling with other people's business, to be a busy body.
To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out in the affections of another.

Nöse, *v. a.* to scent, to smell: as, *nose* him as you go up the stairs (*Shak.*);—to face, to front, to oppose.

NOT

Nōse, *v. n.* to look big, to bluster. *Shak.*
Nōse'gāy, *s.* a posy, a bunch of flowers.
Nōse'less, *a.* wanting a nose, deprived of the nose.
Nōs'le, *s.* (nose) the extremity of a thing: as, *the nose of a pair of bellows.*
No-sōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. νόσος a disease, and λόγος a description) doctrine of diseases.
Nōs'tril, *s.* (nose and Sax. thyril a hole) the cavity in the nose.
Nōs'trūm, *s.* (Lat.) a medicine not yet made public, but remaining in some single hand.
Nōt', *ad.* (Sax. ne auht) the particle of negation, or refusal; the first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*: as, "I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest." (*Job*). "*Not* for price *nor* reward." *Isaiah.*
Not also denotes cessation or extinction: as, "Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*." *Job.*
Nō'ta-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. notabilis) REMARKABLE, memorable, observable: it is now scarcely used but in irony.
Nō'ta-ble, *a.* (French) bustling, industrious, careful: used in *irony* or *contempt*.
Nō'ta-ble-nēs, **Nō'ta-ble-nēs**, *s.* importance; industry, appearance of business: used in *contempt*.
Nō'ta-bly, **Nō'ta-bly**, *ad.* remarkably, memorably; with consequence, with shew of importance: ironically.
No-tā'ri-āl, *a.* (notary) taken by a notary.
Nō'ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. notarius) an officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.
No-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. notatio) the act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters; meaning, signification: as, "Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports," &c. *South.*
NOTCH, **Nōtch'**, *s.* (Italian nocchia) a nick, a jag, a nock, a dent, an indentation, a denticulation, a hollow cut in any thing, a ragged kind of cut.
Nōtch', *v. a.* to cut in small hollows, to dent, to indent, to cut in and out, to mark with inequalities.
Nōtch'ed, *p. a.* crenated, ragged, cut into small hollows.
Nōte, *s.* (French, Lat. nota) MARK, token: as, Bellarmine's *notes* of the church;—notice, heed (*Shak.*); reputation, consequence: as, authors of good *note* assure us, &c. (*Boyle*): reproach, stigma (*Shak.*); † account, information, intelligence, notice (*Shak.*); state of being observed (*Bacon*); tune, strain, voice, harmonic or melodious sound (*Milton*); single song in music (*Dryden*); short hint, small paper, memorial, register (*Shak.*); abbreviation, symbol, musical character (*Baker*); a small letter, a billet (*Dryden*); a written paper (*Swift*); a paper given in confession of a debt: as, a promissory *note*;—explanatory annotation. *Felton.*
Nōte, *v. a.* to observe, to remark, to heed, to attend, to take notice of; to deliver, to set down, to register, to record: as, *note* it in a book;—to charge with a crime: *with of or for* (*Dryden*);—*in music*, to set down the notes of a tune.
Nōt'book, *s.* a book in which notes and memoranda are set down.
Nōt'ed, *p. a.* remarkable, eminent, celebrated, FAMOUS: as, a *noted* author.
Nōt'ér, *s.* (note) he who takes notice.
Nōth'ing, *s.* negation of being, nonentity, universal negation: opposed to *something*;—NON-

NOU

EXISTENCE: as, mighty states characterless are grated to dusty *nothing* (*Shak.*);—not any thing, nought, no particular thing: as, there shall *nothing* die (*Exodus*);—no other thing: as, *nothing* but this will do;—no quantity or degree: as, the report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows (*Clarendon*);—no importance, no use, no value: as, behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught (*Isaiah*);—no possession of fortune (*Shak.*); no difficulty, no trouble: as, we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts (*Ray*);—a thing of no proportion: as, the trouble is great, but *nothing* to the profit;—trifle, something of no consideration or importance.
'Tis nothing, says the fool; but says the friend, This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your dropfy belly swell? *Dryden.*
Nōth'ing-nēs, *s.* nihility, NONEXISTENCE; nothing, thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
Nō'tice, *s.* (French) remark, heed, note, observation, regard; INFORMATION, intelligence given or received: note, reputation, consequence.
Nō'tif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Fren.) act of making known; representation by marks or symbols. *Holder.*
Nō'ti-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. notifier) to declare, to enunciate, to make known, to PUBLISH.
Nō'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. notio) THOUGHT, representation of any thing formed in the mind, idea, image, conception; sentiment, opinion (*Milton*): † sense, understanding, intellectual power. *Shakespeare.*
Nō'tion-āl, *a.* IMAGINARY, ideal, intellectual, subsisting only in idea, visionary, fantastical: dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*
† **No-tion-āl-i-ty**, *s.* empty, ungrounded opinion.
Nō'tion-āl-ly, *ad.* in idea, mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.
NOTORIETY, **No-to-rīe-ty**, *s.* (Fr. notoriété) public knowledge, publicity, publicness, flagrantness, notoriousness, public exposure.
Nōt', *v. a.* (*deriv. not noted*) to SHEAR. *Ainsworth.*
Nōt'whēat, *s.* wheat unbearded. *Carew.*
Nōt-with-stand'ing, *conj.* without hinderance or obstruction from (*Decay of Piety*); nevertheless, however; † although. *Addison.*
Nō'tūs, *s.* (Lat.) the south wind. *Milton.*
No-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. novatio) the introduction of something new. *Johnson.*
No-vā'tor, *s.* (Lat.) the introducer of something new.
Nōv'el, *a.* (Fr. nouvelle, Lat. novellus) new, MODERN, not ancient, not used of old, unusual: *in the civil law*, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
Nōv'el, *s.* a small tale, generally of love; a law annexed to the code. *Ayliff.*
Nōv'el-ist, *s.* innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.
Nōv'el-ty, *s.* NEWNESS, modernness, state of being unknown to former times; freshness, recentness; newness with respect to a particular person. *Shakespeare.*
No-vēm'bér, *s.* (Lat.) the eleventh month of the year.
Nōv'en-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. novenarius) number of nine, nine collectively. *Brozon.*
No-vér'cāl, *a.* (Lat. novercalis from noverca) having the manner of a step-mother; befitting a step-mother.
Nōught', *s.* (Sax. ne auht *not any thing*) nothing, not any thing.

NUC

To set at naught, not to value, to slight, to scorn, to disregard.

Novice, *s.* (French, Lat. novitius) one not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; one who has entered a convent or religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a neoteric, probationer.

Novitiate, *s.* (Fr. noviciat, *pron.* no-vish'i-ate) the state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house before the vow is taken, probationership.

Novi-ty, *s.* (Lat. novitas) newness, modernness, novelty. *Brown.*

Noun, *s.* (old French, Lat. nomen) the name of any thing in grammar.

Nourish, *v. a.* (Fr. nourrir) to increase or support by food, or aliment of any kind, to feed; to support, to maintain; † to encourage, to foment (*Shak.*); to train, to educate (1 *Tim.*); to promote growth or strength, as food: as, grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.

Nourish, *v. n.* to gain nourishment. *Bacon.*

Nourish-able, *a.* susceptible of nourishment, that may be nourished.

Nourish-er, *s.* (nourish) the person or thing that nourishes.

Nourish-ment, *s.* (nourish) that which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance, nutriment; nutrition, support of strength (*Milton*); sustentation, supply of things needful.

Nur-sel, *v. a.* (little used, corrupted from nurse) to nurse up, to nuzzle.

Nur-sel, *v. a.* (nuzzle, or nosle, from nose) to entrap, to ensnare, as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

Now, *ad.* (Sax. nu) at this time, at the time present; a little while ago, almost at the present time (*Shak.*); at one time, at another time: as, *now* high, *now* low (*Pope*);—after this, since things are so: in *familiar* speech.

Now and then, at one time and another uncertainly.

Now and then are applied to places considered as they rise in succession. "A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood." *Dray.*

Now, *s.* present moment. *A poetical use.*

Now-a-days, *ad.* in the present age.

Nowhere, *ad.* not in any place.

Nowise, *ad.* not in any manner or degree, by no means.

Noxious, *a.* (Lat. noxius, *pron.* *nök'shūs) **HURT-FUL**, harmful, baneful, mischievous, destructive, pernicious, unwholesome, injurious to health; guilty, criminal (*Bramhall*); unfavourable, unkindly. *Swift.*

* **Noxious-ly**, *ad.* hurtfully, perniciously.

* **Noxious-ness**, *s.* **HURTFULNESS**, insalubrity.

Noz-le, *s.* (nose) the nose, the snout; the end, the nosle.

Nub-ble, *v. a.* (properly knubble) to bruise with handicuffs. *Ainsworth.*

Nu-bif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. nubifer) bringing clouds.

Nu-bi-late, *v. a.* (Lat. nubilo) to cloud. *Johnson.*

Nu-bile, *a.* (French, Lat. nubilus) fit for marriage, marriageable. *Prior.*

Nu-cif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. nux, nuces, and fero to bear) nutbearing. *Johnson.*

Nu-cle-us, *s.* (Lat.) a kernel, the central part of any thing about which the ambient strata are concentered. *Woodward.*

NUM

Nu-dā-tion, *s.* (nude) act of making bare or naked.

Nude, *a.* (Lat. nudus) **NAKED**, bare; having no leaves, having no seed vessel.

Nū-di-ty, *s.* (Fr. nudité) nakedness, naked parts, secrets, privities.

Nu-gā'ti-ty, *s.* (Lat. nugax trifling) futility; **TRIFLINGNESS**, trifling talk or behaviour.

Nu-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. nugor to trifle) the act or practice of trifling.

Nū-ga-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. nugatorius) **TRIFLING**, futile, insignificant. *Bentley.*

Nū'sānce, *s.* (Fr. nuisance) something noxious or offensive: *in law*, something that incommodes the neighbour.

Nūke, *s.* (Fr. nuque) the nape, the joint of the neck behind.

Nūll, *v. a.* (Lat. nullus) to **ANNUL**, to annihilate, to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Nūll, *a.* (Lat. nullus) void, ineffectual, of no force.

Nūll, *s.* something of no power, or no meaning, a cipher. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*. *Bacon.*

Nūl-li-bī'e-ty, *s.* (Lat. nullibi *no where*) the state of being nowhere.

Nūl-li-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (nullify) cancellation, abolition, evacuation, annihilation, destruction, de-creation, extinguishment.

Nūl-li-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. nullus *no one*, and facio *to make*) to **ANNUL**, to make void.

Nūl-li-ty, *s.* (Fr. nullité) want of force or efficacy; **NONEXISTENCE**, want of existence. *Bac.*

Nūmb, *v. a.* (Sax. benumen) to **BENUMB**, to make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.

Nūmb, *a.* benumbed, torpid, paralyzed, deprived in a great measure of motion and sensation, chill, motionless; producing chillness, benumbing. *Shakespeare.*

Nūmb'ed-ness, *s.* torpor, **NUMBNESS**.

Nūm'bér, *v. a.* (Fr. nombrer) to **COUNT**, to tell, to enumerate, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah.*

Nūm'bér, *s.* (Fr. nombre) the species of quantity by which it is computed how many: as, be-gone, lest thou increase the *number* of the dead;—**NUMEROSITY**; any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*: as, I hope good luck lies in *odd numbers*;—many, more than one; a multitude (*Milton*); comparative multitude (*Bacon*); aggregated multitude (*Bacon*); **HARMONY**, proportions calculated by number, verses, poetry (*Milton*): *in grammar*, the variation of a noun signifying one or more, the distinction of one from many.

Nūm'bér-ér, *s.* one who numbers.

Nūm'bér-less, *a.* **INNUMERABLE**, countless, more than can be numbered.

Nūm'bles, **Nóm'bles**, *s.* (Fr. nombres) the entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NUMB'NESS, **Nūmb'ness**, *s.* (numb) torpor, torpidness, torpitude, deadness, stupefaction, insensibility, numbness, dulness of corporeal sense, interruption of sensation, incapacity for motion.

Nū-me-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. numerabilis) capable of being numbered, countable.

Nū-me-rāl, *a.* (French) relating to number; numerical, consisting of number.

Nū-me-rāl-ly, *ad.* according to number.

Nū-me-ra-ry, *a.* (Lat. numerus) belonging to a certain number: as, a supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *nume-rary canon*. *Ayliffe.*

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Nū-me-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. numeratio) the art of numbering; number contained (*Brown*); the rule of arithmetic which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

Nū-me-ra-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) he who numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others; that number which stands above the line in a vulgar fraction.

Nu-mēr'i-cāl, *a.* (Lat. numerus) numeral, denoting number, pertaining to numbers; denoting the same not only in kind or species, but number.

Nu-mēr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with respect to sameness in number.

Nū-mēr-ist, *s.* (Lat. numerus) one who deals in numbers. *Brown.*

Nu-me-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. numerosus) number, the state of being numerous; flow of numbers, HARMONY.

Nū-mēr-ōs, *a.* (Lat. numerosus) containing many, consisting of many, manifold, multitudinous, not few, many; HARMONIOUS, consisting of parts rightly numbered, melodious, musical.

Nū-mēr-ōs-nēss, *s.* the quality of being numerous; HARMONY, musicalness.

Nūm'ma-ry, *a.* (Lat. nummus money) nummular, relating to money. *Arbutnot.*

Nūm'mu-lār, *a.* (Lat. nummularius) nummular, relating to money. *Johnson.*

Nūm'skūll, *s.* (numb torpid, insensible, and skull) a dullard, a dunce, a dolt, a BLOCKHEAD; the head, in burlesque. *Prior.*

Nūn, *s.* a woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men, a cloistress, a CONVENTUAL.

Nūn, *s.* (in ornithology) a kind of bird.

Nūn'chion, *s.* a piece of victuals eaten between meals, a luncheon. *Hudibras.*

Nūn'ciature, *s.* (Lat. nuncius, *pron.* nūn'shī-a-ture) the office of a nuncio.

Nūn'cio, *s.* (Italian, *pron.* nūn'shī-o) one who brings tidings, a MESSENGER; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.

Nūn-cū'pa-tive, **Nūn-cū'pa-to-ry**, *a.* (Fr. nuncupatif, Lat. nuncupatus) publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced, not written.

Nūn'dī-nāl, **Nūn'dī-na-ry**, *a.* (Fr. nundinal) belonging to fairs. *Johnson.*

Nūn'nér-y, *s.* (nun) a house of nuns, of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion, a cloister, a CONVENT.

Nūp'tial, *a.* (French, Lat. nuptialis) pertaining to marriage, constituting marriage, used or done in marriage, MATRIMONIAL.

Nūp'tials, *s. plu.* marriage, MATRIMONY.

NURSE, **Nūrsē**, *s.* (Fr. nourrice) a woman who has the care of another's child, a fosterdam, a foster-mother, a fosterer; a woman who has care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman, in contempt; the state of being nursed: in composition, any thing that supplies food: as, a nurse pond.

Nūrsē, *v. a.* to bring up a child or any thing young; to bring up a child not one's own;

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to feed, to keep, to maintain (*Isaiah*); to tend the sick; to FOSTER, to pamper; to soften, to cherish; to foment, to encourage. *Davis.*

Nūrs'ér, *s.* a promoter, a fomentor.

Nūrs'ér-y, *s.* (nurse) the act or office of nursing (*Sbak.*); that which is the object of a nurse's care; place where young children are nursed and brought up; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a nursery of children; or whence any thing is to be removed, from a nursery of trees.

Nūrs'le, *v. a.* (nurse) to FONDLE, to cherish.

Nūrs'ling, *s.* (nurse) one tenderly brought up, a fondling.

Nūr'ture, *s.* (contracted from Fr. nourriture) food, diet: education, institution. Little used. *Spens.*

Nūr'ture, *v. a.* to EDUCATE, to bring up.
To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

Nūrs'le, *v. a.* (corrupted from nurse) to FONDLE, to cherish. *Ainsworth.*

Nūt, *s.* (Sax. hnut) the fruit of certain trees (It consists of a kernel covered with a hard shell. If the shell and kernel be in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone);—a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

Nūt'brōwn, *a.* brown like a nut that has been kept long.

Nūt'crack-ers, *s.* an instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

Nūt'gāl, *s.* the hard excrescence of an oak.

Nūt'hōok, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered; *anciently*, a name of contempt. *Nut-book*, *nutbook*, you lie. *Shakespeare.*

Nūt'mēg, *s.* (in botany) an Indian spice.

Nūt'shell, *s.* the hard substance which encloses the kernel of the nut.

Nu-trī-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. nutritio) manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*

Nūt'rēe, *s.* a tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazel.

Nūtri-mēt, *s.* (Lat. nutrimentum) food, aliment, what feeds or nourishes.

Nu-trī-mēt'āl, *a.* having the qualities of food, alimental, NUTRITIOUS.

Nu-trī'tion, *s.* (Lat. nutritio) the act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth, alimentation; that which nourishes, nutriment, food. Less properly. *Pope.*

NUTRITIOUS, **Nu-trī'tious**, *a.* (Lat. nutritio) having the quality of nourishing, alimentary, alimental, nutrimental, nutritive.

Nūtri-tive, *a.* (Lat. nutritio) NUTRITIOUS, nutrimental, alimentary.

† **Nūtri-ture**, *s.* (Lat. nutritio) the power of nourishing. Not used. *Harvey.*

Nūz'zle, *v. a.* (nozzle, or corrupted from nurse) to nurse, to FOSTER; to cherish, to FONDLE; to go with the nose down like a hog. *Pope.*

Nymph, *s.* (Gr. νύμφη, Lat. nymphe) a goddess of the wood, meadows, or waters: in poetry, a lady. *Waller.*

Nymph'āl, **Nymph'ish**, *a.* relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

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O, *s.* the fifteenth letter, and fourth vowel of the English alphabet, has five different sounds, as appear in the following words; *nôte*, *nôt' or sôft'*, *prôve*, *wôlf*, *dône*;—a cipher which signifies nothing of itself, but when joined with another figure, encreases its value ten fold;—a circle, an oval: *as*, "Or may we cram within this wooden O", &c. *Shak.*
Ô, *intj.* denoting exclamation, implying desire.
Ôaf, *s.* (*ouphe a fairy*) a changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a *FOOL*, an idiot; a dolt, a *BLOCKHEAD*.
Ôaf'ish, *a.* *STUPID*, dull, doltish.
Ôaf'ish-nêss, *s.* *STUPIDITY*, dulness.
Ôak, *s.* (*Sax. ac, æc*) a well known timber tree; the wood of the oak tree.
Ôak'ap-plê, *s.* a kind of spongy excrescence upon the oak.
Ôak'en, *a.* (oak) made of oak, gathered from oak.
Ôak'en-pin, *s.* an apple. *Mortimer.*
Ôak'um, *s.* (*unknown deriv.*) old ropes untwisted and reduced to hemp.
Ôar, *s.* (*Sax. are*) a long pole with a broad end by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.
Ôar, *v. n.* to row. *Pope.*
Ôar, *v. a.* to impel by rowing. *Shakespeare.*
Ôar'y, *a.* having the form or use of oars.
Ôat'cake, *s.* cake made of oatmeal.
Ôat'en, *a.* (oat) made of oats; bearing oats.
Ôath, *s.* (*Sax. ath*) an affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
† Ôath'a-ble, *a.* capable of having an oath administered. *Shakespeare.*
Ôath'break-ing, *s.* (oath and break) perjury, the violation of an oath.
Ôat'mâlt, *s.* malt made of oats.
Ôat'mêal, *s.* the flour of ground oats.
Ôat'mêal, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb.
Ôats, *s.* (*Sax. aten*) a kind of grain.
Ôb-âm-bu-lâ'tion, *s.* (*Lat. obambulatio*) the act of walking about. *Johnson.*
Ôb-dûcê, *v. a.* (*Lat. obduco*) to draw over as a covering. *Hale.*
Ôb-dûc'tion, *s.* (*Lat. obductio*) the act of covering, or laying a cover.
Ôb-dû'ra-cy, *s.* (obdurate) inflexible wickedness, hardness of heart, impenitence, obduration, obdurateness, stubbornness.
Ôb-dû'rate, *a.* (*Lat. obduratus*) inflexibly obstinate in ill, hard of heart, impenitent; hardened, firm, stubborn: always with some degree of evil (*Hooker*);—harsh, rugged: as, they joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*
Ôb-dû'rate-ly, *ad.* impenitently, stubbornly, obstinately, inflexibly.
Ôb-dû'rate-nêss, *s.* (obdurate) *OB DURACY*, impenitence, inflexibility, stubbornness.
Ôb-du-râ'tion, *s.* (obdurate) *OB DURACY*, hardness of heart, stubbornness.
Ôb-dûr'ed, *a.* (*Lat. obduratus*) hardened, impenitent, inflexible, stubborn. *Milton.*
O-bê'di-ênce, *s.* (French) obsequiousness, submis-

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sion to authority, compliance with command or prohibition; observation, ritual, practice. *White.*
O-bê'di-ênt, *a.* (*Lat. obediens*) obsequious, submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition; observant, respectful.
O-be-di-ênt'ial, *a.* (*Fr. obédientiel*) according to the rule of obedience.
O-bê'di-ênt-ly, *ad.* with obedience.
OBE'ISANCE, **O-bê'sânce**, *s.* (French) a bow, a courtesy, a reverence, an abaisance, a conge, homage, devotion, an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee; † a nod or inclination of the head.
Ôb'e-lisk, *s.* (*Lat. obeliscus*) a magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it end in a point like a pyramid; a mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger (†).
Ôb-êq-ûi-tâ'tion, *s.* (*Lat. obequito*) the act of riding about. *Johnson.*
Ôb-êr-râ'tion, *s.* (*Lat. oberro*) the act of wandering about. *Johnson.*
O-bê'sê, *a.* (*Lat. obesus*) *FAT*, loaden with flesh, *FLESHY*.
O-bê'sê-nêss, **O-bê'si-ty**, *s.* morbid *FATNESS*, incumbrance of flesh, *FLESHINESS*.
O-bê'y, *v. a.* (*Fr. obéir*) to pay submission to, to comply with from reverence or authority; to observe to do.
Ôb'it, *s.* (*a corruption of obiit he died*) funeral rites or obsequies. *Ainsworth.*
Ôb'jêct, *s.* (*Fr. objet*) that about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind: *in grammar*, the word or sentence which receives the force or impression of the verb.
Ôb-jêct, *v. a.* (*Fr. objecter*) to oppose, to present in opposition ("Pallas to their eyes the mist *objected*, and condensed the skies." *Pope*);—to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse; *with to or against*.
Ôb'jêct-glâss, *s.* glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.
Ôb-jêc'tion, *s.* (French, *Lat. objectio*) the act of presenting any thing in opposition; criminal charge; adverse argument, exception; fault found: as, an *objection* was made to your verses.
Ôb-jêc'tion-a-ble, *a.* liable to objections, exceptionable.
Ôb-jêc'tion-a-ble-nêss, *s.* exceptionableness, liability to exception. *Watts.*
Ôb-jêc'tive, *a.* (*Fr. objectif*) belonging to the object; contained in the object; made an object, proposed as an object; residing in objects.
Ôb-jêc'tive ly, *ad.* in manner of an object; in the state of an object.
Ôb-jêc'tiv-nêss, *s.* (objective) the state of being an object. *Hale.*
Ôb-jêct'ôr, *s.* (object) one who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.
Ôb-jûr'gate, *v. a.* (*Lat. objurgo*) to chide, to rebuke, to reprehend, to *REPROVE*.

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Ob-jūr-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. objurgatio) **REPROOF**, check, reprimand, reprehension.
 Ob-jūr'ga-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. objurgatorius) reprehensory, culpatory, chiding, admonitory.
 Ob-lāte', *a.* (Lat. oblatus) flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.
 Ob-lā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. oblatus) an offering, a **SACRIFICE**, any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.
 Ob-lēc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. oblectatio) delight, **PLEASURE**.
 Ob/li-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. obligo *to bind*) to bind by contract or duty, to **OBLIGE**.
 Ob/li-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. obligatio) the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, contract; bond, an act which binds any man to some performance (*Taylor*); favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *L'Estrange*.
 Ob/li-ga-to-ry, *a.* imposing an obligation, binding, coercive; *with to or on*.
 O-blige', O-blige', *v. a.* (Fr. obliger, Lat. obligo) to bind, to obligate, to impose obligation, to force, to compel to something; to indebt, to lay obligations of gratitude (*Waller*); to gratify, to **PLEASE**. *South*.
 Ob-li-gē', *s.* the person bound by a legal and written contract.
 O-blige'ment, *s.* (oblige) obligation. *Milton*.
 O-blig'er, *s.* he who binds by contract.
 O-blig'ing, *p. a.* (Fr. obligeant) **CIVIL**, complaisant, respectful, engaging.
 O-blig'ing-ly, *ad.* civilly, complaisantly.
 O-blig'ing-nēss, *s.* obligation, coerciveness, force; **CIVILITY**, complaisance.
 Ob-li-quā'tion, *s.* (Lat. obliquatio) declination from straightness or perpendicularity, obliqueness, **OBLIQUITY**.
 OBLIQUE', Ob-lique', * Ob-lique', *a.* (Fr. oblique, Lat. obliquus) not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel, slant, slope, side, sidelong, lateral, inclinatory, deviating from a direct line; not direct, indirect, by a side glance (*Shak.*); *in grammar*, any case in nouns except the nominative.
 *Ob-lique'ly, *ad.* not directly, not perpendicularly, laterally, inclinatory, askance, askant, asslant, aslope, asquint, sidelong, sidewise, not in the immediate or direct meaning.
 Ob-lique'nēss, Ob-lique'nēss, *s.* **OBLIQUITY**.
 OBLIQUITY, Ob-liq'ui-ty, *s.* (Fr. obliquité) deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity, obliquation, declination, slopiness, slopingness, indirectness, oblique motion; deviation from moral rectitude.
 Ob-lit'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. oblittero, *from ob and litera*) to **EFFACE** any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface: as, wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale*.
 OBLITERATION, Ob-lit'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. oblitteratio) effacement, erasement, expunction, deletion, abolition, cancellation, nullification; annihilation, blot, extinction.
 Ob-liv'i-āl, *a.* (oblivion) oblivious, causing oblivion, tending to forgetfulness. *Bailey*.
 Ob-liv'i-ōn, *s.* (Lat. oblivio) forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies*.
 Ob-liv'i-ōus, *a.* (Lat. obliviosus) causing forgetfulness, oblivial. *Pope*.
 Ob'lōng, *a.* (French, Lat. oblongus) longer than broad, having the form of a parallelogram.

Ob'lōng, *s.* a parallelogram.
 Ob'lōng-ly, *ad.* in an oblong form.
 Ob'lōng-nēss, *s.* the state of being oblong.
 Ob'lo-quy, *s.* (Lat. obloquor) censorious speech, blame, slander, **REPROACH**; † cause of reproach, disgrace. Not proper. *Shakespeare*.
 Ob-mu-tēs'cēce, *s.* (Lat. obmutesco) loss of speech: as, a vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Brown*.
 Ob-nōx'ioūs, *a.* (Lat. obnoxius) liable to punishment; reprehensible, not of sound reputation; subject, liable, exposed; *with to*.
 Ob-nōx'ioūs-ly, *ad.* in a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
 Ob-nōx'ioūs-nēss, *s.* (obnoxious) liability to punishment; subjection.
 Ob-nū'bi-late, *v. a.* (Lat. obnubilo) to cloud, to darken, to **OBSCURE**.
 Ob'ole, *s.* (*in pharmacy*, Lat. obulus) the weight of twelve grains. *Ainsworth*.
 Ob-rēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. obreptio) the act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.
 Ob'ro-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. obrogo) to proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
 OBSCENE', Ob-scēne', *a.* (French, Lat. obscenus) immodest, impudent, indecent, unchaste, indecorous, nasty, smutty, bawdy, fulsome, impure, not agreeable to chastity of mind, causing lewd ideas; offensive, disgusting (*Dryden*); inauspicious, ill-omened: as, it is the sun's fate like yours, to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre.
 Ob-scēne'ly, *ad.* bawdily, in an impure and unchaste manner.
 Ob-scēne'nēss, *s.* (obscene) **OBSCENITY**.
 OBSCENTY, Ob-scēn'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. obscénité) impurity of thought or language, indecency, indecorum, immodesty, impudence, shamelessness, obscenity, bawdry, brothelry, ribaldry, bawdriness, smuttiness, nastiness, fulsome, unchastity, lewdness.
 Ob-scu-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. obscuratio) the act of darkening; the state of being darkened; obumbration.
 OBSCURE', Ob-scūre', *a.* (Lat. obscurus) dark, not light, lightless, unenlightened, murky, caliginous, darksome, opacous, opaque, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark: as the *obscure* bird clamour'd the livelong night (*Shak.*); not easily intelligible, enigmatic, abstruse, intricate, difficult (*Dryden*); not noted, not observable. *Atterbury*.
 OBSCURE', Ob-scūre', *v. a.* (Lat. obscurare) to dim, to darken, to cloud, to becloud, to incloud, to blacken, to bedim, to shade, to overshade, to overcast, to obumbrate, to obnubilate, to ottenbrate, to opacate, to offuscate, to eclipse, to make dark; to make less visible (*Shak.*); to make less intelligible (*Holder*); to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious (*Dryden*); to conceal, to make unknown.
 Ob-scūre'ly, *ad.* not brightly, not luminously, darkly; out of sight, privately, without notice, not conspicuously; not clearly, not plainly, darkly to the mind. *Milton*.
 Ob-scūre'nēss, *s.* (obscure) **OBSCURITY**.
 OBSCURITY, Ob-scū'r'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. obscurité) darkness, obscureness, dark, murky, tenebrosity, caligation, eclipse, offuscation, obscuration, obtenebration, obumbration, gloom, gloominess, cloudiness, blackness, opaqueness, opacity, want of light; unnoticed state, **PRIVACY** (*Dryden*); darkness of meaning. *Locke*.

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Ob-se-crate, *v. a.* (Lat. obsecro) to supplicate with earnestness. *Cole.*
 Ob-se-cra'tion, *s.* (Lat. obsecratio) submissive INTREATY, supplication.
 Ob-se-qûi-s, *s.* (Fr. obsèques, Lat. obsequium) funeral rites, or solemnities.
 Ob-se-qûi-oûs, *a.* (Lat. obsequium) obedient, compliant, ductile, not resisting: in *Shakespeare's Hamlet* it seems to signify, funereal, such as the rites of funerals require.
 Ob-se-qûi-oûs-ly, *ad.* obediently, with compliance: in *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funereal rites, with reverence for the dead.
 Ob-se-qûi-oûs-nêss, *s.* (obsequious) obedience, compliance, ductility, submissiveness to authority.
 Ob-se-qûy, *s.* (Lat. obsequium) a funeral solemnity, a BURIAL, the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried, the solemnization of a burial. *Milton.*
 Ob-sêrv'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. observo) remarkable, notable, extraordinary, eminent, such as may deserve notice.
 Ob-sêrv'a-bly, *ad.* eminently, in a manner worthy of notice.
 Ob-sêrv'ance, *s.* (French) respect, ceremonial, reverence (*Shak. Dryden*); religious rite (*Rogers*); attentive practice; rule of practice (*Shak.*); careful obedience (*Rogers*); observation, ATTENTION (*Hale*); obedient regard, reverential attention. *Wotton.*
 Ob-sêrv'ant, *a.* (Lat. observans) ATTENTIVE, diligent, watchful; obedient, respectful; *with* of (*Digby*); respectfully attentive; *with* of (*Pope*); meanly dutiful, submissive. *Raleigh.*
 † Ob-sêrv'ant, *s.* a slavish attendant. *Shakespeare.*
 Ob-sêrv'ation, *s.* (Lat. observatio) the act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark, animadversion (*Watts*); obedience, ritual, practice.
 Ob-sêrv'ator, *s.* (Fr. observateur) one who observes, a remarker.
 Ob-sêrv'a-to ry, *s.* (Fr. observatoire) a place built for astronomical observations.
 Ob-sêrv'e, *v. a.* (Lat. observo) to watch, to eye, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note: as, it is *observed*, &c;—to regard or keep religiously; to practise ritually, to obey, to follow.
 Ob-sêrv'e, *v. n.* to be attentive (*Watts*); to make a remark. *Pope's Letters.*
 Ob-sêrv'ér, *s.* one who looks vigilantly on persons and things, observator, close remarker; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.
 Ob-sêrv'ing, *p. a.* ATTENTIVE, watchful.
 Ob-sêrv'ing-ly, *ad.* attentively, carefully.
 Ob-sês'sion, *s.* (Lat. obsessio) the act of besieging; the first act of Satan, antecedent to possession. *Johnson.*
 Ob-sîd'i-o-nâl, *a.* (Lat. obsidionalis) belonging to a siege. *Johnson.*
 Ob-so-lês'cênt, *a.* (Lat. obsolesco *to grow out of use*) growing out of use.
 Ob-so-lete, *a.* (Lat. obsoletus) worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.
 Ob-so-lete-nêss, *s.* state of being grown out of use, antiquatedness, unfashionableness.
 Ob'sta-cle, *s.* (French) something opposed, hinderance, OBSTRUCTION.
 Ob-stêr'ric, Ob-stêr'ri-câl, *a.* (Lat. obstetrix) midwifish, doing the office of a midwife, besitting a midwife.

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Ob-stêr'ri-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. obstetrix *a midwife*) to act the part of a midwife.
 Ob-stêr'ri-câ'tion, *s.* the office of a midwife, midwifery.
 Ob'sti-na-cy, *s.* (Lat. obstinatio) STUBBORNNESS, headstrongness, contumacy, pertinacy, perversity, persistency, inflexibility.
 Ob'sti-nate, *a.* (Lat. obstinatus) STUBBORN, contumelious, headstrong, perversacious, pertinacious, fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.
 Ob'sti-nate-ly, *ad.* stubbornly, inflexibly, with unshaken determination.
 Ob'sti-nate-nêss, *s.* (obstinate) STUBBORNNESS.
 Ob'sti-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. obstipo) to stop up, to caulk, to fill up chinks. *Bailey.*
 Ob'sti-pâ'tion, *s.* the act of stopping up any passage.
 Ob-strep'ér-oûs, *a.* (Lat. obstreperus) NOISY, loud, turbulent, vociferous.
 Ob-strep'ér-oûs-ly, *ad.* noisily, loudly, clamorously.
 Ob-strep'ér-oûs-nêss, *s.* (obstreperous) loudness of sound, clamorousness, turbulence, termagance, NOISINESS.
 Ob-stric'tion, *s.* (Lat. obstrictus) bond, obligation. *Milton.*
 OBSTRUCT', Ob-strûct', *v. a.* (Lat. obstruo) to block up, to bar, to barricade, to blockade; to oppose, to contravene, to retard, to arrest, to stop, to choke, to clog; to cross, to thwart, to cumber, to embarrass, to cramp, to counteract, to countercheck, to hinder, to be in the way of.
 Ob-strûct'ér, *s.* who hinders or obstructs.
 OBSTRUCTION, Ob-strûc'tion, *s.* (Lat. obstructio) hinderance, let, arrest, difficulty; prevention, contravention, interclusion; cumber, cumbrance, stop, block, bar, barrier, barricade, obstacle, impediment, that which hinders.
 Ob-strûc'tive, *a.* (Fr. obstructif) hindering, causing impediment.
 Ob-strûc'tive, *s.* impediment, obstacle, obstruction. *Hammond.*
 Ob'stru-ênt, *a.* (*in medicine*, Lat. obstruens) hindering, blocking up the passages.
 Ob-stu-pe-fâc'tion, *s.* (Lat. obstupefacio) the act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.
 Ob-stu-pe-fâc'tive, *a.* obstructing the mental powers, stupefying.
 Ob-tâin', *v. a.* (Fr. obtenir) to gain, to earn, to acquire, to PROCURE; to impetrate, to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another. *Hooker.*
 Ob-tâin', *v. n.* to continue in use; to be established, to subsist in nature or practice: † to prevail, to succeed. *Bacon.*
 Ob-tâin'a-ble, *a.* to be gained, to be procured, PROCURABLE.
 Ob-tâ'n'ér, *s.* he who obtains.
 † Ob-têm'pér-ate, *v. a.* (L. obtempero) to obey.
 Ob-tênd', *v. a.* (Lat. obtendo) to OPPOSE, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*
 Ob-tên'e-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. ob *against*, and tenebre *darkness*) to darken, to OBSCURE. *Cole.*
 Ob-tên'e-brâ'tion, *s.* darkness, OBSCURITY, the state of being darkened; the act of darkening, cloudiness. *Bacon.*
 Ob-têst', *v. a.* (Lat. obtestor) to beseech, to supplicate, to INTREAT. *Dryden.*

OCC

- Ōb-tēs-tā'tion, *s.* supplication, INTREATY.
 Ōb-trēc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. obtrecto) slander, de-
 traction, false invective, CALUMNY.
 Ōb-trūde', *v. a.* (Lat. obtrudo) to thrust into any
 place or state by force or imposture; to offer
 with unreasonable importunity.
 Ōb-trūd'er, *s.* he who obtrudes.
 Ōb-trū'sion, *s.* (Lat. obtrusus) the act of obtrud-
 ing; a kind of imposition or force on others,
 an impertinence.
 Ōb-tūnd', *v. a.* (a medical term, Lat. obtundo) to
 blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden: as, to ob-
 tund the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*
 Ōb-tu-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. obturatus) the act of stop-
 ping up any thing with smearing something
 over it. *Johnson.*
 Ōb-tus-ān'gu-lār, *a.* having angles larger than
 right angles.
 Ōb-tūse', *a.* (Lat. obtusus) not pointed, not acute;
 not quick, dull, STUPID; not shrill, obscure:
 as, an obtuse sound.
 Ōb-tūse'ly, *ad.* without a point, blunt; dully,
 stupidly, with stupidity.
 Ōb-tūse'ness, *s.* (obtusē) bluntness; obtusion,
 dulness of sensation; dulness of intellect.
 Ōb-tū'sion, *s.* (obtusē) the act of dulling; the
 state of being dulled, obtuseness: as, obtusion of
 the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*
 Ōb-vāl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ob against, and vallum a
 trench) the act of encompassing with a trench,
 an intrenchment, a FORTIFICATION.
 Ōb-vēn'tion, *s.* (Lat. obvenio) something hap-
 pening not constantly and regularly, but un-
 certainly, incidental advantage. *Spenser.*
 Ōb-vērt', *v. a.* (Lat. obverto) to turn toward.
 Ōb-vi-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. obvier; Lat. obvius) to meet
 in the way, to PREVENT by interception: as,
 that will obviate all exceptions.
 Ōb-vi-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. obvius) meeting any thing,
 opposed in front to any thing: as, I to the
 evil turn my obvious breast (*Milton*);—open,
 exposed: as, obvious to dispute (*Milton*);—
 easily discovered, plain, evident, apparent,
 visible, manifest, conspicuous, discernible;
 easily found.
 Ōb-vi-ōūs-ly, *ad.* evidently, apparently; easily to
 be found; naturally. *Holyday.*
 Ōb-vi-ōūs-ness, *s.* (obvious) state of being evident
 or apparent. *Boyle.*
 Ōb-ūm'brate, *v. a.* (Lat. obumbro) to shade, to
 cloud, to darken, to OBSCURE.
 Ōb-ūm-brā'tion, *s.* the act of darkening or cloud-
 ing, obscuration, offuscation, obtenebation;
 OBSCURITY.
 Ōc-cā'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. occasio) occurrence,
 casualty, incident (*Hooker*); opportunity, con-
 venience (*Milton*); accidental cause: as, her
 beauty was th' occasion of the war (*Dryden*);—
 reason not cogent, but opportune: as, he em-
 braced th' occasion to depart (*Shak.*);—inci-
 dental need, conjuncture, critical time, casual
 exigence.
 Ōc-cā'sion, *v. a.* to cause casually, to occasion, to
 PRODUCE; to influence. *Locke.*
 Ōc-cā'sion-āl, *a.* incidental, casual; producing by
 accident; produced by occasion of incidental
 exigence. *Duty of Man.*
 Ōc-cā'sion-al-ly, *ad.* according to incidental exi-
 gence, incidentally.
 Ōc-cā'sion-ēr, *s.* one who causes or promotes by
 design or accident.
 Ōc-ce-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. occæcatio) the act of blind-
 ing or making blind. *Sanderfon.*

OCH

- Ōc-cī-dēnt, *s.* (Lat. occidens) the west.
 Ōc-cī-dēnt'āl, *a.* (Lat. occidentalis) WESTERN.
 Ōc-cīd'u-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. occidens) WESTERN.
 Ōc-cīp'i-tāl, *a.* (Lat. occipitalis) placed in the
 hinder part of the head.
 Ōc-cī-pūt, *s.* (Lat.) the hinder part of the head.
 Ōc-cī'sion, *s.* (Lat. occisio from occido to kill) the
 act of killing, MURDER. *Johnson.*
 Ōc-clūde', *v. a.* (Lat. occludo) to shut up, to stop
 up close. *Brown.*
 Ōc-clūse', *a.* (Lat. oclusus) shut up, closed.
 Ōc-clū'sion, *s.* the act of closing or shutting up.
 Ōc-cūlt', *a.* (Fr. occulte, Lat. occultus) HIDDEN,
 secret, abstruse, obscure; cryptic, cryptical,
 unknown, undiscoverable.
 Ōc-cūl-tā'tion, *s.* (in astron my, Lat. occultatio)
 the time that a star or planet is hid from our
 sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the
 body of the moon, or some other planet be-
 tween it and us. *Harri.*
 Ōc-cūlt'ness, *s.* (occult) state of being hid, secret-
 ness, concealedness.
 Ōc-cu-pān-cy, *s.* (Lat. occupans) the act of taking
 possession.
 Ōc-cu-pānt, *s.* (Lat. occupans) he who takes pos-
 session of any thing. *Bacon.*
 Ōc-cu-pate, *v. a.* (Lat. occupo) to possess, to
 hold, to occupy, to take up. *Bacon.*
 Ōc-cu-pā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. occupatio) the
 act of taking possession (*Bacon*); possession;
 employment, business (*Woodward*); TRADE,
 calling, vocation. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōc-cu-pi-ēr, *s.* (occupy) a possessor, one who
 takes into his possession; † one who follows
 any employment. *Ezekiel.*
 Ōc-cu-py, *v. a.* (Fr. occuper, Lat. occupo) to
 possess, to occupy, to hold, to keep, to take
 up, to have as an owner; to busy, to employ
 (*Ecclesiasticus*); to follow as business: as, they
 occupy their business in deep waters (*Common
 Prayer*);—to use, to expend: as, all the gold
 occupied for the work, was twenty and nine
 talents. *Exodus.*
 Ōc-cu-py, *v. n.* to follow business: as, occupy 'till
 I come. *Luke.*
 Ōc-cūr', *v. n.* (Lat. occurro) to be presented to
 the memory or attention; to appear here and
 there (*Locke*); to CLASH, to strike against, to
 meet (*Bentley*); † to obviate, to intercept, to
 make opposition to. A latinism. *Bentley.*
 Ōc-cūr'rence, *s.* (French) incident, occurrent,
 accidental event, casualty, CHANCE; occasi-
 onal presentation.
 Ōc-cūr'rēt, *s.* (French) incident, contingent,
 CHANCE, any thing that happens.
 Ōc-cūr'sion, *s.* (Lat. occurfus) appulse, clash,
 COLLISION, mutual blow.
 Ō'cean, *s.* (French, Lat. oceanus, *pron.* ō'shūn) the
 main, the great SEA, the deep, the profound,
 the abyss; any immense expanse. *Locke.*
 Ō'cean, *a.* pertaining to the main or great sea.
 Ocean'ic, *a.* (ocean, *pron.* o-she-ān'ic) pertaining
 to the ocean. *Johnson.*
 Ō-cē'lat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. ocellatus) resembling the
 eye. *Derham.*
 Ō'chre, *s.* (French ochre, ocre, *pron.* ō'kūr) a kind
 of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved
 in water.
 Ō'chreous, *a.* (*pron.* ō'kūr-ōūs) partaking of ochre,
 consisting of ochre, ochrey.
 Ō'chrey, *a.* (*pron.* ō'kūr-y) OCHREOUS.
 Ōch'y-my, *s.* (formed by corruption from alchymy)
 a mixed base metal.

ODE

Œc'ta-gón, *s.* (in geometry, Gr. οκτώ eight, and γωνία a corner) a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this is called a regular *octagon* when all the sides and angles are equal.

Œc-tág'o-nál, *a.* (octagon) having eight sides and angles.

Œc-tán'gu-lár, *a.* (Lat. octo eight, and angulus a corner) having eight angles.

Œc-tán'gu-lár-néss, *s.* the quality of having eight angles.

Œc'tánt, **Œc'tíle**, *a.* (in astrology) is, when a planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees.

Œc'tave, *s.* (French, Lat. octavus) the eighth day after some peculiar festival: in music, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds, a diapason; eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

Œc-tá'vo, *s.* (Lat.) a book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

Œc-tén'ní-ál, *a.* (Lat. octennium) happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Œc-tó'bér, *s.* (Lat. Fr. octobre) the tenth month of the year.

Œc-tóg'e-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. octogenarius) of eighty years of age. *Johnson.*

Œc'to-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. octonarius) belonging to the number eight.

Œc-to-nóc'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. octo and oculus) having eight eyes. *Johnson.*

Œc-to-pét'a-lóus, *a.* (Gr. ὀκτώ and πετάλον) having eight flower leaves. *Johnson.*

Œc'to-stýle, *s.* (in architecture, Gr. ὀκτώ eight, and στύλη a pillar) a building ornamented with eight pillars in front.

Œc'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. octuplus) eight-fold.

Œc'u-lár, *a.* (Fr. oculaire, from Lat. oculus an eye) depending on the eye, known by the eye.

Œc'u-lár-ly, *ad.* to the observation of the eye: as, *ocular demonstration.*

Œc'u-late, *a.* (Lat. oculatus) having eyes; knowing by the eye.

Œc'u-líst, *s.* (Lat. oculus) one who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

Œdd', *a.* (Swedish udda) not even, not divisible into two even numbers; more than a round number, indefinitely exceeding any number specified: as, the amount was nine hundred and *odd* pounds;—particular, uncouth, extraordinary, not like others, not to be numbered among any class: in a sense of contempt or dislike;—not noted, not taken into the common account, unheeded: as, I left him in an *odd* angle of the isle; some few *odd* lads are missing which you remember not (*Shak.*);—uncouth, queer, antic, strange, unaccountable, fantastic; particular, uncommon (*Afcham*); unlucky (*Shak.*); unlikely, in appearance improper. *Spectator.*

Œdd'ly, *ad.* not evenly; strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

Œdd'néss, *s.* (odd) the state of being not even, imparity; strangeness, queerness, singularity, particularity, uncouthness, irregularity.

Œdds', *s.* inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; more likely than the contrary; advantage, *SUPERIORITY*; wrangle, quarrel, debate, dispute. *Shak.peare.*

Œde, *s.* (Gr. ὤδη) a poem written to be sung to music, a lyric poem.

The ode is either of the greater or less kind.

OFF

The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

Œdí-ble, *a.* (little used, Lat. odi to hate) hateful, detestable, *ABOMINABLE.* *Johnson.*

Œdí-óüs, *a.* (Fr. odieux, Lat. odiosus) hateful, detestable, *ABOMINABLE*; exposed to hate (*Clarendon*); causing hate, invidious (*Milton*); a word expressive of disgust: used by women. *Young.*

Œdí-óüs-ly, *ad.* hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

Œdí-óüs-néss, *s.* (odious) hatefulness, detestableness, execrableness, *ABOMINABLENESS*; the state of being hated.

Œdí-üm, *s.* (Lat.) invidiousness, quality of provoking hate. *Dryden.*

O-dón-tál'gic, *a.* (Gr. ὀδών and ἄλγος) pertaining to the tooth-ache.

Œdo-rate, *a.* (Lat. odoratus) scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

O-do-rí'ér-óüs, *a.* (Lat. odorifer) giving scent, usually sweet of scent, *FRAGRANT.*

O-do-rí'ér-óüs-néss, *s.* *FRAGRANCE.*

Œdór-óüs, *a.* (Lat. odor) *FRAGRANT*, perfumed, grateolent, sweet of scent.

Œdóür, **Œdór**, *s.* (Fr. odeur, Lat. odor) scent, whether good or bad (*Bacon*); *FRAGRANCE*, perfume, sweet scent. *Addison.*

Oe, this combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing. *Oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

Oecon'omy, *s.* see Economy.

Oe-cu-mén'i-cál, *a.* (Gr. οἰκουμένης from οἰκωμεν) general, respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet.*

Œèl'iád, *s.* (French) glance, wink, token of the eye. *Shakespeare.*

Oe-tóph'a-güs, *s.* (in anatomy, Gr. οἶσος a swallet, and ἄγω to eat) the gullet, the round tube or canal which reaches from the mouth to the stomach.

Œf', *prep.* (Sax.) from, concerning, relating to, out of, among, according to, belonging to; it is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, the value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money (*Locke*);—it is put among superlative adjectives; as, peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable (*Smallridge*);—it is put before an indefinite expression of time; as, of late, in late times; of old, in old times.

Œff', *ad.* (Dutch af) at a distance, from, not onward; its chief use is to join it with verbs; as, to come off, to fly off, to take off;—it is generally opposed to on; as, to lay on; to take off;—it signifies distance: two miles off;—in painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief: as, 'tis a good piece; this comes off well and excellent;—it signifies evanescence, absence or departure: as, competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion;—it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off;—on the opposite side of a question: as, the questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on;—off-hand, not studied: as, several starts of fancy off-hand look well enough.

OFF

To be off, signifies, in common talk, to recede from an intended contract or design. *To come off*, to escape by some accident or subterfuge. *To get off*, to make escape. *To go off*, to desert, to abandon;—(*applied to guns*) to take fire and be discharged—borrowed from the arrow and bow.

Well or ill off, having good or bad success.

Off, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

Off, *intj.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, *prep.* not on (*Temple*); distant from: as, about two miles *off* this town. *Addison.*

Offal, *s.* (*off fall*, *Skinner*, perhaps from Lat. *offa*) waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; garbage, the bowels, refuse, that which is thrown away as of no value; any thing of no esteem. *Shak.*

Off-fence, *s.* (French) CRIME, malefaction, delinquency, act of wickedness; a transgression, violation of law; INJURY; displeasure given, umbrage, disobligation, cause of disgust, scandal; displeasure conceived, anger; attack, assault, act of the assailant. *Sidney.*

Off-fenceful, *a.* INJURIOUS, giving offence.

Off-fenceless, *a.* unoffending, INNOCENT.

Off-fend, *v. a.* (Lat. *offendo*) to make angry, to displease, to disgust, to PROVOKE; to assail, to ATTACK; to transgress, to violate; to INJURE.

Off-fend, *v. n.* to be criminal, to transgress or violate the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression; *with* against.

Off-fend'er, *s.* a CRIMINAL, one who has committed a crime, a transgressor, a guilty person; one who has done an injury.

Off-fend'ress, *s.* a woman who offends.

Off-fen'sive, *a.* (Fr. *offensif*, Lat. *offensus*) causing anger, disgustful, displeasing; displeasing, disagreeable, noisome, disgustful, distasteful; causing pain; INJURIOUS; assailant, attacking, invading, not defensive.

Off-fen'sive-ly, *ad.* so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; mischievously, injuriously; by way of attack, not defensively.

Off-fen'sive-ness, *s.* (offensive) INJURIOUSNESS, mischief; disobligingness, displeasingness, cause of disgust, disagreeableness, unpleasantness, noisomeness.

Off'fer, *v. a.* (Lat. *offero*, Fr. *offrir*) to present, to exhibit any thing so that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate, to present as an act of worship; *often with* up, *emphatical*; to proffer, to tender, to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; as, to *offer* violence;—to propose, to move, to proffer, to propound, to set forth; as, it was *offered* for consideration.

Off'fer, *v. n.* to be present, to be at hand, to present itself; as, th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies;—to make attempt; *with* at.

Off'fer, *s.* (Fr. *offre*) proposal of advantage to another (*Pope*); first advance; PROPOSAL made; proffer, tender, price bid; act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour: as, it was an *offer* of nature; one sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture;—something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*

Off'fer-er, *s.* one who makes an offer; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Off'fer-ing, *s.* a sacrifice, an oblation, an immo-

OGL

lation, a victim; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Off'fer-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. *offertoire*) the act of offering.

Of'fice, *s.* (French, Lat. *officium*) a public charge or employment, magistracy; post, function, business, particular employment; agency, peculiar care (*Shak.*); act of good or ill voluntarily tendered: as, I would I could do a good *office* between you (*Shak.*);—act of worship (*Shak.*); formulary of devotion (*Taylor*); room in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

Office, *v. a.* to perform, to discharge, to do. “*And angels officed all.*” *Shakespeare.*

Offi-cér, *s.* (Fr. *officier*) a man employed by the public (*Shak.*); a commander in the navy or army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

Offi-cér-éd, *a.* commanded, supplied with officers.

Of-fi'cial, *a.* (French, *from* office) pertaining to a public charge; issuing from a public office: as, *official* information;—conducive, appropriate with regard to use. “*And other parts official to nutrition.*” *Brown.*

Of-fi'cial, *s.* the person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Of-fi'cial-ty, *s.* (Fr. *officialté*) the charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*

**Offi'ciate*, *v. a.* (Fr. *officier*) to give, in consequence of office. *Milton.*

Offi'ciate, *v. n.* (*pron.* * *of-fish'i-ate*) to discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

Of-fi'ci-nál, *a.* (Lat. *officina a shop*) used in a shop, or belonging to it: as, *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

Of-fi'cious, *a.* (Fr. *officieux*) KIND, doing good offices (*Milton*); importunately forward, over forward. *Shakespeare.*

Of-fi'cious-ly, *ad.* kindly, with unasked kindness; importunately forward.

Of-fi'cious-ness, *s.* (officious) forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour: commonly in an ill sense;—service. *Brown.*

Off'ing, *s.* that part of the sea which is a good distance from the shore, and where there is deep water; the act of steering a good distance from the land.

Off'scôur-ing, *s.* recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lamentations.*

Off'sét, *s.* sprout, shoot of a plant; *in land surveying*, a perpendicular from the principal line measured to the edge or extent of the ground.

OFF'SPRING, *Off'spring*, *s.* propagation, generation; the thing propagated or generated, children, descendants, race, progeny, seed, issue, descent; production of any kind. *Denham.*

Of-füs'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *offusco*) to dim, to cloud, to darken, to OBSCURE.

Of-füs-cät-ion, *s.* the act of darkening, infuscation, obscuration; OBSCURITY.

Of't, *Of't'en*, *ad.* (Sax.) frequently, oftentimes, many times, not rarely, not seldom.

Of't-en-times, *Of'times*, *ad.* frequently, oft, often, not rarely.

Ö-gee, *s.* (*in architecture*) a sort of moulding consisting of a round and a hollow.

Ö'gle, *v. a.* (Dutch *oogh an eye*) to view with side glances, as with fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

- Ō'glér, *s.* a fly gazer, one who views with side glances.
- Ō'gli-o, *s.* (Spanish olla) a dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley, a HOTCHPOTCH.
- Ōb, *intj.* an exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
- Ōil, *s.* (Sax. oel) the juice of olives expressed; the juice of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.
- Ōil, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil.
- Ōil'cól-ŏŭr, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
- OIL'INESS, Ōil'i-něfs, *s.* (oily) unctuousness, unctuity, oleaginousness, greasiness, fatness, quality of approaching to that of oil.
- Ōil'mān, *s.* one who deals in oils, pickles, hams, cured tongues, and fish-sauce.
- Ōil'shōp, *s.* a shop where oils, pickles, sauces, &c. are sold.
- OIL/Y, Ōil'y, *a.* (oil) consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil, unctuous, oleose, oleaginous, fat, fatty, greasy.
- Ōint, *v. a.* (Fr. oint) to anoint, to smear with something unctuous. *Dryden.*
- OINTMENT, Ōint'měnt, *s.* unguent, unction, lineament, cerate, balsam, salve, unctuous matter to smear any thing.
- Ōld, *a.* (Sax. eald) past the middle age of life, aged, advanced in years, not young; decayed by time; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ANCIENT, former, antique, not modern; of any specified duration: as, how old art thou?—subsisting before something else: as, an old song;—long practised: as, old in sin;—a word to signify in burlesque language, more than enough: as, there will be old work.
- Of old, long ago, from ancient times.*
- Ōld-fāsh'ion-ēd, *a.* formed according to obsolete custom.
- Ōld-fāsh'ion-ēd-něfs, *s.* antiquatedness, obsolete-ness, unfashionableness.
- Ōld'něfs, *s.* (old) old age, antiquity, not newness, quality of being old.
- O-le-āg'i-nōŭs, *a.* (Lat. oleaginus) OILY.
- O-le-āg'i-nōŭs-něfs, *s.* OILINESS.
- O-le-ōŭs, *a.* (Lat. oleosus) OILY. *Ray.*
- Ōl-fāct', *v. a.* (Lat. olfactus) to smell. *Hudibras.*
- Ōl-fāct'o-ry, *a.* (Fr. olfactoire) having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*
- Ō'lid, Ō'lid-ŭs, *a.* (Lat. olidus) stinking, FETID. *Brown.*
- O-lī-gār'chī-cāl, *a.* (oligarchy) relating to an oligarchy, aristocratical.
- O-lī-gār'chy, O-lī-gār'chy, *s.* (Gr. ὀλιγος *a few*, and ἀρχή *dominion*) a form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.
- Ōl'i-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. olitor) belonging to the kitchen garden.
- Ōl-i-vās'tér, *a.* (Fr. olivatre) olive-coloured, darkly brown, TAWNY.
- Ō'live, *s.* (French) a plant producing the sweet oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.
- Ō'live, *a.* darkly brown, TAWNY.
- Ō'live-cól-ŏŭr, *s.* the colour which resembles that of the olive.
- O-lŭm'pī-ād, *s.* (Olympia *a city of Greece*) the space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympus.
- Om'bre, *s.* (Spanish hombre, *pron.* ōm'bér) a game of cards played by three.
- O-mē'ga, *s.* (Gr. ωμέγα) the last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. "I am alpha and *oméga*, the beginning and the ending." *Revelations.*
- óm'lēt, *s.* (French) a kind of pancake.
- Ō'mēn, *s.* (Lat.) a sign of good or bad; a prognostic, a PREDICTION.
- Ō'mēn-ēd, *a.* containing prognostics.
- O-mēn'tŭm, *s.* (Lat.) the caul which covers the guts, called also *reticulum*, from its structure resembling that of a net.
- Ōm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. ominor) to foretoken, to PREDICT, to shew prognostics.
- Ōm-i-nā'tion, *s.* prognostic, PREDICTION.
- Ōm'i-nōŭs, *a.* (omen) exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshewing ill, inauspicious (*Shak.*);—exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Dryden.*
- Ōm'i-nōŭs-ly, *ad.* with good or bad omens.
- Ōm'i-nōŭs-něfs, *s.* (ominous) the quality of being ominous.
- O-mis'sion, *s.* (Lat. omisus) neglect to do something; default, fail, failure; forbearance of something to be done; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.
- O-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. omitto) to leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.
- †O-mit-tānce, *s.* forbearance. *Shak.*
- Ōm-nī-fā'rī-ŭs, *a.* (Lat. omnifarium) of all varieties or kinds. *Bentley.*
- Ōm-nīf'er-ŭs, *a.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and fero *to bear*) all-bearing. *Johnson.*
- Ōm-nīf'ic, *a.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and facio *to do*) all-creating. *Milton.*
- Ōm'nī-fōrm, *a.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and forma *a form*) having every shape. *Johnson.*
- Ōm-nīg'en-ŭs, *a.* (Lat. omnigenus) consisting of all kinds. *Johnson.*
- Ōm-nī-pār'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. omnis, and par *equal*) general equality. *White.*
- Ōm-nīp'o-tēnce, Ōm-nīp'o-tēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. omnipotentia) almighty power, almightiness, unlimited power. *Addison.*
- Ōm-nīp'o-tēnt, *a.* (Lat. omnipotens) almighty, all-powerful, powerful without limit.
- Ōm-nī-prē'sēnce, *s.* (omnipresent) ubiquity, unbounded presence, the state of being every where present.
- Ōm-nī-prē'sent, *a.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and præsens *present*) ubiquitary, present in every place.
- Ōm-nī'science, Ōm-nī'scien-cy, *s.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and scientia *knowledge*) boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.
- Ōm-nī'scient, *a.* (Lat. omnis *all*, and scio *to know*) infinitely wise, knowing without bounds, knowing every thing.
- †Ōm-nī'scious, *a.* (Lat. omnis and scio) all-knowing. *Hakewell.*
- Ōm-nīv'ōr-ŭs, *a.* (Lat. omnis and voro *to devour*) all-devouring. *Johnson.*
- Ōn', *prep.* (German *an*) upon. *On* and *upon* are not synonymous. Their proper and distinctive application in construction, will be best explained by the two following sentences: "On my honour, it is true." "The book lies upon the table."
- Ōn', *ad.* forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; not off: as, he is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, he is irresolute;—upon the body as part of

dress; as, his clothes were neither *on* nor *off*; that is, they were disordered. See *OFF*.

On, *infj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for to *go on*.
"Cheerly *on*, courageous friends," &c. *Shak.*

Once, *ad.* (*from on*, pronounced *wunce*) one time; a single time; the same time; at a point of time indivisible: as, night came *on* all at *once*;—one time, though no more (*Dryden*); at the time immediate (*Atterbury*); formerly, at a former time. *Addison.*

One, *a.* (Sax. *æne*, *pron.* wōn'*) less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any, some one; different, diverse: opposed to *another*: as, it is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way, &c. (*Locke*);—one of two: opposed to *the other*: as, from *one* side of the ship to *the other*;—it is added to *any*: as, when *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom, &c. (*Matthew*);—not many, the same: as, the church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many, &c.—(*Pearson*);—particularly one: as, *one* day, as I was walking in the fields, I met your brother;—some future: as, heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above shall *one* day faint, &c.

**One*, *s.* a single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing: as, it is all *one*;—a person, indefinitely and loose: as, every *one* may acquire it by study;—a person, by way of eminence; as, he was reckoned *one* of the best of kings; a distinct or particular person: as, no nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other;—persons united: as, I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain (*Shak.*); concord, agreement, one mind: as, he is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it;—any person, any man indefinitely; from the French *on* or *l'on*.
One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely: as, the *great ones* of the world.

**One* *ēy-ēd*, *a.* having only one eye.

O-nei-ro-crit'ic, *s.* (Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός*) an interpreter of dreams.

O-nei-ro-crit'ic, *O-nei-ro-crit'i-cāl*, *a.* interpretative of dreams.

**One* *nēs*, *s.* (one) unity, singleness, the quality of being one.

Ōn'er-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. *onerarius*) fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

Ōn'er-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *onero* to load) to load, to BURDEN.

Ōn-ér-ā-tion, *s.* the act of loading. *Johnson.*

Ōn'ér-ous, *a.* (French *onereux*, Lat. *onerosus*) BURDENSOME, oppressive.

Ōn'ion, *s.* (Fr. *oignon*) a plant.

Ōn'ly, *a.* (one) SINGLE, one and no more; this and no other: as, the *only* child;—this above all other: as, he is the *only* man for music.

Ōn'ly, *ad.* simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise;—singly without more: as, *only* begotten.

Ōn-o-mān-cy, *O-nōm'ān-cy*, *s.* (Gr. *ὄνομα* a name, and *μαντία* magic) divination drawn from the letters of a name.

Ōn-o-mān'ti-cāl, *a.* predicting by names.

Ōn'sēt, *s.* attack, storm, ASSAULT, first brunt:† something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakespeare.*

†*Ōn'slaught*, *s.* (on and slay) attack, storm, onset. See *Slaughter*. *Hudibras.*

Ōn-tōl'o-gist, *s.* (ontology) one who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

Ōn-tōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *ὄν* *ontos* being, and *λόγος* a discourse) the science of the affections of being in general, ontosophy, metaphysics.

Ōn-tōs'o-phy, *s.* (Gr. *ὄν* *ontos* being, and *σοφία* wisdom) ONTOLOGY. *Dictionary of Arts.*

Ōn'wārd, *ad.* (Sax. *ondweard*) forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; somewhat farther.

Ōnyx, *s.* (Gr. *ὄνυξ*) a semipellucid gem, a kind of beautiful agate.

Ōoze, *s.* (Fr. *eaux* waters) soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime;—soft flow, spring: as, from his beginning *ooze*. *Prior.*

Ōoze, *v. n.* to flow by stealth, to run gently, to steal away. *Dryden.*

Ōo'zy, *a.* (ooze) miry, muddy, SLIMY.

O-pā'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *opaco*) to shade, to cloud, to darken, to OBSCURE.

O-pā'cī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *opacité*) OBSCURITY, cloudiness, want of transparency.

O-pā'cous, *a.* (Lat. *opacus*) dark, cloudy, OBSCURE, not transparent.

Ōpāl, *s.* (*in natural history*, Lat. *opalus*) a precious stone reflecting many colours.

O-pāque', *a.* (French) dark, cloudy, opacous, OBSCURE, not transparent.

O-pāque'nēs, *s.* OBSCURITY, opacity, cloudiness, want of transparency.

Ōpe, *v. a.* (open, used only by poets) to OPEN.

Ōpen, *v. a.* (Sax. *op*) to uncloze, to unlock, to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*;—to shew, to discover (*Abbot*); to divide, to break: as, the wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake (*Addison*);—to explain, to disclose: as, he *opened* his misfortunes;—to begin, to make the initial exhibition: as, the cause was *opened* by Mr. Erskine.

Ōpen, *v. n.* to uncloze itself, not to remain shut, not to continue closed;—to bark: as, hark! the dog *opens*. *Shakespeare.*

Ōpen, *a.* unclosed, apert, not shut; plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public; not wearing disguise, clear, artless, undisguised, unreserved, downright, sincere; not clouded, clear; not hidden, overt, exposed to view; not restrained, not denied, not precluded: as, the law is *open* to all;—not clouded, not gloomy: as, an *open* and warm winter;—uncovered: as, in the *open* air;—exposed, without defence: as, the service that I did him has left me *open* to all injuries (*Shak.*);—attentive: as, thine eyes are *open* to all the sons of men, &c. *Jeremiah.*

Ōpen-ér, *s.* one who opens, one who unlocks, one who unclozes; explainer, interpreter (*Sh.*); what separates, disuniter. *Boyle.*

Ōpen-ēy-ēd, *a.* vigilant, watchful. *Shak.*

Ōpen-hānd'ēd, *a.* generous, munificent, bountiful, LIBERAL.

Ōpen-hēart'ēd, *a.* generous, candid, fair, ingenuous, not meanly subtle.

Ōpen-hēart'ēd-nēs, *s.* frankness, ingenuousness, sincerity; munificence, generosity, LIBERALITY.

Ōpen-ing, *s.* (open) aperture, BREACH; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn, overture, disclosure, first view.

Ōpen-ly, *ad.* publicly, not secretly, in sight, not obscurely; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPP

Ōp-en-mōūth'ed, *a.* greedy, ravenous, voracious; clamorous, vociferous, NOISY.
Ōp-en-nēss, *s.* plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; plainness, INGENUOUSNESS, freedom from disguise.
Ōp'e-ra, *s.* (Italian) a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*
†Ōp-e-ra-ble, *a.* (L. operor) practicable. *Brown.*
†Ōp'e-rānt, *a.* (French) active, having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare.*
Ōp'e-rāte, *v. n.* (Lat. operor) to act, to have agency, to produce effects; *with* on before the subject of operation.
Ōp-e-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. operatio) agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect: as, many medicinal drugs of rare operation (*Heylin*);—*in surgery*, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments;—the motions or employments of an army.
Ōp'e-ra-tive, *a.* (operate) having the power of acting; having forcible agency, active, vigorous, EFFICACIOUS.
Ōp'e-ra-tōr, *s.* (Fr. opérateur) one who performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.
Ōp'e-rōs', **Ōp'e-rosē**, *a.* (Lat. operosus) LABORIOUS, full of trouble and tediousness.
Ōp-b'hāl'mic, *a.* (Fr. ophthalmique, Gr. ὀφθαλμικός) relating to the eye.
Ōp-b'hāl-my, *s.* (Fr. ophthalmie, Gr. ὀφθαλμία) a disease of the eyes.
ŌPIATE, **Ōp'i-ate**, *s.* (opium) a narcotic, soporific, hypnotic, a medicine that causes sleep; an anodyne.
ŌPIATE, **Ōp'i-ate**, *a.* soporiferous, somniferous, narcotic, anodyne, causing sleep.
†Ōp'i-fice, *s.* (Lat. opificium) workmanship, handiwork. *Johnson.*
Ō-pine', *v. n.* (little used, Lat. opinor) to think, to judge, to be of opinion. *Pope.*
Ō-pin'i-a-tive, *a.* (opinion) stiff in a preconceived opinion, stubborn, opinionative; imagined, not proved.
Ō-pin'i-a-tōr, **Ō-pin-i-ā'tōr**, *s.* (Fr. opiniatre) one fond of his own notion; one adherent and inflexible to his own opinion.
†Ō-pin-i-ā'tre, *a.* (French) obstinate, stubborn, inflexible. *Locke.*
Ō-pin'ion, *s.* (French) persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge, sentiment, judgment, conceit, fancy, notion; favourable judgment.
Ō-pin'ion-a-tive, *a.* opiniative, stubborn, fond of preconceived notions.
Ō-pin'ion-a-tive-ly, *ad.* stubbornly.
Ō-pin'ion-a-tive-nēss, *s.* (opinionative) obstinacy, stubbornness in a preconceived notion, conceitedness.
Ō-pin'ion-ist, *s.* (opinion) one fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*
Ōp'i-ūm, *s.* (in medicine, Gr. οπιον) the inspissated juice of poppies much used to promote sleep, and alleviate pain.
Ōp'pī-dān, *s.* (Lat. oppidanus) a townsman; an inhabitant of a town.
Ōp'pī-late, *v. a.* (*a physical term, Lat. oppilo) to heap up obstruction.
• Ōp'pī-la-tive, *a.* (French) obstructive.
• Ōp-pī-lā'tion, *s.* (French) obstruction, matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

OPP

Ōp-plēt'ed, *a.* (little used, Lat. oppletus) filled, crowded. *Bailey.*
Ōp-pō'nēnt, *a.* (Lat. opponens) opposite, adverse, opposing.
Ōp-pō'nēnt, *s.* antagonist, ADVERSARY; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet: correlative to the defendant or respondent.
Ōp-pōr-tūnē', *a.* (French, Lat. opportunus) seasonable, convenient, fit, pat, timely, well-timed, proper.
Ōp-pōr-tūnē-ly, *ad.* seasonably, conveniently, fitly, with opportunity either of time or place.
Ōp-pōr-tūnī-ty, *s.* (Fr. opportunité) fit time, fit place; time, convenience, fitness, suitability of circumstances to any end.
Ōp-pōs'e', *v. a.* (Fr. opposer) to act against, to encounter, to oppugn, to be adverse, to hinder, to obstruct, to contravene, to resist; to put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival (*Locke*); to place an obstacle (*Shak.*); to place in front, to place over against. *Shakespeare.*
Ōp-pōs'e', *v. n.* to act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right; *with* against; to clash, to interfere.
Ōp-pōs'e'less, *a.* irresistible, INVINCIBLE, unconquerable, not to be opposed.
Ōp-pōs'ér, *s.* one who opposes, antagonist, ADVERSARY, enemy, rival.
Ōp'po-sīte, *a.* (French) placed in front, regarding in front, facing each other; adverse, hostile, opponent, opposing, counter, cross, repugnant; contrarious, retrograde, CONTRARY; *with* to.
Ōp'po-sīte, *s.* ADVERSARY, opponent, antagonist, opposer, enemy.
Ōp'po-sīte-ly, *ad.* in such a situation as to face each other; adversely.
Ōp'po-sīte-nēss, *s.* (opposite) the state of being opposite.
Ōp-po-sī'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. oppositio) situation so as to front something opposed, contrast, standing over against; hostile resistance, oppugnancy, contest, colluctation, colluctancy; contrariety of affection, strife, feud, contention; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures, contravention; contrariety of meaning, diversity of meaning; inconsistency. *Lat.*
Ōp-prēs', *v. a.* (Lat. oppressus) to crush by hardships or unreasonable severity; to overpower, to subdue, to CONQUER.
Ōp-prēs'sion, *s.* (French) the act of oppressing, cruelty, SEVERITY; gripe, imposition, EXTORTION; the state of being oppressed, misery, hardship, CALAMITY; dulness of spirits, heaviness, lassitude of body. *Arbutnot.*
Ōp-prēs'sive, *a.* (oppress) CRUEL, inhuman, grievous, unjustly exactious or severe, heavy, overwhelming, onerous, BURDENSOME.
Ōp-prēs'sive-nēss, *s.* BURDENSOMENESS, overwhelming power; cruelty, SEVERITY. *As.*
Ōp-prēs'sōr, *s.* one who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity; a griper, an extortioner.
Ōp-prō'bri-ōus, *a.* (Lat. opprobrium reproach) REPROACHFUL, disgraceful, scurrilous, causing infamy; blasted with infamy. *Milton.*
Ōp-prō'bri-ōus-ly, *ad.* reproachfully, scurrilously.
Ōp-prō'bri-ōus-nēss, *s.* (opprobrious) REPROACHFULNESS, scurrility.
Ōp-pūgn', *v. a.* (Lat. oppugno) to oppose, to attack, to resist: as, "ye are by no means

bound to *oppugn* those laws" (*Hooker*);—"They said the manner of their impeachment did *oppugn* the rights of parliament" (*Clarendon*);—"If nothing can *oppugn* his love," &c. *Hudib.*

Ōp-pūg'nān-cy, *s.* opposition. *Shakeſp.*

Ōp-pūgn'ér, *s.* who opposes or attacks.

Ōp-sim'a-thy, *s.* (Gr. ὀψιμαθία) late education, late erudition.

†Ōp-so-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. opsonatio) catering, a buying provisions. *Johnson.*

Ōp-so-nā-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) CATERER, purveyor.

Ōp'ta-blē, *a.* (Lat. optativus) DESIRABLE, coveted, to be wished; PLEASANT.

Ōp'ta-blē-nēſs, *s.* quality of being desirable, desirableness; PLEASANTNESS. *Scott.*

Ōp'ta-tīve, *a.* (in grammar, Lat. optativus) expressive of desire, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses desire.

Ōp'tic, *a.* (Gr. ὀπτική) visual, producing vision, subservient to vision, relating to the science of optics, optical.

Ōp'tic, *s.* an instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

Ōp'ti-cāl, *a.* (optic) relating to the science of vision, optic.

Ōp'ti-cian, *s.* (optic) one skilled in optics.

Ōp'tics, *s.* (Gr. ὀπτική) the science of the nature and laws of vision.

Ōp'ti-ma-cy, *s.* (Lat. optimates) nobility, body of nobles. *Howell.*

Ōp-tim'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. optimus the best) the state of being best.

Ōp'tion, *s.* (Lat. optio) choice, election, power of choosing.

Ōp'u-lēnce, Ōp'u-lēn-cy, *s.* (Fr. opulence) wealth, affluence, RICHES.

Ōp'u-lēnt, *a.* (French) RICH, affluent, wealthy.

Ōp'u-lēnt-ly, *ad.* richly, with splendour.

Ōr, *conj.* (Sax. other) a disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to *either*: as, he must *either* fall or fly;—it sometimes, but rather inelegantly stands for *either*: as, thy vast bounties *or* to conceal, or else to tell, is equally impossible (*Corwley*);—it is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted: as, shun bad company, *or* else you will be ruined.

Ōr'a-cle, *s.* (French, Lat. oraculum) something delivered by supernatural wisdom (*Hooker*); the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired (*Shak.*); any person or place where certain decisions are obtained (*Pope*); one famed for wisdom, one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

†Ōr'a-cle, *v. n.* to utter oracles. "No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse the Gentiles." *Milton.*

O-rāc'u-lār, O-rāc'u-lōſ, *a.* (oracle) uttering oracles, resembling oracles (*Milton*); positive, authoritative, magisterial, dogmatical (*Glanville's Scepsis*); obscure, ambiguous, like the answers of ancient oracles: as, he spoke *oraculous* and fly. *King.*

O-rāc'u-lār-nēſs, O-rāc'u-lōſ-nēſs, *s.* the state of being oracular.

O-rāc'u-lōſ-ly, *ad.* in manner of an oracle.

Ōr'āi-sōn, Ōr'i-sōn, *s.* (Fr. oraison) prayer, verbal supplication, oral worship. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ōrāl, *a.* (French, Lat. os, oris the mouth) delivered by mouth, not written.

Ōrāl-ly, *ad.* by mouth, without writing.

Ōr'ange, *s.* (French, generally pronounced "Ōr'inge") the fruit of the orange tree. *Millar.*

* Ōr'an-ge-ry, *s.* (Fr. orangerie) plantation of oranges.

* Ōr'ange-wife, *s.* woman who sells oranges.

O-rā-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. oratio) a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric, a harangue, a declamation.

OR'ATOR, Ōr'a-tōr, *s.* (Lat. orator, Fr. orateur) a public speaker, declaimer, haranguer, rhetorician, a man of eloquence;—a petitioner. This sense is used in address to chancery.

Ōr-a-tōr'i-cāl, *a.* rhetorical, declamatory, eloquent, befitting an orator.

Ōr-a-tōr'i-o, *s.* (Italian) a kind of sacred drama, generally selected from the scriptures and set to the finest music.

Ōr'a-tōr-y, *s.* (Lat. oratoriae ars) eloquence, rhetorical expression, the power of speaking with fluency and elegance, elocution, rhetoric, declamation, elegant language uttered with fluency; exercise of eloquence. *Arbutnot.*

Ōr'a-tōr-y, *s.* (Fr. oratoire) a private place allotted only for prayer. *Taylor.*

Ōrb, *s.* (Fr. orbe, Lat. orbis) sphere, orbicular body, circular body, globe; mundane sphere, celestial body, light of heaven (*Shak.*); wheel, any rolling body (*Milton*); CIRCLE, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres (*Bacon*); period, revolution of time (*Milton*); sphere of action (*Shak.*): it is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*

Ōr-bā-tion, *s.* (Lat. orbatus) orbity, privation or loss of parents or children.

Ōrb'ed, *a.* (orb) round, orbicular, CIRCULAR; formed into a circle (*Milton*); rounded: as, the beams were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*

Ōr-bic'u-lār, *a.* (Fr. orbiculaire) spherical; CIRCULAR, approaching to circularity. *Addison.*

Ōr-bic'u-lār-ly, *ad.* spherically, circularly.

Ōr-bic'u-lār-nēſs, *s.* (orbicular) the state of being orbicular, sphericity, sphericalness, globosity, roundness, CIRCULARITY.

Ōr-bic'u-lat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. orbiculatus) moulded into an orb.

Ōr'bīt, *s.* (Fr. orbite, Lat. orbita) the line described by the revolution of a planet: † a small orb. Not proper. *Young.*

Ōr'bī-ty, *s.* (Lat. orbus) loss, or want of parents or children, oration. *Bacon.*

Ōrc, *s.* (in ichthyology; Lat. orca) a sea-fish.

Ōr'chāl, *s.* (in natural history) a stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

Ōr'chān-ēt, *s.* (in botany) an herb.

Ōr'chārd, *s.* (Sax. ortgeard) an inclosure or garden of fruit-trees.

Ōr'chēs-tra, Ōr'chēs-tre, *s.* (G. ὀρχήστρα) the place where the musicians are set at a public show.

Ōr-dāin', *v. a.* (Fr. ordonner, Lat. ordino) to APPOINT, to decree; to ESTABLISH, to settle, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Ōr-dāin'ér, *s.* he who ordains.

Ōr'dē-āl, *s.* (Sax. ordal) a trial by fire or water, which ceased in the reign of king John, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, in which if he came off unhurt, he was judged to be innocent; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches. *Johnson.*

Ōr'dér, *s.* (Fr. ordre, Lat. ordo) method, regular

disposition; established process (*Watts*); proper state (*Locke*); regularity, orderliness, methodicalness, settled mode; mandate, precept, COMMAND; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank, or class (*Milton*); a religious fraternity; mean to an end; as, be good, *in order* to be happy:—measures, care: as, if any be sick, *order* is taken for their relief: *in architecture*, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

Ōr'dér, *v. a.* to regulate, to adjust, to conduct, to MANAGE; to bespeak, to manage, to procure: as, he *ordered* all the delicacies for the table (*Spenser*);—to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to COMMAND; to ordain to sacerdotal function. *Whitgift.*

Ōr'dér, *v. n.* to give command, to give directions. *Milton.*

Ōr'dér-ér, *s.* one who orders, methodises, or regulates.

Ōr'dér-ing, *s.* (order) MANAGEMENT, direction, disposal.

Ōr'dér-less, disorderly, out of rule, tumultuous, confused, IRREGULAR.

Ōr'dér-ly, *s.* (orderly) regularity, order, methodicalness, settled mode.

Ōr'dér-ly, *a.* methodical, regular; observant of method; not tumultuous, well regulated; according with established order.

Ōr'dér-ly, *ad.* methodically, according to order; regularly, according to rule.

Ōr'di-na-ble, *a.* (Lat. ordino) such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

Ōr'di-nál, *a.* (French, Lat. ordinalis) noting order; as, second, third.

Ōr'di-nál, *s.* (French, Lat. ordinale) a ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsworth.*

Ōr'di-náncé, *s.* (Fr. ordonnance) LAW, rule, precept; observance commanded; a holy rite; appointment. *Shakespeare.*

Ōr'dérs, *s.* (*plur.* of order) hierarchical state, state of the clergy.

Ōr'di-na-ri-ly, *ad.* according to established rules; according to settled method; commonly, usually.

Ōr'di-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. ordinarius) established, methodical, regular; COMMON, common-place, usual; MEAN, of low rank; ugly, not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

Ōr'di-na-ry, *s.* established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment (*Bacon*); actual and constant office: as, chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty;—regular price of a meal: a place of eating established at a certain price.

Ōr'di-nate, *v. a.* (*little used*, Lat. ordino, ordinatus) to appoint. *Daniel.*

Ōr'di-nate, *a.* (Lat. ordinatus) regular, methodical. *Ordinate* figures are such as have all their sides and angles equal.

Ōr'di-nate, *s.* (*in geometry*) a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Ōr-di-ná-tion, *s.* (L. ordinatio) established order or tendency, consequent on a decree (*Perkins*); the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Ōrd'náncé, *s.* (*from ordinance, for distinction's sake*) cannon, great guns.

Ōr-dón'náncé, *s.* (French) disposition of figures in a picture.

Ōr'dure, *s.* (French) dung, FILTH.

Ōre, (Sax.) metal in its fossil state, metal unrefined, metal. *Milton.*

Ōr'gán, *s.* (Fr. organe) natural instrument; as the tongue is the *organ* of speech, the lungs of respiration;—an instrument of music consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

Ōr-gán'ic, Ōr-gán'i-cál, *a.* consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end; respecting organs. *Ray.*

Ōr-gán'i-cál-ly, *ad.* by means of organs or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.

Ōr-gán'i-cál-néss, *s.* (organical) state of being organical.

Ōr-gán-ism, *s.* (organ) organic structure.

Ōr-gán-ist, *s.* (French organiste) one who plays upon the organ.

Ōr-gán-i-zá-tion, *s.* (organize) construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*

Ōr-gán-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. organiser) to construct so as that one part co-operates with another, to form organically.

Ōr'gán-loft, *s.* the loft or gallery where the organ is placed in the church.

Ōr'gán-pipe, *s.* the pipe or tube of a musical organ.

Ōr-ga-ny, *s.* (Lat. origanum) an herb, origan, wild marjoram. *Ainsworth.*

Ōr'gásm, *s.* (Fr. orgasme, Gr. ὄργασμος) sudden vehemence, violent exertion.

Ōr'gícs, *s.* (French, Lat. orgia) mad rites of Bacchus, frantic revels. *Dryden.*

Ōr'i-ént, *a.* (Lat. oriens) rising as the sun, exortive, getting above the horizon; EASTERN, oriental; BRIGHT, shining, gandy, sparkling.

Ōr'i-ént, *s.* the east, the part where the sun first appears, the Levant.

O-rí-én'tál, *a.* (French) EASTERN, orient, easterly, placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

O-rí-én'tál, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Greene.*

O-rí-én'tál-ism, *s.* (oriental) an idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

O-rí-én'tál-i-ty, *s.* (oriental) state of being oriental. *Brotton.*

Ōr'i-fice, *s.* (French, Lat. orificium) any opening or perforation, an APERTURE.

Ōr'i-flám, *s.* (La. aurum gold, and flamma a flame) the royal standard of the ancient kings of Rome, so called from its being embroidered with flames of gold.

Ōr'i-gán, *s.* (French, Lat. origanum) wild marjoram; organy. *Ainsworth.*

ŌR'IGIN, ŌR'IGINAL, Ōr'i-gín, O-ríg'i-nál, *s.* (French) beginning, first existence, primordial, first principle; rise, foundation, first cause; first ancestor, root, source, fountain, that which gives being or existence; first copy, archetype, prototype, that from which any thing is transcribed or translated (in this sense *origin* is not used); derivation, descent. *Dryden.*

ŌR'IGINAL, O-ríg'i-nál, *a.* primordial, primitive, primary, primeval, primevous, originary, primogenial, archetypal, radical, pristine, prime, first; mother, native.

O-ríg'i-nál-ly, *ad.* primarily, with regard to the first cause, from the beginning; at first; as the first author.

O-ríg'i-nál-néss, *s.* (original) the quality or state

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of being original, primitiveness, primogenialness, antiqueness, ancientness, radicalness.

O-rig'i-na-ry, *a.* (F. originaire) productive, causing existence (*Gheyn*); primitive, original, that which was the first state.

O-rig'i-nate, *v. a.* (from origin) to bring into existence. *Johnson.*

O-rig'i-nate, *v. n.* to take existence, to arise, as from an origin; *with in, or from.*

O-rig'i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. originatio) the act or mode of bringing into existence; first production; radicality.

Ōr'i-sōn, **Ōr'āi-sōn**, *s.* (Fr. oraison) prayer, verbal supplication, oral worship. *Shakespeare.*

Ōr'lōp, *s.* (a sea term) the lowest deck of a ship, the cockpit.

Ōr'na-mēnt, *s.* (Fr. ornement, Lat. ornamentum) DECORATION, embellishment, something that embellishes; honour, that which confers dignity. *Addison.*

Ōr'na-mēnt, *v. a.* to decorate, to embellish, to beautify, to bedeck, to ADORN.

Ōr-na-mēn'tāl, *a.* serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

Ōr-na-mēn'tāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as may convey embellishment.

Ōr'nate, *a.* (Lat. ornatus) bedecked, adorned, decorated, fine, splendid.

Ōr'nate-ness, *s.* state of being embellished; finery, SPLENDIDNESS.

Ōr'na-ture, *s.* (Lat. ornatus) DECORATION.

Ōr-nī-thō'lō-gist, *s.* (ornithology) one skilled in ornithology, a describer of birds.

Ōr-nī-thō'lō-gy, *s.* (Gr. ὄρνις a bird, and λόγος a description) the science of birds, a minute description of birds.

Ōr'phān, *s.* (Gr. ὀρφανός) a child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Ōr'phān, *a.* bereft of parents.

Ōr'phān-age, **Ōr'phān-ism**, *s.* (Fr. orphelinage) state of an orphan.

Ōr'pī-mēnt, *s.* (Lat. auripigmentum) a kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic.

Ōr're-ry, *s.* (in mathematics) an instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

Ōr'ris, *s.* (Lat. oris) a plant and flower.

Ōr'ris, *s.* (in commerce, old French) a sort of gold or silver lace.

Ōr'tho-dōx, *a.* (Gr. ὀρθός right, and δόξα to perceive) found in opinion and doctrine, evangelical, not heretical.

Ōr'tho-dōx-ly, *ad.* with soundness of opinion and doctrine.

Ōr'tho-dōx-y, *s.* (Gr. ὀρθοδοξία) soundness of opinion, soundness of doctrine, evangelicalness.

Ōr'tho-gōn, *s.* (Gr. ὀρθός right, and γωνία an angle) a rectangled figure.

Ōr-thōg'o-nāl, *a.* rectangular.

Ōr-thōg'ra-pher, *s.* (orthography) one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

Ōr-tho-grāph'i-cāl, *a.* (orthography) rightly spelled; relating to the spelling;—delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot.

Ōr-tho-grāph'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* (according to the rules of spelling;—according to the elevation, not the ground plot.

Ōr-thōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. ὀρθός right, and γραφω to write) the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling;—the elevation of a

building delineated. *Moxon*

Ōr-thō'lō-gy, *s.* (Gr. ὀρθός right, and λόγος a description) the act of ascertaining the exact measure of words by affixing the long or short character over their vowels: as, abrotōnum, *southernwood*; ablinthium maritimum, *sea wormwood*. *London Pharmacopoeia.*

Ōr'tive, *a.* (French, Lat. ortivus) relating to the rising of any planet or star.

Ōr'to-lān, *s.* (French) a small bird accounted very delicious.

† **Ōrts**, *s. plu.* (uncert. derivation) refuse, FRAGMENTS, things left or thrown away. *Shak.*

Ōr-vī-ētān, *s.* (Ital. orvietano, from a mountebank at Orvieto) an antidote or counterpoison.

Ōs-cil-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. oscillatio) the act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum, a vibration; a sacred rite among the Romans, in which the figures of men were made to vibrate in the air.

Ōs-cil-la-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. oscillatoire) vibratory, vibrating, moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Ōs-ci-tān-cy, *s.* (Lat. oscitantia) the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; sluggishness, negligence, carelessness.

Ōs-ci-tānt, *a.* (Lat. oscitans) yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

Ōf-ci-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. oscito) the act of yawning; a YAWN.

O'lier, *s.* (French, *pron.* ō'zhér) a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for baskets.

Ōs'pray, *s.* (corrupted from the Lat. ossifraga) the ossifrage, the sea eagle.

Os'feous, *a.* (Lat. osseus, *pron.* ōsh'e-ōs) bony, resembling a bone.

Ōs'si-cle, *s.* (Lat. osiculum) a small bone.

Ōf-sif'ic, *a.* (Lat. ossa bones, and facio to make) having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous substances to bony substance. *Wifeman.*

Ōs-si-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (ossify) change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substances.

Ōs'si-frage, *s.* (Lat. ossifraga) a kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbidden under the name of gryphon; the ospray.

Ōs'si-fy, *v. n.* (Lat. os ossis a bone, and facio to make) to change to bone.

Ōs-siv'or-ōis, *a.* (Lat. ossa bones, and voro to devour) devouring bones.

Os'suary, *s.* (Lat. ossuarium, *pron.* ōsh'u-a-ry) a bonehouse, a charnelhouse, a place in a churchyard, where the bones of dead people are repositied. *Johnson.*

Ōs-tēn'si-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. ostendo to shew) such as is proper or intended to be shewn, held forth to view.

Ōf-tēn'sive, *a.* shewing, betokening.

Ōs-tēnt, *s.* (Lat. ostentum) a portent, a prodigy, an ill omen, any thing ominous (*Dryden*): appearance, air, manner, mien, show, token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Ōs-tēn-tā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. ostentatio) ambitious display, pageantry, pompousness, boast, boastfulness, braggardism, vain show; outward show; parade, appearance (*Shak.*); † a show, a spectacle. *Shakespeare.*

Ōs-tēn-tā'tious, *a.* (ostent) boastful, braggart, vain, vauntful, pageant, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

Ōs-tēn-tā'tious-ly, *ad.* vainly, boastfully.

Ōs-tēn-tā'tious-nēs, *s.* (ostentatious) vanity, braggardism, boastfulness.

Ōs-te-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. ὀστέον *a bone*, and λόγος *a description*) a description of the bones, the science of the bones in a human body.

Ōs'ti-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. ostium) the opening at which a river disembogues itself.

Ōst'lér, *s.* (Fr. hôtelier) the man who takes care of horses at an inn.

Ōst'lér-y, *s.* the place or apartment belonging to the ostler.

Ōs'tra-ci-sm, *s.* (Gr. ὀστρακισμός) a manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel; banishment, public censure by shells.

Ōstrich, *s.* (in ornithology) a large bird.

Ōth'ér, *pro.* (Sax.) not the same, not this, different; not the one, not this, but the contrary (*South*); correlative to *each*: as, let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves;—something beside: as, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can.

Ōth'ér, *s.* not I, or he, but some one else; another person.

Ōth'ér-gates, *ad.* (other and gate, for way) in another manner.

Ōth'ér-guise, *ad.* (often pronounced, and sometimes written *otherguels*) of another kind.

Ōth'ér-where, *ad.* in other places.

Ōth'ér-while, *ad.* at other times.

Ōth'ér-wise, *ad.* in a different manner; by other causes; in other respects, else.

Ōt'tér, *s.* (in zoology; Sax. oter) an amphibious animal that preys on fish.

Ōt-to-mán, *a.* (from Othomanus, the first emperor of Turkey of the present family.) belonging to the Turkish empire.

Ōt-to-mán, *s.* a native of Turkey, the grand seignor.

Ōvāl, *a.* (Fr. ovale, Lat. ovum *an egg*) oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg, elliptical.

Ōvāl, *s.* an elliptical figure, an ellipsis.

O-vā'ri-ōus, *a.* (Lat. ovum) consisting of eggs.

Ōva-ry, *s.* (Fr. ovaire, Lat. ovarium) that part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

O-vā'tion, *s.* (L. ovatio) a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Johnson.*

Ōv'en, *s.* (Sax. ofen) an arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

Ō'vér has a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situation of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ofre*, a brink or bank: but if there be in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothic *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*

Ō'vér, *prep.* (Gothic *ufar*, Sax. *ofre*) above, with respect to excellence or dignity; above, with regard to rule or authority; above in place: opposed to *below*;—across, from side to side: as, *he leaped over the brook*;—through, diffusely: as, *all the word over*;—upon (*Milton*); before. *This is only used in over night.* It is in all its senses written by contraction *o'er*.

Ō'vér, *ad.* above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to ano-

ther; from a country beyond the sea; upon the surface: as, the first came out red all *over*;—throughout, completely: as, have you read *o'er* the letter, &c.;—with repetition, another time: as, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*;—extraordinary, in a great degree. The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over against*, opposite, regarding in front. *To give over*, to cease from;—to attempt to help no longer: as, *his physicians have given him over*.

Ō'vér-a-bōund', *v. n.* to abound more than enough, to superabound, to EXUBERATE.

Ō'vér-āct', *v. a.* to act more than enough.

Ō'vér-ānx'ious, *a.* too anxious, too much disturbed about some uncertain event, overfolicitous, overcareful.

Ō'vér-ārch', *v. a.* to cover as with an arch.

Ō'vér-āwe', *v. a.* to keep in awe by superior influence.

Ō'vér-bāl'ance, *v. a.* to weigh down, to outweigh, to overpoise, to PREPONDERATE.

Ō'vér-bāl'ānce, *s.* something more than equivalence; PREPONDERANCE.

Ō'vér-bear, *v. a.* to repress, to overwhelm, to bear down, to subdue, to CONQUER.

Ō'vér-bid', *v. a.* to offer more than an equivalent; to offer more than another.

Ō'vér-blōw', *v. n.* to be past its violence.

Ō'vér-blōw', *v. a.* to drive away as clouds before the wind.

Ō'vér-bōard, *ad.* (*a sea term*) out of the ship, off the ship.

Ō'vér-būlk', *v. n.* to oppress by bulk. *Shak.*

Ō'vér-būr'dēn, *v. a.* to surcharge, overload, oppress by too great weight.

Ō'vér-būr-dēn, *s.* more weight than can be well borne, surcharge.

Ō'vér-būrn', *v. a.* to burn too much.

Ō'vér-būy', *v. a.* to buy too dear.

Ō'vér-cār'ry, *v. a.* to hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous; as, he was *overcarried* by ambition.

Ō'vér-cāst', *v. a.* to cloud, to obscure, to darken, to cover with gloom;—to rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

Ō'vér-chārgē', *v. a.* to oppress, to cloy, to surcharge: as, always eating *overcharges* nature;—to load, to crowd too much: as, our language is *overcharged* with consonants (*Pope*);—to BURDEN; to rate too high (*Shak.*); to fill too full; to load firearms with too great a charge.

Ō'vér-clōūd', *v. a.* to cover with clouds.

Ō'vér-clōy', *v. a.* to fill beyond satiety, to pall, to glut, to SATIATE.

Ō'vér-cōmē', *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish, to CONQUER; to surmount difficulties or misfortunes; to overflow, to surcharge: as, th'unfallowed glebe yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with store (*Philips*);—† to come upon, to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-cōmē', *v. n.* to gain the superiority.

Ō'vér-cōm'ér, *s.* who overcomes, CONQUEROR.

Ō'vér-cōūnt', *v. a.* to rate above the true value, to value too highly. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-cōv'ér, *v. a.* to cover completely. *Shak.*

Ō'vér-crōw', *v. a.* to crow as in triumph.

Ō'vér-dō', *v. a.* to do more than enough.

Ō'vér-drēss', *v. a.* to dress lavishly.

Ō'vér-drive', *v. a.* to drive too hard, or beyond strength.

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Ō'vér-eyē', *v. a.* to SUPERINTEND, oversee, over-look: to observe, to remark. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-ēmp'ty, *v. a.* to make too empty. *Carew.*
 Ō'vér-fāl, *s.* CATARACT. *Raleigh.*
 Ō'vér-flōt', *v. a.* to swim, to inundate, to float; with with. *Dryden.*
 Ō'vér-flōw', *v. n.* to be fuller than the brim can hold; to EXUBERATE, to abound.
 Ō'vér-flōw', *v. a.* to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to flood, to INUNDATE, to drown; to overrun, to overpower.
 Ō'vér-flōw, *s.* inundation, more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; EXUBERANCE, excess, redundancy.
 Ō'vér-flōw-ing, *s.* EXUBERANCE, copiousness: as, the *overflowings* of the fancy. *Denham.*
 Ō'vér-flī', *v. a.* to cross, by flight. *Dryden.*
 Ō'vér-for'wārd-nēss, too great quickness, too great readiness. *Hale.*
 Ō'vér-frēight', *v. a.* to overburden, to overlade, to load too heavily, to fill with too great quantity.
 Ō'vér-gēt', *v. a.* to reach, to come up with, to overtake. *Sidney.*
 Ō'vér-glānce', *v. a.* to look hastily over. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-gō', *v. a.* to surpass, to EXCEL. *Sidney.*
 Ō'vér-gōrge', *v. a.* to gorge too much. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-grēat', *a.* too great. *Locke.*
 Ō'vér-grōw', *v. a.* to cover with growth (*Milton*), to rise above. *Mortimer.*
 Ō'vér-grōw', *v. n.* to grow beyond the fit or natural size.
 Ō'vér-grōw'n', *p. a.* covered with growth, overtopped; large, big, corpulent, bulky; opulent, wealthy, RICH.
 Ō'vér-grōw'th, *s.* exuberant growth.
 Ō'vér-hāl', *v. a.* to examine over again: as, he *overhaled* my account;—to spread over. *Spens.*
 Ō'vér-hāng', *v. a.* to jutty, to jut over, to impend over. *Shak. Gay.*
 Ō'vér-hāng', *v. n.* to jut, beetle, PROJECT. *Milton.*
 Ō'vér-hārd'en, *v. a.* to make too hard.
 Ō'vér-hēad', *ad.* aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.
 Ō'vér-hēar', *v. a.* to hear those who do not mean to be heard.
 Ō'vér-hēat', *v. a.* to heat too much.
 †Ō'vér-hēnd', *v. a.* to overtake, to reach. *Spens.*
 Ō'vér-jōy', *v. a.* to transport, ravish, enravish, enrapture, fill with joy.
 Ō'vér-jōy', *s.* transport, ECSTASY. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-lā'boūr, *v. a.* to take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
 Ō'vér-lādē', *v. a.* to overburden, OVERFREIGHT.
 Ō'vér-lārgē', *a.* larger than enough. *Collier.*
 Ō'vér-lāy', *v. a.* to oppress by too much weight or power (*Hooker*); to smother with too much or too close covering (*Milton*); to smother, to crush, to overwhelm (*South*); to cloud, to overcast (*Spenser*); to cover superficially: as, the *overlaying* of their chapters was of silver (*Exodus*);—to join by something laid over: as, and *over-lay*, with his portentous bridge, the dark abyfs. *Milton.*
 Ō'vér-lēap', *v. a.* to pass by a jump. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-lēath-ēr, *s.* that part of the shoe that covers the foot, the upperleather. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-līght', *a.* too strong light. *Bacon.*
 Ō'vér-līve', *v. a.* to live longer than another, to survive, to supervive, to outlive.
 Ō'vér-līve', *v. n.* to live too long. "Why do I *overlive*." *Milton.*

Ō'vér-līv'ēr, *s.* SURVIVOR, that which lives longest, survivor.
 Ō'vér-lōad', *v. a.* to burden with too much, to surcharge, to overburden.
 Ō'vér-lōng', *a.* too long. *Boyle.*
 Ō'vér-lōok', *v. a.* to view from a higher place (*Dryden*); to view fully, to peruse: as, wou'd I had *o'erlook'd* the letter (*Shak.*);—to SUPERINTEND, to oversee; to review (*Roscommon*); to pass by indulgently: as, he *overlooked* the fault;—pass by negligently, to oversee, to overpass, to pass by unheeded, to omit by carelessness; to neglect, to slight, to disregard.
 Ō'vér-lōok'ēr, *s.* one who overlooks.
 Ō'vér-māst'ēd, *a.* having too much mast.
 Ō'vér-mās'tēr, *v. a.* to overpower, to crush, to subdue, to CONQUER.
 Ō'vér-māch', *v. a.* to be too powerful, to CONQUER, to oppress by superior force.
 Ō'vér-māch, *s.* one of superiour powers; one not to be overcome.
 Ō'vér-measure, *s.* (*pron.* Ō'vér-mēzh-ur) something given over the due measure.
 Ō'vér-mīx', *v. a.* to mix with too much.
 Ō'vér-most, *a.* highest, having authority over the rest. *Ainsworth.*
 Ō'vér-mūch', *a.* more than enough.
 Ō'vér-mūch', *ad.* in too great a degree.
 Ō'vér-mūch', *s.* more than enough. *Milton.*
 Ō'vér-nāme', *v. a.* to name in a series, to call over by name. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-nīght', *s.* night before bedtime. *Addison.*
 Ō'vér-ōffice, *v. a.* to lord by virtue of an office. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-ōf-fī'cious, *a.* superserviceable, too busy, too importunate. *Collier.*
 Ō'vér-pāss', *v. a.* to cross, as a river; to traverse, to wander over; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning; to omit, not to receive, not to comprise.
 Ō'vér-pāst', *a.* gone, past. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-pāy', *v. a.* to reward beyond the price; to pay more than is due.
 Ō'vér-pērch', *v. a.* to fly over. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-plūs, *s.* surplus, surplusage, what remains more than sufficient.
 Ō'vér-plī', *v. a.* to employ too closely or laboriously. *Milton's Poems.*
 Ō'vér-pōise', *v. a.* to outweigh, to PREPONDERATE.
 Ō'vér-pōise, *s.* PREPONDERANCE, overweight, preponderant weight.
 Ō'vér-pōw'ēr, *v. a.* to be predominant over, to oppress by superiority, to crush, to master, to subdue, to CONQUER.
 Ō'vér-prēss', *v. a.* to bear upon with irresistible force, to crush, to overwhelm.
 Ō'vér-prīze', *v. a.* to value at too high price, to think too highly of. *Wolton.*
 Ō'vér-rānk', *a.* too rank. *Mortimer.*
 Ō'vér-rāte', *v. a.* to rate at too much.
 Ō'vér-rēach', *v. a.* to rise above: as, the flood *overreached* the tops of the highest mountains;—to DECEIVE, to outgo, to go beyond, to circumvent, to impose on in a bargain.
 Ō'vér-rēach'ēr, *s.* a CHEAT, a deceiver.
 Ō'vér-rēad', *v. a.* to peruse. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-rēd', *v. a.* to smear with red. *Shakespeare.*
 Ō'vér-rīpe', *a.* too ripe.
 Ō'vér-rīpen, *v. a.* to make too ripe. *Shak.*
 Ō'vér-rōast', *v. a.* to roast too much.
 Ō'vér-rūle', *v. a.* to influence with predominant

OVE

power, to be superiour in authority (*Sidney*); to govern with high authority, to control; to SUPERINTEND: *in law*, to supersede, to reject, to set aside as incompetent.

Ō'vér-rūn', *v. n.* to harass by incursions, to ravage, to DESOLATE, to rove over in a hostile manner; to outrun, to pass beyond (*Sidney*); to overspread, to cover all over (*Addison*); to mischief by great numbers, to pester (*Addison*); to injure by treading down.

Ō'vér-rūn', *v. a.* to overflow, to run over, to be more than full. *Smith.*

Ō'vér-sē', *v. a.* to SUPERINTEND, to overeye, to overlook; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit by negligence or carelessness. *Hudi.*

Ō'vér-sēn', *part.* mistaken, deceived. *Hooker.*

Ō'vér-sēer', *s.* one who overlooks, a curator, a SUPERINTENDANT; an officer who has the care of the parochial business for the poor.

Ō'vér-sēt', *v. a.* to turn bottom upward; to overturn, to throw off the basis; to subvert; to throw out of regularity.

Ō'vér-sēt', *v. n.* to fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

Ō'vér-shāde', *v. a.* to cover with any thing that causes darkness. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-shād'ow', *v. a.* to throw a shade over any thing; to shelter, to protect, to cover with superiour influence. *Milton.*

Ō'vér-shōt', *v. n.* to fly beyond the mark.

Ō'vér-shōt', *v. a.* to shoot beyond the mark; to pass swiftly over (*Harte*); to venture too far, to assert too much; *with* the reciprocal pronoun: as, you have *overshot yourself* in reckoning.

Ō'vér-sight', *s.* SUPERINTENDANCE, curature, inspection; mistake, escape, ERROUR.

Ō'vér-sizē', *v. a.* to surpass in bulk;—to plaster over, to cover walls. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-skip', *v. a.* to pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-slēp', *v. n.* to sleep too long.

Ō'vér-slip', *v. a.* to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Carew.*

Ō'vér-snow', *v. a.* to cover with snow.

Ō'vér-sōld', *part.* sold at too high a price.

Ō'vér-sōon', *ad.* too soon.

Ō'vér-spēnt', *part.* wearied, harassed, forespent. *The verb overspend is not used. Dryden.*

Ō'vér-sprēad', *v. a.* to cover over, to fill, to scatter: as, a deluge that *overspread* the face of the whole earth. *Burnet.*

Ō'vér-stānd', *v. a.* to stand too much on conditions: as, he *overslood* his market.

Ō'vér-stāre', *v. a.* to stare wildly. *Ascham.*

Ō'vér-stōck', *v. a.* to fill too full, to crowd.

Ō'vér-stōre', *v. a.* to store with too much.

Ō'vér-strāin', *v. n.* to make too violent efforts.

Ō'vér-strāin', *v. a.* to stretch too far.

Ō'vér-swāy', *v. a.* to overrule, to bear down.

Ō'vér-swēll', *v. a.* to rise above, to overflow.

Ō'vért', *a.* (Fr. ouvert) open, apparent, public.

Ō'vér-tāke', *v. a.* to catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.

Ō'vér-tāsk', *v. a.* to burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

Ō'vér-tāx', *v. a.* to tax too heavily.

Ō'vér-thrōw', *v. a.* to turn upside down; to throw down, to overturn; to defeat, to vanquish, to CONQUER; to ruin, to demolish, to mischief, to subvert, to overturn, to DESTROY, to bring to nothing.

OUG

Ō'vér-thrōw', *s.* the state of being turned upside down; DESTRUCTION, ruin, downfall; DEFEAT; discomfiture, degradation. *Shak.*

Ō'vér-thrōw'ér', *s.* he who overthrows.

Ō'vér-thwārt', *a.* opposite, being over against: as, lest our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us (*Dryden*);—crossing any thing perpendicularly;—perverse, adverse, contradictory, cross.

Ō'vér-thwārt', *prep.* across: as, he laid a plank *overthwart* the brook. This is the original use.

Ō'vér-thwārt'ly', *ad.* acrossly, transversely; perversely, perversely.

Ō'vér-thwārt'nēss', *s.* (overthwart) posture across; perversity, perverseness.

Ō'vért-ly', *ad.* openly, publicly.

Ō'vér-tōok', *pret.* of overtake; did overtake.

Ō'vér-tōp', *v. a.* to rise above, to rise the head above; to EXCEL, to outdo, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

Ō'vér-trip', *v. a.* to trip over, to walk lightly over.

Ō'vér-ture', *s.* (Fr. ouverture) opening, disclosure, discovery (*Shak.*); PROPOSAL, something offered to consideration;—a flourish of music before the scenes are opened in a play.

Ō'vér-tūrn', *v. a.* to throw down, to topple down, to subvert, to overthrow, to ruin, to DESTROY; to overpower, to CONQUER.

Ō'vér-tūrn'ér', *s.* subverter. *Swift.*

Ō'vér-vāl'ue', *v. a.* to rate at too high a price.

Ō'vér-veil', *v. a.* to cover, as with a veil. *Shak.*

Ō'vér-vōte', *v. a.* to outvote, to conquer by plurality of votes.

Ō'vér-wāch', *v. n.* to subdue with long want of rest, to tire by long watching.

Ō'vér-wāch'ed', *a.* tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*

Ō'vér-wēak', *a.* too weak, too feeble.

Ō'vér-wēa'ry', *v. a.* to subdue with fatigue.

Ō'vér-wēath'ér', *v. a.* to batter by violence of weather. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-wēn', *v. n.* to think too highly, to think with arrogance; to reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought, especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hanser.*

Ō'vér-wēn'ing-ly', *ad.* with too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

Ō'vér-wēigh', *v. a.* to outweigh, to PREPONDERATE.

Ō'vér-wēight', *s.* PREPONDERANCE.

Ō'vér-whēlm', *v. a.* to overpress, to subdue with distress, to crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

An apothecary I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-wīse', *a.* wise to affectation. "Make not thyself *overwise*." *Ecclesiasticus.*

Ō'vér-wōrn', *part.* a. worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*

Ō'vér-wōrōght', *part.* a. laboured too much; worked all over.

Ō'vér-yēar'ed', *a.* too old. *Fairfax.*

Ō'vér-zēal'ous', *a.* too zealous.

Ought', *s.* (Sax. awhit) any thing, not nothing. *More properly aught. Matthew.*

Ōught', *v.* imperfect, to be obliged by duty: as, know how thou *oughtest* to behave;—to be fit, to be necessary: as, these things *ought* not to be;—to be fit, or necessary that he should; as, *ought* not Christ to have suffered. *Luke.*

OUT

OUT

Ought is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.
Ought, *pret.* of *owe*; owed, did owe; was bound to pay; have been indebted.
Ō-vi-fōrm, *a.* (Lat. ovum an egg, and forma form) having the shape of an egg.
Ō-vip'a-roūs, *a.* (Lat. ovum an egg, and pario to bring forth) bringing forth eggs, propagating by eggs, not viviparous.
Ōunce, *s.* (Fr. once, Lat. uncia) a name of weight of different value in different denominations of weights.
Ōunce, *s.* (in zoology) a LYNX, a panther.
Ōuphe, *s.* (Teutonic auff) a fairy; a goblin, a sprite, an APPARITION.
Ōuph'en, *a.* elfish, like an elf or fairy.
Ōur, *pro. poss.* (Sax. ure) pertaining to us, belonging to us: as, *our* country. When the substantive goes before it, it is written *ours*: as, *the prize is ours*.
Ōur-selves, *pron.* (*plu. of myself*) we, not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; —us, not others: in the oblique cases.
Ourself is used in the regal style.
Ōuse, *s.* tanner's bark. *Ainsworth.*
Ōu'sel, *s.* (Sax. osle) the blackbird. *Shakespeare.*
Ōūt, *v. a.* (Fr. ôter) to vacate, to take away; to deprive, to eject, to expel.
Ōūt, *ad.* (Sax. ut) not within; it is generally opposed to *in*;—from the place or house; as, *out* with the dog; whip him *out*;—not at home: as, when you called I was *out*;—in a state of disclosure: as, leaves are *out* and perfect in a month;—not in confinement or concealment: as, when these are gone, the woman will be *out*;—from the inner part (*Ezekiel*);—in a state of extinction: as, the candle is going *out*;—in a state of being exhausted: as, when the butt is *out*, we will drink water;—not in employment, not in office: as, he cares not who is in, nor who is *out*;—not in any sport or party: as, I never was *out* at a mad frolic;—to the end: as, hear me *out*;—loudly, without restraint: as, I dare laugh *out*;—not in the hands of the owner: as, those lands are *out* on leases;—in an error: as, he is *out* in his calculation;—at a loss, in a puzzle: as, the actor forgot his part, and was *out*;—with torn clothes, the parts being *out*, that is, not covered: as, he came *out* at heels and knees;—deficient: as, *out* of pocket; noting loss: as, he was *out* fifty pounds;—it is added emphatically to verbs: as, if you do not take care, you will be found *out*;—it is used emphatically before *alas*.
Out, alas! no sea I find,
 Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*
Out of, not in, from. *Out of hand*, immediately.
Ōūt, *intj.* an expression of abhorrence or expulsion; *with*, sometimes, upon: as, *out upon* this half faced fellowship. *Shakespeare.*
Ōūt, *v. a.* to deprive by expulsion.
Out, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.
Ōūt-āc', *v. a.* to do beyond. *Otway.*
Ōūt-bāl'ance, *v. a.* to PREPONDERATE.
Ōūt-bār', *v. a.* to seclude, to shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*
Ōūt-bid', *v. a.* to bid more than another, to overpower by bidding a higher price.

Ōūt-bid'dér, *s.* one who outbids.
Ōūt'bōrn, *a.* FOREIGN, not native.
Ōūt'bōund, *a.* destined to a distant voyage, not coming home. *Dryden.*
Ōūt-brāve', *v. a.* to bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.
Ōūt-brā'zen, *v. a.* to bear down with superiour impudence.
Ōūt'brēāk, *s.* what breaks forth, an ERUPTION.
Ōūt'cāst, *p. a.* thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice, rejected, cast out; banished, expelled.
Ōūt'cāst, *s.* EXILE, one banished, one rejected, one expelled.
Ōūt-crāst', *v. a.* to excel in cunning.
Ōūt'cry, *s.* cry of distress; cry of vehemence, NOISE, clamour, vociferation; clamour of detestation (*South*); a public sale, an AUCTION. *Ainsworth.*
Ōūt-dāre', *v. a.* to venture beyond.
Ōūt-dāte', *v. a.* to ANTIQUATE. *Hammond.*
Ōūt-dō', *v. a.* to EXCEL, to surpass, to perform beyond another.
Ōūt-dwēl', *v. a.* to stay beyond: as, he *outdwells* his hour. *Shakespeare.*
Ōūt'ér, *a.* (out) that which is without, situate without: opposed to *inner*.
Ōūt'ér-ly, *ad.* toward the outside.
Ōūt'ér-most, *a.* remotest from the midst, outmost, out farther than the rest.
Ōūt-fāce', *v. a.* to brave, to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence; to stare down.
Ōūt-fāwn', *v. a.* to excel in fawning.
Ōūt'fit, *s.* the act, or expence of fitting out a ship; the expence of fitting out a person for any office or employment.
Ōūt-fl'y, *v. a.* to leave behind in flight.
Ōūt'fōrm, *s.* external appearance. *B. Johnson.*
Ōūt-frōwn', *v. a.* to frown down, to overbear by frowns. *Shakespeare.*
Ōūt'gate, *s.* outlet, passage outward. *Spenser.*
Ōūt-give', *v. a.* to surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
Ōūt-gō', *v. a.* to surpass, to EXCEL; to go beyond, to outpace, to outstrip, to leave behind in going (*Mark*); to circumvent, to overreach. *Denham.*
Ōūt-grōw', *v. a.* to surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.
Ōūt'guārd, *s.* one posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.
Ōūt'hōūse, *s.* a building somewhat detached from the dwelling house; a kind of hovel.
Ōūt-jest', *v. a.* to overpower by jesting.
Ōūt-knāve', *v. a.* to surpass in knavery.
Ōūt-lānd'ish, *a.* not native, FOREIGN.
Ōūt-lāst', *v. a.* to surpass in duration.
Ōūt-lāw, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law: a robber, a bandit. *Shakespeare.*
Ōūt-lāw, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.
Ōūt-lāw-ry, *s.* a decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.
Ōūt-lēap', *v. a.* to pass by leaping, to start or jump beyond.
Ōūt'leap, *s.* SALLY, flight, escape.
Ōūt-lēarn', *v. a.* to learn faster, or more than another.
Ōūt'lēt, *s.* passage outward, issue, exit, discharge outward; egress, passage of egress.

OUT

Ōut'line, *s.* contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity.
 Ōut-live', *v. a.* to live beyond, to overlive, to supervive, to survive.
 Ōut-liv'er, *s.* a survivor, overliver.
 Ōut-look', *v. a.* to face down, to browbeat. *Shak.*
 Ōut-lūs'tre, *v. a.* to excel in brightness.
 Ōut-lý'ing, *p. a.* not in the common course of order, removed from the general scheme.
 Ōut-mārch', *v. a.* to leave behind in the march.
 Outmeas'ure, *v. a.* (*pronounced ōut-mēzh'ure*) to exceed in measure.
 Ōut'most, *a.* outermost, remotest from the middle, out farther than the rest.
 Ōut-nūm'bér, *v. a.* to exceed in number.
 Ōut-pāce', *v. a.* to outgo, to outstrip, to leave behind.
 Ōut-pār-ish, *s.* a parish not lying within the walls.
 Ōut'part, *s.* part remote from the centre or main body.
 Ōut'parts, *s. plu.* the suburbs, the ENVIRONS.
 Ōut'pōrt, *s.* a port at some distance from the city of London.
 Ōut-pōur', *v. a.* to emit, to send forth in a stream.
 Ōut-prize', *v. a.* to exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut'rage, *v. a.* (*Fr.* outrager) to injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.
 Ōut'rage, *s.* open violence, tumultuous mischief (*Shak.*); affront, act of contempt.
 Ōut-rā'geōūs, *a.* VIOLENT, furious, raging, tumultuous, turbulent, exorbitant, excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious: as, outrageous crimes. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-rā'geōūs-ly, *ad.* violently, furiously, tumultuously.
 Ōut-rā'geōūs-nēss, *s.* (outrageous) fury, VIOLENCE, fieriness, TUMULTUOUSNESS.
 Ōut-rēach', *v. a.* to go beyond. *Brown.*
 Ōut-rīde', *v. a.* to pass by riding.
 Ōut-rīdér, *s.* a summoner or bailiff, whose office it is to cite men before the sheriff;—a tradesman who travels for orders.
 Ōut-rīght', *ad.* immediately, without delay; completely.
 Ōut-rōar', *v. a.* to exceed in clamour, or roaring, to outvoice.
 Ōut-rōde', *pret.* of to outride.
 Ōut-rōt', *v. a.* to extirpate, to ERADICATE.
 Ōut-rūn', *v. a.* to leave behind in running; to exceed: as, to outrun one's income. *Addison.*
 Ōut-sāil', *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing.
 Ōut-scōrn', *v. a.* to bear down or confront by contempt; to despise, not to mind. *Shak.*
 Ōut-sēl', *v. a.* to exceed in the price for which a thing is sold, to sell at a higher rate than another; to gain a higher price. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-shīne', *v. a.* to emit lustre (*Shak.*); to excel in lustre. *Denham.*
 Ōut-shōt', *v. a.* to exceed in shooting (*Dryden.*); to shoot beyond. *Norris.*
 Ōut'side, *s.* superficies, surface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle (*Bacon.*); superficial appearance (*Shak. Locke.*); person, external man (*Shak. Bacon.*); outside, part not enclosed (*Spectator.*); † the utmost. A barbarous use. *Mortimer.*
 Ōut-sit', *v. a.* to sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*
 Ōut-slēp', *v. a.* to oversleep, sleep beyond. *Shak.*

OWL

Ōut-spēak', *v. a.* to speak something beyond, to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-spōrt', *v. a.* to sport beyond.
 Ōut-sprēd', *v. a.* to extend, to diffuse. "With sails outspread we fly." *Pope.*
 Ōut-stānd', *v. a.* to support, to resist (*Woodward.*); to stand beyond the proper time. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-stānd', *v. n.* to swell forward, to protuberate from the main body.
 Ōut-stāre', *v. a.* to outlook, to face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.
 Ōut-strēt, *s.* street in the extremities of a town.
 Ōut-strētch', *v. a.* to extend, to spread out.
 Ōut-strip', *v. a.* to outgo, to outpace, to leave behind in a race.
 Ōut-swear', *v. a.* to overpower by swearing.
 Ōut-swēet'en, *v. a.* to excel in sweetness.
 Ōut-tōngue', *v. a.* to bear down by noise.
 Ōut-tālk', *v. a.* to overpower by talk. *Shak.*
 Ōut-vāl'ue, *v. a.* to transcend in price. *Boyle.*
 Ōut-vēn'om, *v. a.* to exceed in poison. *Shak.*
 Ōut-vīe', *v. a.* to exceed, surpass, EXCEL. *Dryden.*
 Ōut-vīl'lāin, *v. a.* to exceed in villainy. *Shak.*
 Ōut-vōice', *v. a.* to outroar, to exceed in clamour or vociferation.
 Ōut-vōte', *v. a.* to overvote, to conquer by plurality of suffrages.
 Ōut-wālk', *v. a.* to leave one in walking.
 Ōut-wāll, *s.* outward part of a building; superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-wārd, *a.* materially external; EXTERNAL, exterior, externe: opposed to inward;—vīl'ble; extrinsic, adventitious; FOREIGN, not intestine; tending to the outward parts: in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual. *Duty of Man.*
 Ōut-wārd, *s.* external form. *Shakespeare.*
 Ōut-wārd, Ōut-wārd's, *ad.* to foreign parts: as, a ship outward bound;—to the outer parts.
 Ōut-wārd-ly, *ad.* externally: opposed to inwardly;—in appearance, not sincerely.
 Ōut-wātch', *v. a.* to watch beyond.
 Ōut-wēar', *v. a.* to last longer than something else; to pass tediously. *Pope.*
 Ōut-wēed', *v. a.* to extirpate as a weed.
 Ōut-wēigh', *v. a.* to exceed in gravity, to overbalance, to PREPONDERATE; to excel in value or influence.
 Ōut-wīt', *v. a.* to CHEAT, to beguile, to circumvent; to overcome by stratagem.
 Ōut-wōrk, *s.* the parts of a fortification next the enemy.
 Ōut-wōrn', *p.* (from outwear) consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
 Ōut-wrēst', *v. a.* to extort by violence. *Spenser.*
 Ōut-wrōught', *p.* outdone, surpassed, exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonson.*
 Ōut-wōrth', *v. a.* to excel in value. *A beggar's book outworths a noble's blood.* *Shakespeare.*
 Ōwe, *v. a.* (*Islandic aa*) to be obliged to pay, to be indebted; to be obliged to ascribe, to be obliged for (*Milton.*); to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause: O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree, &c. (*Pope.*);—† to possess, to be the right owner of (for this we now use own). *Shakespeare.*
 Ōw'ing, *p.* (owe) consequential: as, the effect is owing to the cause;—due as a debt; imputable to, as an agent.
 Ōwl, Ōwl'ēt, *s.* (*Sax.* ule, *Fr.* hulotte) a bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Shakespeare.*

PAC

PAD

Ōw'ler, *s.* one who skulks about with contraband goods, a smuggler; one who carries out wool illicitly.
Ōwen, *s.* (Sax. agen) my own, my peculiar, his own. *It is generally added to the possessive pronouns my, thy, his, our, your, their, by way of emphasis or corroboration.*
Ōwon, *v. a.* to acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow, to confess, not to deny.
Ōwen'er, *s.* one to whom any thing belongs, master, proprietor, rightful possessor.
Ōwen'er-ship, *s.* property, rightful possession.
Ōwre, *s.* (Lat. urus jubatus) a beast. *Ainsworth.*
Ox', *s.* (Sax. oxa) the general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.
Ōx'en, *s.* (*plu.* of ox) beeves.
Ōx'flȳ, *s.* (Lat. talbanus) the gadfly.
Ōx'gāng of land, *s.* twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

Ōx'flīp, *s.* (Lat. veris primula) the COWSLIP.
Ōx'stāl, *s.* a stand for oxen.
Ōx'y'-crate, *s.* (Gr. οξύκρατος, Fr. oxycrat) a mixture of water and vinegar.
Ōx'y'-mēl, *s.* (Gr. οξύς sharp, and μέλι honey) a mixture of vinegar and honey.
Ō'yér, *s.* (old Fr. oyer to hear) a court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
O-yes', *s.* (old Fr. oyez hear) the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by a public cryer or herald.
Ōy'stér, *s.* (Dutch oester) a bivalve testaceous fish.
Ōy'stér-wēnch, **Ōy'stér-wōm-ān**, *s.* a woman whose business it is to sell oysters; proverbially, a low woman.
O-zē'na, *s.* (Gr. ὄζαινα) a fetid ulcer in the inside of the nostrils. *Quincy.*

P.

P, *s.* the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet; its power or sound is uniform.
Pāb'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. pabulum) affording aliment or provender, pabulous.
Pāb-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. pabulum) the act of feeding, or procuring provender.
Pāb'u-lūs, *a.* (Lat. pabulum) alimental, pabular, affording aliment. "*We doubt the air is the pabulous supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled.*" *Broton.*
Pāb'u-lūm, *s.* (*a technical word*, Lat.) food, support.
Pāce, *s.* (Fr. pas) step, single change of the foot in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; a measure of five feet; a particular movement which horses are taught, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.
Pāce, *v. n.* to move on slowly, to move; to move, as a horse, in pacing.
Pāce, *v. a.* to measure by steps; to direct to go, to regulate in motion. *Shakespeare.*
Pācēd, *a.* having a particular gait.
Pāc'er, *s.* (pace) he who paces; a PAD.
Pa-cī'fic, *a.* (Fr. pacifique, Lat. pacificus) peace-making, mild, gentle, appealing.
Pāc-i-si-cā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of making peace; the act of appealing or pacifying, reconciliation, RECONCILIATION.
Pāc-i-si-cā'tōr, *s.* (Fr. pacificateur) peacemaker, pacifier, reconciler of differences.
Pa-cī'fi-ca-to-ry, *a.* (pacificator) tending to make peace.
Pāc-i-si-ér, *s.* (pacify) one who pacifies.
Pāc-i-fȳ, *v. a.* (Fr. pacifier, Lat. pacifico) to APPEASE, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person, to compose any desire.
Pāck, *s.* (Dutch) a large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage, a bale; a burden, a load: as, a *pack* of sorrows (*Shak.*);—a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice (*Shak.*); any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pace* or world of troubles. *Ainsworth.*
Pāck, *v. a.* to bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry (*Shak.*); to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured (*It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion.*); to unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*

Pāck, *v. n.* to tie up goods; to go off in a hurry, to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill, to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.
Pāck'clōth, *s.* a cloth in which goods are tied up.
Pāck'ér, *s.* (pack) one who, by trade, binds up bales for carriage.
Pāck'et, *s.* (Fr. paquet) a small pack, a mail of letters; a small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines; the post ship, the vessel that brings letters periodically.
Pāck'et, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.
Pāck'hōrse, *s.* a horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.
Pāck'fād-dle, *s.* a saddle for heavy burdens, a pannel, a sumpter saddle.
Pāck'thrēad, *s.* strong thread used in tying up parcels.
Pāck'wāx, *s.* the strong aponeurosis upon the sides of the neck in some brutes. *Ray.*
Pāct, *s.* (Fr. pacte, Lat. pactum) a CONTRACT, a bargain, a paction, a covenant.
Pāc'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. pactio) a bargain, a covenant, a CONTRACT. *Hayward.*
Pāc-tī'tious, *a.* settled by covenant.
Pād, *s.* (Sax. paad) the road, a footpath; an easy paced horse, a pacer, a hobby, a garran; a robber who infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster: *properly* a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw.
Pād, *v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.
Pād, *v. a.* to stuff, to bolster, to support with a pad or cushion.
† Pād'ār, *s.* grouts, pollard, coarse meal. *Wotton.*
Pād'dér, *s.* (pad) a footpad, a robber, a foot highwayman. *Hudibras.*
Pād'dle, *v. n.* (Fr. patrouiller) to row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water, to dabble (*Collier*); to finger. *Shakespeare.*
Pād'dle, *s.* (Welsh paddle) a kind of West Indian oar, such an one as is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar. "Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon." *Deuteronomy.*
Pād'dler, *s.* one who paddles.
Pād'dle-stāff, *s.* a staff headed with broad iron.
Pād'dōck, *s.* (Sax. pada) a great frog or toad.

P A I

Päd'dóck, *s.* (*corrupted from † parrack, a diminution of park*) a small enclosure for deer, or other animals, a park.

Päd'dóck-stóol, *s.* a toad stool. *Ainsworth.*

Päd'lóck, *s.* (Dutch *padde*) a lock hung upon a staple to hold on a link.

Päd'lóck, *v. a.* to fasten with a padlock.

Päd nág, *s.* an ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

Pæ'an, *s.* (*from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning Iu Pæan*) a song of triumph. *Pope.*

Pägän, *s.* (Lat. *paganus*) a heathen, an INFIDEL, one not a christian.

Pägän, *a.* heathenish, INFIDEL. *Shakespeare.*

Pägän-ism, *s.* (Fr. *paganisme*) heathenism, genti-
lism, idolatry.

Päge, *s.* (French) one side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.

Päge, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book; to at-
tend as page.

Pägéant, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) a statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment: *in a proverbial and general sense*, any thing showy without stability or duration. *Pope.*

Pägéant, *a.* showy, pompous, splendid, osten-
tationous, superficial.

† Pägéant, *v. a.* (*from the noun*) to exhibit in
show, to represent. *Shakespeare.*

Päg-éant-ry, *s.* pomp, show. *Dryden.*

† Päg-i-näl, *a.* (Lat. *pagina a page*) consisting of
pages: as, *paginal* books. *Brown.*

Pägöd, *s.* an Indian idol; the temple of the
idol.

Päid, *pret. & part. pass.* of to pay.

Päigle, *s.* (*in botany*) the cowslip, the oxlip.

Päil, *s.* (Spanish *palia*) a wooden vessel to carry
milk or water in.

Päil'fúl, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

Pailmail', *a.* (*the same with pallmall, pron. päl-
mél'*) violent, boisterous.

Päin, *s.* (Fr. *peine*, Lat. *pena*) punishment de-
nounced: as, leave it on *pain* of death;—
penalty, punishment (*Bacon*); sensation of
uneasiness, dolour, pang, gird, twitch, throe,
agony, anguish, torture; uneasiness of mind
about something absent or future, anxiety,
solicitude (*Prior*); *in the plural*, LABOUR,
work, toil; the throes of childbirth.

Päin, *v. a.* to afflict, to AGGRIEVE, to torment,
to make uneasy.

Päin'fúl, *a.* full of pain, dolorous, miserable, be-
set with affliction (*Milton*); giving pain, af-
flictive (*Addison*); difficult, requiring labour;
LABORIOUS, industrious, exercising labour.

Päin'fúl-ly, *ad.* with great pain or affliction; la-
boriously, diligently.

Päin'fúl-néss, *s.* (painful) AFFLICTION, sorrow,
grief; LABORIOUSNESS, industry, ASSIDUI-
TY; soreness, the tenderness of a wound.

Päin'm, *s.* (Fr. *payen*) a pagan, an INFIDEL.

Päin'm, *a.* pagan, INFIDEL. *Milton.*

Päin'less, *a.* void of pain, free from trouble.

Päin'stak-ér, *s.* a laborious person. *Gay.*

Päin'stak-ing, *a.* LABORIOUS, industrious.

PAINT, **Päint**, *v. a.* (Fr. *peint*, *from peindre*)
to represent by delineation and colours, to
limn, to pencil, to picture, to represent by
colours, appearances, or images; to deline-
ate, to depict, to describe, to portray, to re-
present; to colour, to diversify (*Spenser*);
to deck with artificial colours in fraud or
ostentation. *Shak. and 2 Kings.*

Päint, *v. n.* to lay colours upon the face.

P A L

Päint, *s.* colours representative of any thing;
colours laid upon the face.

Päint'ér, *s.* (Fr. *peintre*) one who professes the
art of representing objects by colours, a
limner.

Päint'ing, *s.* (paint) the art of representing ob-
jects by delineation and colours; picture,
the painted resemblance.

† Päin'ture, *s.* (French *peinture*) the art of paint-
ing. *Dryden and Phillips.*

Päir, *s.* (Fr. *paire*, Lat. *par*) two things suiting
one another, as a *pair* of gloves; a man and
wife (*Milton*); two of a sort, a brace, a
COUPLE.

Päir, *v. n.* to be joined in pairs, to twin, to
couple, as male and female; to suit, to fit as
a counter part.

Päir, *v. a.* to join in couples; to unite as corre-
spondent or opposite.

Päl'ace, *s.* (Fr. *palais*) a royal house, a house
eminently splendid.

Pa-lä'cious, *a.* (palace) ROYAL, noble, magnificent.

Päl-än-quín', *s.* a kind of covered carriage, used
in the eastern countries, that is supported
upon the shoulders of slaves, and wherein
persons of distinction are carried.

Päl'a-tä-blé, *a.* (palate) pleasing to the taste,
gustful, SAVOURY.

Päl'ate, *s.* (Lat. *palatum*) the instrument of taste,
the upper part or roof of the mouth; mental
relish, intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

Päl-ät'ic, *a.* (palate) belonging to the palate, or
roof of the mouth. *Hooker.*

Pa-lät'i-nate, *s.* (Lat. *palatinatus*) the county
wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or
chief officer in the court of an emperor, or
sovereign prince.

Päl'a-tine, *s.* (Fr. *palatin*, Lat. *palatinus of pala-
tium*) one invested with royal rights and
prerogatives.

Päl'a-tine, *a.* possessing royal privileges.

Päle, *a.* (French) not ruddy, not fresh of co-
lour, wan, pallid, languid or white of look,
cream-faced; not high coloured, approach-
ing to colourless transparency; not bright,
not shining, faint of lustre, dim. *Shakespeare.*

Päle, *v. a.* to make pale or wan.

Päle, *s.* (Lat. *palus*) narrow piece of wood join-
ed above and below to a rail, to enclose
grounds; any enclosure (*Hooker*); any DIS-
TRICT or territory. *Clarendon.*

Päle, *v. a.* to enclose with pales; to ENCLOSE,
to encompass. *Shakespeare.*

Päle'ey-éd, *a.* having eyes dimmed.

Päle'fa-céd, *a.* having the face wan.

Päle'ly, *ad.* wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

Päl'néss, *s.* (pale) wanness, want of colour,
want of freshness, sickly whiteness of look;
want of colour, want of lustre.

Päle-óüs, *a.* (Lat. *palea*) chaffy, husky.

Päl'ette, *s.* (French) a light board upon which
a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Päl'frey, *s.* (Fr. *palefroi*) a small horse fit for
ladies. *Spectator.*

Päl'frey-éd, *a.* riding upon a palfrey.

Päl-i-fi-cät-ion, *s.* (Lat. *palus*) the act or prac-
tice of making ground firm with piles.

Päl'in-drome, *s.* (Gr. *πάλιν again, and δρομῖος to
run*) a word or sentence which is the same
read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or
this sentence, *subi dura a rudibus*.

Päl'in-ode, **Päl'in-o-dy**, *s.* (Gr. *παλινωδία*) a re-
cantation, renunciation.

PAL

Pāl-i-fāde', **Pāl-i-fā'do**, *s.* (Fr. palisade, Span. palisado, Lat. palus) pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

Pāl-i-sāde', *v. a.* to enclose with palisades.

Pāl'ish, *a.* (pale) somewhat pale. *Arbutnot.*

Pāl', *s.* (Lat. pallium) a cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

Pāl', *v. a.* to cloak, to invest. *Shak.*

Pāl', *v. n.* (*perhaps from pale*) to grow vapid, to become insipid.

Pāl', *v. a.* to make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless, to **DISPIRIT** (*Dryden*); to weaken, to impair (*Shak.*); to cloy, to **SATIATE**. *Tatler.*

Pāl'let, *s.* (Fr. paille *straw*) a small bed, a mean bed. *Shakespeare.*

Pāl'let, *s.* (Fr. palette *a porringer*) a small measure formerly used by surgeons. *Hakewill.*

† **Pāl'i-a-mēnt**, *s.* (Lat. pallium *a cloak*) a dress, a robe. *Shakespeare.*

Pāl'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. pallio *from pallium a cloak*) to cover with excuse, to extenuate, to colour, to dress in specious colours, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporally, not radically; to lessen, to mitigate, to ease, not cure.

Pāl-i-ā'tion, *s.* (French) extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

Pāl'i-a-tive, *a.* (Fr. palliatif) extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Pāl'i-a-tive, *s.* something mitigating, something alleviating. *Swift.*

Pāl'id, *a.* (Lat. pallidus) pale, wan; not high coloured, not bright: *pallid* is seldom used of the face. *Thomson.*

† **Pāl'id/i-ty**, *s.* (pallid) paleness. *Bailey.*

Pallmall', *s.* (Lat. pila *a ball*, and malleus *a hammer*, *pron. pēl-mēl'*) a play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

Pāl'm, *s.* (Lat. palma) a tree of great variety of species, of which the leaves or branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority: *figuratively*, victory, triumph; the hand spread out, the inner part of the hand (*Shak.*); a hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches.

Pāl'm, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud: as, you may *palm* on us new for old;—to handle (*Prior*); to stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

Pāl'm'ēr, *s.* a pilgrim so called because they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm. *Shakespeare.*

Pāl'm'ēr-wōrm, *s.* a worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

Pāl-mēt'to, *s.* (*in botany*) a species of palmtree.

Pāl-mī'ēr-ō's, *a.* (Lat. palma *palm*, and fero *to bear*) bearing palms. *Johnson.*

Pāl'mī-pede, *a.* (Lat. palma *the palm of the hand*, and pes *a foot*) **WEBFOOTED**, finfooted, having the toes joined by a membrane.

Pāl'mis-tēr, *s.* (Lat. palma) chiromancer, one who deals in palmistry.

Pāl'mis-try, *s.* (Lat. palma) chiromancy, the cheat of fortune-telling by the lines of the palm. *Addison* uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PAN

Pāl'my, *a.* (palm) bearing palms.

Pāl-pa-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (palpable) the quality of being perceivable to the touch.

Pāl'pa-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. palpor *to feel*) perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected, plain, easily perceptible; as, a *palpable* absurdity; a *palpable* proof.

Pāl'pa-ble-nē's, *s.* quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

Pāl'pa-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

Pāl-pā'tion, *s.* (Lat. palpatio, *from palpor to feel*) the act of feeling.

PALPITATE, **Pāl'pī-tate**, *v. n.* (Lat. palpito, Fr. palpiter) to beat as the heart, to flutter, to pant, to heave, to throb, to go *pit a pat*.

PALPITATION, **Pāl-pī-tā'tion**, *s.* (French) beating, panting, pant, throbbing, anhelation, saltation, flutter, *pit a pat*, that alteration in the pulse of the heart on frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

Pāl'sgrave, *s.* (Germ. paltsgraff) a count or earl who has the overseeing or superintendence of a prince's palace.

Pāl'si-cāl, *a.* (palsy) palsied, **PARALYTIC**.

Pāl'si-ēd, *a.* diseased with palsy, **PARALYTIC**.

Pāl'sy, *s.* (Lat. paralyfis) a privation of motion or feeling, or both.

† **Pāl'tér**, *v. n.* (*from paltron, Skinner*) to shift, to dodge, to play tricks. *Shakespeare.*

† **Pāl'tér**, *v. a.* to squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainsworth.*

† **Pāl'tér-ér**, *s.* (palter) an insincere dealer, a shifter.

Pāl'tri-nē's, *s.* (paltry) the state of being paltry, despicableness, **MEANNESS**.

Pāl'try, *a.* (Fr. poltron *a scoundrel*) worthless, despicable, contemptible, **MEAN**.

Pāl'y, *a.* (pale) pale. *Used only in poetry.*

Pām, *s.* (*probably from palm victory, as trump from triumph*) the knave of clubs.

Pām'pér, *v. a.* (Italian pamberare) to glut, to faginate, to fill with food, to feed luxuriously.

Pām'phlēt, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) a small book, sold unbound, and only stitched.

Pām'phlēt, *v. n.* to write small books. *Howell.*

Pām-phlēt-ēr', *s.* a writer of small books.

Pān, *s.* (Sax. ponne) a vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept; the part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

Pān-a-cē'a, *s.* (Fr. panacée, Gr. *πανάχεια*) an universal medicine.

Pān-a-cē'a, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb. *Ainsworth.*

Pa-nā'da, **Pa-nā'do**, *s.* (Lat. panis *bread*) food made by boiling bread in water.

Pā'nāx, *s.* (*in botany*) the ginseng, a plant.

Pān'cāke, *s.* thin pudding baked in the frying pan, an omelet, a fritter.

Pān-crāt'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. *παν all*, and *κρατος power*) excelling in all the gymnastic exercises. *Bro.*

Pān'cre-ās, *s.* (*in anatomy*, Gr. *παν all*, and *κρεας flesh*) the sweetbread.

Pān-cre-āt'ic, *a.* pertaining to the sweetbread, contained in the pancreas.

Pān'cy, **Pān'sy**, *s.* (*in botany*) a flower, a kind of violet.

Pān'dēct, *s.* (Lat. pandecta) a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science; the digest of the civil law.

Pān-dēm'ic, *a.* (Gr. *παν all*, and *δημος a people*) incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

P A P

Pän'dér, *s.* (*from Pandarus the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida, originally written pandar, till its etymology was forgotten*) a PIMP, a male bawd, a procurer, an agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Pän'dér, *v. n.* to PIMP, to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shakespeare.*

Pän'dér-ism, *s.* the office of a pimp.

Pän'dér-ly, *a.* pimping, pimp-like.

Päne, *s.* (Fr. panneau) a square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

Pän-e-gyric, *s.* (Gr. πανηγυρίς) an eulogy, an encomiastic piece. *Dryden.*

Pän-e-gyrist, *s.* one who writes praise, an encomiast.

Pän'el, *s.* (Lat. panellum, Fr. panneau) a square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

Päng, *s.* (*from pain or bang*) a sudden paroxysm of torment, a gird, a twitch, throe, agony, extreme PAIN.

Päng, *v. a.* to TORTURE, to torment cruelly. *Sh.*

Pän'ic, *a.* (*from Pan, groundless fears being supposed to be sent by Pan*) violent without cause, applied to fear.

Pän'ic, *s.* (Gr. πανικός) a sudden fright without cause, sudden and groundless fear.

Pän'nel, *s.* (Dutch panneel, Fr. panneau) a kind of rustic saddle.

Pän'ní-ér, *s.* (Fr. panier) a basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried upon a horse.

Pän'o-ply, *s.* (Gr. πανοπλία) complete armour, armour for every part of the body. *Milton.*

Pänt, *v. n.* (old Fr. panteler) to PALPITATE, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving as for want of breath;—to play with intermission: as, the whispering breeze pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees (*Pope*);—to LONG, to hanker, to wish earnestly; with after, or for.

Pänt, *s.* PALPITATION, motion of the heart.

Pän-ta-löon, *s.* (Fr. pantalon) a man's garment in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece;—a BUFFOON.

Pän-thé'on, *s.* (Gr. πάνθειον) a temple of all the gods.

Pän'thér, *s.* (*in zoology*) a spotted wild beast, a pard, the leopard.

Pän'tile, *s.* a gutter tile, a pentile.

Pänt'ing-ly, *ad.* with palpitation.

Pänt'lér, *s.* (Fr. panetier) the officer in a great family who keeps the bread. *Shakespeare.*

Pän-tó'sle, *s.* (Fr. pantoufle) a slipper, a shoe without buckle or tie.

Pän'to-nime, *s.* (Gr. παρ παντος all, and μιμος a mimic) one who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action, a BUFFOON; a scene, a tale exhibited only in dumb show.

PAN'TRY, **Pän'try**, *s.* (Fr. paneterie, Lat. panarium) the room in which provisions are deposited, larder, buttry, ambry, safe.

Päp, *s.* (Dutch pappe, Lat. papilla) the nipple, the dug sucked; food made for infants, with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

Pä-pä, *s.* (Lat.) a fond name for father, used in many languages; the Pope.

Pä-pa-cy, *s.* (Fr. papauté, *from* papa the Pope)

P A R

pöpedom, pontificate, the office and dignity of the bishops of Rome.

Pä'päl, *a.* (French) popish, belonging to the Pope, annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

Pa-päv'ér-ous, *a.* (Lat. papaver a poppy) resembling poppies. *Brown.*

Pä'pér, *s.* (Fr. papier, Lat. papyrus) substance upon which men write and paint: made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets; piece of paper (*Locke*); single sheet printed or written (*Shak.*); it is used for deeds of security, or bills of reckoning.

Pä'pér, *a.* thin, slight: as, a paper wall.

Pä'pér, *v. a.* to adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings; † to register. *Shaksp.*

Pä'pér-mak-ér, *s.* one who makes paper.

Pä'pér-mill, *s.* a mill in which rags are ground in order to make paper.

Pa-pës'cënt, *a.* (pap) containing pap, inclinable to pap. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Pa-pil'lí-o, *s.* (Lat.) a butterfly, a moth of various colours.

Pa-pil'la-ry, **Pa-pil'loüs**, *a.* (Lat. papilla the nipple) having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

Pä'píst, *s.* (Fr. papiste, Lat. papista) one who adheres to the communion of the Pope and church of Rome, a Roman catholic.

Pa-pis'tí-cäl, *a.* popish, adherent to popery.

Pä'pís-try, *s.* (papist) popery, the doctrine of the Romish church.

Päp'pose, **Päp'pöüs**, *a.* (*low* Lat. papposus) having a soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants; as dandelion, &c.

Päp'py, *a.* (*from* pap) soft, succulent, easily divided. *Barnet.*

Pär, *s.* (Lat.) state of equality, equivalence, equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffic.

Pär'a-ble, *s.* (Gr. παροιβολή) a similitude, a relation under which something else is figured, a comparison, a SIMILE.

Pa-räb'o-la, *s.* (Lat.) a conic section.

Pär-a-böl'ic, **Pär-a-böl'i-cäl**, *a.* (parable) expressed by parable or similitude, FIGURATIVE.

Pär-a-böl'ic, **Pär-a-böl'i-cäl**, *a.* (parabola) of the nature or form of a parabola.

Pär-a-böl'i-cäl-ty, *ad.* by way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

Pär-a-cën-të'sis, *s.* (Greek) that operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter. *Quincy.*

Pär-a-cën'tric, **Pär-a-cën'tri-cäl**, *a.* (Gr. παρα beside, and κεντρον a centre) deviating from circularity.

Pär-äch'ro-nism, *s.* (Gr. παρα beside, and χρόνος time) an error in the computation of time, an ANACHRONISM.

Pa-räde, *s.* (French) show, OSTENTATION; procession, assembly of pomp (*Swift*); military order (*Milton*); guard, posture of defence.

Pär'a-digm, *s.* (Gr. παράδειγμα) example, an illustration by an example.

Pär'a-dise, *s.* (Gr. παραδείσιος a garden) the blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

Pär-a-dí-sí-a-cäl, *a.* suiting paradise, making paradise. *Pope.*

Pär'a-döx, *s.* (Fr. paradoxe, Gr. παράδοξος) a tenet contrary to received opinion, a seeming contradiction, an assertion contrary to appearance.

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Pär-a-döx'i-cäl, *a.* having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

Pär-a-döx'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

Pär-a-döx'i-cäl-néfs, *s.* (paradoxical) the state of being paradoxical.

Pär-a-döx-öl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. παράδοξος and λόγος *a discourse*) the use of paradoxes. *Bræton.*

Pär-a-gö'ge, *s.* (French, Gr. παραγωγή) a figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to its sense: as, vast, vastly. *Johnson.*

Pär'a-gön, *s.* (Ital. paragone) a model, a pattern, an example, something supremely excellent (*Shak.*); companion, fellow. *Spenser.*

Pär'a-gön, *v. a.* to COMPARE, to parallel, to mention in competition; to EQUAL, to be equal to.

Pär'a-gräph, *s.* (Fr. paragraphe, Gr. παραγραφή) a distinct part of a discourse.

Par-a-gräph'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* by paragraphs, with distinct breaks or divisions.

Pär-äl-läc'tic, **Pär-äl-läc'ti-cäl**, *a.* (parallax) pertaining to a parallax.

Pär-äl-läx, *s.* (Gr. παράλλαξις) the distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star, viewed from the surface of the earth.

Pär-äl-läl, *a.* (Fr. parallele, Gr. παράλληλος) extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency: as, "when honour runs parallel with the laws of God," &c. (*Addison*); continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal, like.

Pär-äl-läl, *s.* line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line; line upon the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; RESEMBLANCE, conformity continued through many particulars, likeness; comparison made (*Addison*); any thing resembling another. *South.*

Pär-äl-läl, *v. a.* to place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level (*Fell*); to correspond to (*Burnet*); to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to COMPARE.

Pär-äl-läl-ism, *s.* state of being parallel.

Pär-äl-läl'o-gräm, *s.* (in geometry, Gr. παράλληλος-α *parallel*, and γραμμή *a figure*) a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal, an oblong; a rectangled figure, an orthogon.

Pär-äl-läl'o-gräm'i-cäl, *a.* having the properties of a parallelogram, oblong.

Pär-äl-läl'o-pipe-dön, *s.* (in geometry) a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

Pa-räl'o-gize, *v. n.* (from paralogy) to argue sophistically. *Scott.*

Pa-räl'o-gism, *s.* (Fr. paralogisme, Gr. παραλόγισμος) a false argument.

Pa-räl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. παρα against, and λόγος *reason*) false reasoning.

Pa-räl'y-sis, *s.* (Greek) a palsy.

Pär-a-lýt'ic, **Pär-a-lýt'i-cäl**, *a.* (Fr. paralytique) palsied, palsical, affected with palsy, diseased with palsy, inclined to palsy.

Pär'a-lýze, *v. a.* (Fr. paralyser) to torpify, to numb, to benumb, to deaden, to stupify, to render insensible.

Pär-a-möünt, *a.* (per and mount) superiour, having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord, para-

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mount, the chief of the seignior; *with to*: EMINENT, of the highest order. *Bacon.*

Pär-a-möünt, *s.* the chief. *Milton.*

Pär'a-möur, *s.* (Fr. par and amour) a LOVER or wooer (*Milton*); † a mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Pär'a-nýmph, *s.* (Gr. παρα *with*, and νύμφη) a brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another (*Taylor*); he who makes a speech in the universities in favour of one who is about to take a doctor's degree. *Scott.*

Pär'a-pé'm, *s.* (Gr. παραπήγμα) a brazen table fixed to a pillar, upon which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations; a table of astrological figures. *Philips.*

Pär'a-pët, *s.* (French) a wall breast high.

Pär-a-phér-nä'li-a, *s.* (Lat.) goods in the wife's disposal.

Pär-a-phí-mö'sis, *s.* (Greek) a disease when the præputium or foreskin cannot be drawn over the glans.

Pär'a-phra'se, *s.* (French, Gr. παραφρασις) a loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

Pär'a-phra'se, *v. n.* to interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

Pär'a-phräs't, *s.* (Fr. paraphraste) a lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

Pär-a-phräs'tic, **Pär-a-phräs'ti-cäl**, *a.* (paraphrase) lax in interpretation.

Pär-a-plüi', *s.* (French) an umbrella or canopy to keep off rain.

Pär'a-si'te, *s.* (French, Lat. parasita) one who frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery, a FLATTERER.

Pär-a-si'tic, **Pär-a-si'ti-cäl**, *a.* (Fr. parasitique) flattering, wheedling.

Pär-a-sol', *s.* (French) a small kind of umbrella to shelter from the sun.

Pa-räth'e-sis, *s.* (Gr. παρα *with*, τίθημι *to put*) a figure in grammar in which two or more substantives are put in the same case: *in rhetoric*, a short hint with a promise of future enlargement: *in printing*, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus [].

Pär'böil, *v. a.* (Fr. parbouillir) to half boil, to codle, to boil in part.

Pär'cel, *s.* (Fr. parcelle) a small bundle; a part of the whole, part taken separately; a quantity or mass (*Newton*); a number of persons: *in contempt*:—any number or quantity: *in contempt*.

Pär'cel, *v. a.* to divide into portions; *with out*; —to make up into a mass.

Pärch, *v. a.* (uncert. deriv.) to burn slightly and superficially, to singe, to scorch, to torrefy, to dry.

Pärch, *v. n.* to be scorched.

Pärch'ed, *p. a.* dried up on the outside, arid, scorched, adusted.

Pärch'ed-néfs, *s.* aridity, DRYNESS.

Pärch'mént, *s.* (Fr. parchemen) skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Pärd, **Pärd'ale**, *s.* (Lat. pardus, pardalis) the leopard: *in poetry*, the lynx, or any of the spotted beasts.

Pär'dön, *v. a.* (Fr. pardonner) to excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty.

Pardon me, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Pär'dön, *s.* forgiveness of an offender; forgive-

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ness of a crime; remission of penalty, forgiveness received (*South*); grace, mercy (*Milton*); warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakespeare.*

PAR'DONABLE, Pär'don-a-ble, *a.* (French) venial, veniable, excusable, remissible, capable of being pardoned.

PAR'DONABLENESS, Pär'don-a-ble-něs, *s.* venialness, excusableness, remissibility, susceptibility of pardon, capability to be pardoned.

Pär'don-a-bly, *ad.* venially, excusably.

Pär'don-ér, *s.* one who forgives another; one of the fellows who carried about the Pope's indulgences, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany.

Päre, *v. a.* (Fr. parer) to cut off the extremities of the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

Pär-e-gör'ic, *a.* (Greek *παρηγορικός*) having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

Pär'ent, *s.* (French, Lat. parens) a father or mother.

Pär'ent-age, *s.* (French) extraction, birth, lineage, descent, condition with respect to the rank of parents.

Pa-rěnt'ál, *a.* (parent) becoming parents, pertaining to parents; fatherly, motherly.

Pär-ěn-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. parento) something done or said in honour of the dead.

Pa-rěn'the-sis, *s.* (Fr. parenthese, Gr. *παρενθεσις* *with, in, and τιθέναι* to put) a sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus ().

Pär-ěn-thě'ti-cál, *a.* (parenthesis) pertaining to a parenthesis.

Pär'ér-gy, *s.* (Gr. *παρεργία* *by, and ἔργον* work) something unimportant, something done by the by: as, "Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*," &c. *Brown.*

Pär'gét, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) plaster laid upon the roofs of rooms.

Pär'gét, *v. a.* to plaster with mortar, to cover with mortar or plaster.

Pär'gét-ér, *s.* a plasterer.

Pär-hě'lli-ón, *s.* (Gr. *παρελλιον* *with, and ἥλιος* the sun) a mock sun. *Boyle.*

Pa-rě'e-tál, *a.* (*in anatomy, from* Lat. paries *a wall*) constituting the sides or walls: as, the *parietal* and temporal bones were fractured.

Pär'ing, *s.* (pare) that which is pared off any thing; the *KIND*, the peel.

Pär'ish, *s.* (Fr. paroisse, *low* Lat. parochia) a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church, the particular charge of a secular priest. *Dryden.*

Pär'ish, *a.* belonging to the parish, parochial; having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

Pa-rish'ion-ér, *s.* (Fr. paroissien) one who belongs to the parish.

Pär'i-tór, *s.* (*for* apparitor) a beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

* **Pär'isian**, *a.* (Paris) belonging to Paris.

Pär'isian, *s.* (*pron.* *pa-rizh'i-ün) a native of Paris, an inhabitant of Paris.

Pär'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. parité, Lat. paritas) equality, resemblance. *Hall. South.*

Pärk, *s.* (Sax. pearruc, Fr. parc) a piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, a deerfold; the place where the artillery of

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an army is kept and guarded; a moveable kind of palisade for the security of sheep in the night time.

Pärk, *v. a.* to enclose as in a park.

Pärk'ér, *s.* a park-keeper. *Ainsworth.*

Pärle, *s.* (Fr. parler *to speak*) conversation, talk, oral treaty, oral discussion of any thing.

Pär'ley, *v. n.* (Fr. parler *to speak*) to treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally. *It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.*

Pär'ley, *s.* oral treaty, talk, conference, enterparlance, conversation, discussion by word of mouth.

Pär'li-a-měnt, *s.* (*low* Lat. parliamentum, Fr. parlement) in England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*

Pär-li-a-měn'ta-ry, *a.* enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

Pär'loür, *s.* (Fr. parloir) a room in monasteries where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses upon the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Pär'loüs, *a.* (perilous; *Junius*) keen, ACUTE, arch, sprightly, waggish. *Dryden.*

Pär'loüs-něs, *s.* ACUTENESS, quickness, keenness of temper.

Pa-rō'ch'i-ál, *a.* (Lat. parochialis) belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*

Pär'o-dy, *s.* (Fr. parodie, Gr. *παρῳδία*) a kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose; a kind of burlesque. *Pope.*

Pär'o-dy, *v. a.* to copy by way of parody.

Pa-rō'le, *s.* (French) word given as an assurance, promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Pa-rō'le, *a.* verbal, promissory, done by word of mouth.

Pär-o-něch'i-a, *s.* (Greek) a felon, a whitlow.

Pa-rōn'y-mōüs, *a.* (Gr. *παρωνυμῖος*) resembling another word, *SYNONYMOUS*.

Pär'o-quět, *s.* (Fr. perroquet) a small species of parrot.

Pa-rō'tid, *a.* (Fr. parotide, Gr. *παρενθεσις* *by, and ὠτα* the ears) salivary, so named because near the ears.

Pär'ōx-ýsm, *s.* (Gr. *παροξυσμός*) a fit, a periodical exacerbation of a disease.

Pär'ri-cide, *s.* (French, Lat. parricida) one who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Pär-ri-cid'ál, **Pär-ri-cid'i-ōüs**, *a.* relating to parricide; committing parricide.

Pär'rót, *s.* (Fr. perroquet) a party-coloured bird, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

Pär'ry, *v. n.* (Fr. parer) to ward off, to put by thrusts; to fence.

Pär'se, *v. a.* (Lat. pars) to resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech and account for the construction.

Pär-si-mō'n'i-ōüs, *a.* (parsimony) covetous, close-handed, near, sparing, frugal. *It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.*

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Pàr-si-mō'nī-ōis-ly, *ad.* covetously, sparingly, frugally, with economy.

Pàr-si-mō'nī-ōis-nēs, *s.* (parsimonious) a disposition to spare and save.

Pàr'si-mōn-y, *s.* (Lat. parsimonia) frugality, saving temper, covetousness, niggardliness.

Pàrs'ley, *s.* (Welsh perlli) an herb.

Pàrs'nip, *s.* (in botany) a plant, an edible root.

Pàr'son, *s.* (Lat. persona a person) the priest of a parish, one who has a parochial charge or cure of souls, a CLERGYMAN; a dissenting or presbyterian minister.

Pàr'son-age, *s.* a rectory, a spiritual living, the benefice of a parish.

Pàrt, *s.* (Lat. pars) something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity: member (*Locke*); particular, distinct species: as, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery (*Law*);—ingredient in a mingled mass (*Blackmore*); SHARE, that which, in division, falls to each (*Dryden*); proportional quantity: as, with three *parts* in water;—share, concern (*Pope*); side, party, interest, faction (*Shak.*); something relating or belonging: as, for his *part*, he had no servile end in view;—particular office or character: as, nature has done her *part*;—character appropriated in a play: as, that *part* was aptly fitted, and naturally performed;—business, duty (*Bacon*); action, conduct (*Shak.*); relation reciprocal (*Taylor*); in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties, or accomplishments;—quarters, districts, regions.

To take part, to act in favour of another. *In good part*, in ill part; as well done, as ill done. *For the most part*, commonly, oftener than otherwise.

Pàrt, *ad.* partly, in some measure.

Pàrt, *v. a.* to SHARE, to divide, to distribute; to SEPARATE, to disunite; to break into pieces (*Leviticus*); to keep asunder (*Shak.*); to separate combatants; † to discern, to strain off. *Prior.*

Pàrt, *v. n.* to be separated, to quit each other, to take farewell; to have share: as, they shall *part* alike;—to go away, to set out. *Milt.*

To part with, to quit, to resign; to lose, to be separated from.

Pàrt'a-ble, *a.* divisible, such as may be parted, or divided into parts.

† **Pàrt'age**, *s.* (French) division, act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*

Pàr-tàk'e, *v. n.* (part and take) to have share of any thing, to take share with; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right; *with* of;—to be admitted to, not to be excluded: in a juridical sense, to combine, to unite in some bad design. *Hale.*

Pàr-tàk'e, *v. a.* to SHARE, to have part in.

Pàr-tàk'en, *pass. part.* of to partake.

Pàr-tàk'ér, *s.* a partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with; commonly *with* of before the thing partaken: sometimes *with* in;—ACCOMPLICE, associate. *Psalms.*

Pàrt'ér, *s.* one who parts or separates.

Pàr-térre, *s.* (French) a level division of ground that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of a house, and is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

Pàr'tial, *a.* (French) inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; *with* to before the

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part favoured;—affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not general, not universal, not total. *South. Pope.*

Partiality, *s.* (Fr. partialité, *pron.* pàr-shi-ál'i-ty) unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason.

Pàr'tial-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. partialiser) to make partial. *A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakespeare, and not unworthy of general use.*

Pàr'tial-ly, *ad.* with unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

Pàr-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (partible) DIVISIBILITY, separability, discernibility.

Pàr'ti-ble, *a.* (part) divisible, separable.

Pàr-tiç'i-pa-ble, *a.* (participate) such as may be shared or partaken. *Norris.*

Pàr-tiç'i-pant, *a.* (French) sharing, partaking, having share or part; *with* of.

Pàr-tiç'i-pate, *v. n.* (Lat. participo, Fr. participer) to partake, to have share; *with* of, and in;—to have part of more things than one (*Denham*); to have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*

Pàr-tiç'i-pate, *v. a.* to partake, to receive part of, to SHARE.

Pàr-tiç'i-pà'tion, *s.* (French) the state of sharing something in common: the act or state of receiving or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

Pàr-ti-cíp'i-ál, *a.* (Lat. participialis) having the nature of a participle.

Pàr-ti-cíp'i-ál-ly, *ad.* in the sense or manner of a participle.

Pàr'ti-cíp-le, *s.* (Lat. participium) a word partaking at once the nature of a noun and a verb, an adjective derived of a verb.

Pàr'ti-cle, *s.* (Fr. particule, Lat. particula) any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion; a little word.

Pàr-tiç'u-lár, *a.* (Fr. particulier) relating to single persons, private not general; individual, respective, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar (*Bacon*); attentive to things single and distinct, precise, minute, circumstantial (*Locke*); peculiar, single, not general, one among many;—odd, strange, remarkable, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others: *used commonly in a sense of contempt.*

Pàr-tiç'u-lár, *s.* a single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest (*Hooker*); private character, single self, state of an individual (*Shak.*); a minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*

In particular, peculiarly, distinctly.

Pàr-tiç'u-lár'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. particularité) distinct notice or enumeration, circumstantiality; singleness, individuality, single act, single case: petty account, private incident (*Addison*); something belonging to single persons (*Shak.*); peculiarity, singularity, oddness, something peculiar. *Addison.*

Pàr-tiç'u-lár-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. particulariser) to mention distinctly, to detail, to shew minutely.

Pàr-tiç'u-lár-ly, *ad.* distinctly, singly, not universally; singularly, in an extraordinary degree.

Pàr'ti-şân, *s.* (French) a kind of pike or halberd (*Shak.*); an adherent to a faction (*Addison*); the commander of a party detached from the main body on some sudden excursion; a commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

Pàr-ti'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. partitio) the act

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of dividing; a state of being divided, division, separation, distinction (*Hooker*); part divided from the rest, compartment, subdivision; that by which different parts are separated, parting, bulkhead; part where separation is made. *Dryden*.

Par-ti-tion, *v. a.* to divide or separate into distinct parts.

Part'let, *s.* a name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hammer*.

Part'ly, *ad.* in some measure, in some degree, in part.

PART'NER, *Part'nér*, *s.* (part) copartner, sharer, associate, partaker, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

Part'nér, *v. a.* to join, to associate with a partner.

Part'nér-ship, *s.* joint interest or property, copartnership, association, union of two or more in the same trade.

Par-tòok', *pret.* of to partake; did partake.

Par-tù'ri-ént, *a.* (Lat. parturiens) about to bring forth.

Par'tridge, *s.* (Fr. perdrix) a bird of game.

Par-tu-ri-tion, *s.* (Lat. parturio) the state of being about to bring forth (*Brown*); delivery, **CHILDBIRTH**. *Brown*.

Part'y, *s.* (Fr. partie) a number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others, a faction; a junto, a cabal; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side (*Dryden*); a select assembly (*Pope*); particular person, a person distinct from or opposed to another; a detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded the party sent hither.

Part'y-còl-our-éd, *a.* having a diversity of colours, pied, **VARIEGATED**.

Part'y-jù'ry, *s.* (in law) a jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

Part'y-màn, *s.* a factious person, an abettor of a party.

Part'y-wàll, *s.* wall that separates one house from the next.

Par'vis, *s.* (French) a clarch or church porch: applied to the mootings or law disputes among young students in the inns of court, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis*. *Bailey*.

† *Par'vi-tude*, *Par'vi-ty*, *s.* (Lat. parvus little) littleness, minuteness. *Ray*.

Pàr, *s.* (French) **PRECEDENCE**, the right of going foremost. *Arbutnot*.

Pàs'chàl, *a.* (Lat. paschalis) relating to the pass-over, relating to Easter.

† *Pàsh*, *s.* (Span. paz a kiss) a face. *Hammer*.
"Thou want'st a rough path, and the boots that I have to be full like me." *Shakespeare*.

Pàsh, *v. a.* (Dutch persen) to strike, to crush: as, *Ill pash him over the face* (*Shak.*):—"To fall and pash thee dead." *Dryden*.

Pàs'quìn, *Pàs-quìn-ād'*, *s.* (Lat. pasquino, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation) a **LAMPOON**.

Pàs, *v. n.* (Fr. passer, Lat. passus a step) to go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive: with, commonly some particle;—to go forcibly, to make way; to vanish, to be lost: as, beauty's a charm, but soon that charm will pass;—to be spent, to go away progressively; to be at an end, to be over; to die, to pass from the present life to another

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state (*Shak.*); to be changed by regular gradation (*Arbutnot*); to be enacted (*Clarendon*); to be effected: as, to be brought to pass;—to gain reception, to become current: as, this money will not pass;—to be practised artfully or successfully (*Shak.*); to be regarded as good or ill; as, this will not pass for a fault in him;—to occur, to be transacted; as, we must observe what passes in our own mind;—to determine finally, to judge capitally (*Shak.*);—to be supremely excellent: as, Sir Hudibras's passing worth (*Underwood*);—to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit to play: as, she would not play, yet must not pass (*Prior*);—to go through the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot*.

To pass away, to be lost, to glide off (*Locke*);—to vanish.

Pàs, *v. a.* to go beyond; to go through: as, the horse passed the river;—to spend, to live through; as he passes his time agreeably;—to carry hastily (*Addison*); to strain, to percolate, to **FILTER**; to vent, to pronounce: as, to pass censure;—to utter solemnly or judicially; as, to pass sentence;—to put an end to: as, this night we'll pass the business privately and well (*Shak.*);—to surpass, to **EXCEL**; to omit, to neglect, whether to do or to mention; to transcend, to transgress, to **INFRINGE**; to admit, to allow: as, I'll pass them all upon account (*Hudibras*);—to enact a law; to impose fraudulently (*Dryden*); to practise artfully, to make succeed (*L'Estrange*); to send from one place to another: as, pass that beggar to his own parish.

To pass away, to spend, to waste. *Ecclesiasticus*. *To pass by*, to excuse, to forgive;—to neglect, to disregard. *To pass over*, to omit, to let go unregarded. *Dryden*.

Pàs, *s.* a narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, way, road; a permission to go or come any where; safeguard, safeconduct; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition: as, to what a pass are our minds brought.

Pàs/a-ble, *a.* possible to be passed or traveled through or over; supportable, endurable, sufferable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception; current; popular, well received. *This sense is not very usual*.

Pàs-sà'do, *s.* (Italian) a push, a thrust. *Shak.*

Pàs'sage, *s.* (French) act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, pass, way; door, inlet, entrance or exit, liberty to pass (*Shak.*); intellectual admittance, mental acceptance (*Digby*); occurrence, hap (*Shak.*); unsettled state, aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode: as, a bird of passage;—incident, transaction (*Shak.*); management, conduct (*Davies*); part of a book, single place in a writing. *Addison*.

Pàs'séd, *pret.* & *part. pass.* of to pass.

Pàs'sen-gér, *s.* (Fr. passager) a traveler, a wayfarer, a passer, one who is upon the road, one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of traveling.

Pàs'sér, *s.* (pass) one who passes, one who is upon the road.

Pàs-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. passibilité) quality of receiving impression from external agents, passibility, passiveness, power of suffering, susceptibility of suffering.

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Päs'si-ble, *a.* (French) susceptible of impressions from external agents.

Päs'si-ble-ness, *s.* **PASSIBILITY**. *Brerewood.*

Päs'sing, *p. a.* excelling, surpassing others, supreme, eminent.

Päs'sing, *ad.* in a manner that excels. *Shak.*

Päs'sing-bell, *s.* the bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

Päs'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. *passio*) any effect caused by external agency (*Locke*); susceptibility of effect from external action (*Bacon*); violent commotion of the mind, rage, chafe, heat, fume, **ANGER**; zeal, ardour (*Addison*); affection, love (*Rowe*); eagerness (*Swift*); *emphatically*, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world. *AAs.*

† **Päs'sion**, *v. n.* to be extremely agitated, to express great commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*

Päs'sion-ate, *a.* (Fr. *passionné*) moved by passion, feeling or expressing great commotion of mind (*Hooker*); hotheaded, impatient, violent, animose, easily moved to anger.

† **Päs'sion-ate**, *v. a.* to express passionately. *Sh.*

Päs'sion-ate-ly, *ad.* with passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily, with rage.

Päs'sion-ate-ness, *s.* (passionate) state of being subject to passion; hastiness, fieriness, vehemence of mind.

Päs'sion-wēek, *s.* the week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

Päs'sive, *a.* (Fr. *passif*, Lat. *passivus*) receiving impression from some external agent (*Milton*); unresisting, not opposing (*Pope*); suffering, not acting: *in grammar*, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses passion or suffering.

Päs'sive-ly, *ad.* with a passive nature; without agency.

Päs'sive-ness, *s.* (passive) quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, passibleness, power of suffering; patience, calmness: as, gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegm.

† **Päs-siv'i-ty**, *s.* (passive) passiveness. *Cheyne.*

Päs'so-ver, *s.* (päs and over) a feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews;—the sacrifice killed: as, take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus.*

Päs'sport, *s.* permission of passage.

Päst, **Päst**, *p. a.* (päs) not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

Päst, **Päst**, *prep.* beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

Päste, *s.* (Fr. *pâte*) any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter;—flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement;—artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

Päste, *v. a.* to fasten with paste.

Päste-board, *s.* a kind of thick paper.

Päste-board, *a.* made of pasteboard.

Pästérn, *s.* (Fr. *pâturon*) that part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and

the hoof; the leg of a human creature, *in contempt*. *Dryden.*

Päst'il, *s.* (Fr. *pastille*) a roll of paste.

Päst'ime, *s.* **DIVERSION**, amusement, sport.

Päst'ór, *s.* (L.) a shepherd; a **CLERGYMAN** who has the care of a flock, one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

PASTORAL, **Päs'to-räl**, *a.* (French, Lat. *pastoralis*) rural, rustic, shepherdish, country, villatic, bucolic, belonging to shepherds, be-seeming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the cure of souls.

PASTORAL, **Päs'to-räl**, *s.* a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds, an idyl, an eclogue, a bucolic.

Päs'try, *s.* (paste) the act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pies are made. *Shakespeare.*

Päs'try-còok, *s.* one whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

Päs'tur-a-ble, *a.* (pasture) fit for pasture.

Päs'tur-age, *s.* (Fr. *pâturage*) lands grazed by cattle, pasture ground; dairy, milkfarm; the use of pasture; the business of feeding cattle.

Päs'ture, *s.* (Fr. *pâturage*) food, the act of feeding (*Brown*); ground upon which cattle feed; † human culture, education. *Dryden.*

Päs'ture, *v. a.* to place in a pasture.

Päs'ture, *v. n.* to graze upon the ground. *Milton.*

Päs'ty, *s.* (paste) a pie of crust raised without a dish.

Pät, *a.* (a low word, to be used only in burlesque, from Dutch *pas*; *Skinner*) fit, convenient, exactly suitable either as to time or place. *Hudibras.*

Pät, *s.* (Fr. *patte* a foot) a quick light blow, a tap; a small lump of butter beat into shape with the hand.

Pät, *v. a.* to strike lightly, to tap.

Pätch, *v. a.* (Italian *pezzare*) to cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to **BOTCH**, to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces, *sometimes with up emphatical*.

Pätch, *s.* a piece sewed to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put upon the face; a small particle, a parcel of land (*Shak.*); † a paltry fellow: as, thou scurvy *patch*. *Shak.*

Pätch'ér, *s.* one who patches, a botcher.

† **Pätch'ér-y**, *s.* botchery, bungling work. *Shak.*

Pätch'wòrk, *s.* work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

Päte, *s.* (Fr. *tête*; *Skinner*) the head. *Shak.*

Pät'ed, *a.* having a pate. *Long-pated*, cunning. *Shallow-pated*, foolish.

Pa-te-fác'tion, *s.* (Lat. *patefactio*, from *pateo* to lie open) act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*

† **Pät'én**, *s.* (Lat. *patina*) a plate. *Shakespeare.*

Pät'ént, *a.* (Lat. *patens*) open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*;—appropriated by letters patent: as, a *patent* commodity.

Pät'ént, *s.* a writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

Pät-én-tē', *s.* one who has a patent.

Pa-tér'näl, *a.* (Fr. *paternel*, Lat. *paternus*) fatherly, having the relation of a father, pertaining to a father; **HEREDITARY**, received in succession from one's father.

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Pa-tér-ni-ty, *s.* (Fr. paternité) fatherhood, the relation of a father.
Pā'tér-nō's'tér, *s.* (Lat.) the Lord's prayer.
Pāth, *s.* (Sax.) way, road, track. *In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be passed on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.*
Pa-thēt'ic, **Pa-thēt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. παθητικός) affecting the passions, passionate, moving.
Pa-thēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as may strike the passions.
Pa-thēt'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (pathetical) quality of being pathetic, quality of moving the passions.
Pāth'ic, *s.* (Gr. παθεω to suffer) a CATAMITE, one who suffers himself to be abused contrary to nature.
PATHLESS, **Pāth'lēss**, *a.* (path) untrodden, inviolable, impassable, wayless, trackless, unpathed, not marked with paths.
Pa-thōl'o-gy, *s.* (Fr. pathologie, Gr. παθος passion, and λόγος a description) a minute description of diseases.
Pāth'wāy, *s.* a road, a pad; *in common acceptance*, a narrow way to be passed on foot.
Pāt'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. patior to suffer) SUFFERABLE, tolerable, capable of being borne. *Johnson.*
Pa-tib'u-la-ry, *a.* (Fr. patibulaire) belonging to the gallows. *Johnson.*
Pā'tience, *s.* (French, Lat. patientia) the power of suffering, calm endurance of pain or labour; the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent, long suffering; perseverance, continuance of labour; as, he learnt with *patience*;—the quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger (*Harte*); sufferance, permission.
Pā'tience, *s.* an herb, a species of dock. *Hooker.*
Pā'tient, *a.* (French, Lat. patients) having the quality of enduring; *with* of *before the thing endured*;—calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries; not easily provoked; persevering, calmly diligent; not hasty, not vitiously eager or impetuous.
Pā'tient, *s.* that which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased, a clinic, a person under the care of a physician.
† Pā'tient, *v. n.* to compose one's self, to behave with patience. *Shakespeare.*
Pā'tient-ly, *ad.* without rage under pain or affliction; without vitious impetuosity; with calm diligence.
Pāt'ine, *s.* (Latin patina) the cover of a chalice.
Pāt'ly, *ad.* fitly, commodiously. *See Pat.*
Pā'tri-ārch, *s.* (Lat. patriarcha) one who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.
Pa-tri-ār'chāl, *a.* belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.
Pā'tri-ār-chate, **Pā'tri-ār-ch-ship**, *s.* (patriarch) a bishopric superiour to archbishoprics, a patriarchy.
Pā'tri-ār-chy, *s.* (patriarch) patriarchate, patriarchship; jurisdiction of a patriarch.
Pa-tri'cian, *a.* (Fr. patricien) senatorial, noble; not plebeian.
Pa-tri'cian, *s.* a NOBLEMAN.
Pāt-rī-mō'nī-āl, *a.* (French) possessed by inheritance, paternal, HEREDITARY.
Pāt-rī-mō'nī-āl-ly, *ad.* by inheritance.
Pāt-rī-mō'n-y, *s.* (Lat. patrimonium) an estate possessed by inheritance, an estate descended from ancestors, hereditament, heritage, possession, inheritance.

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Pā'tri-ōt, *s.* (Gr. πατριωτης) one whose ruling passion is the love of his country: it is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the government.
Pā'tri-ōt-ism, *s.* love of one's country, zeal for one's country.
Pa-trōc'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. patrocinator) to PATRONISE, protect, defend. *Johnson.*
Pa-trōc'i-nā'tion, *s.* (*little used*) the act of patronising, PATRONAGE. *Scott.*
Pa-trōl, *s.* (Fr. patrouille) the act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those who go the rounds.
Pa-trōl, *v. n.* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison, or in any district.
PATRON, **Pā'trōn**, *s.* (French, Lat. patronus) a countenancer, supporter, protector, encourager; advocate, defender, vindicator; a guardian saint; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
PATRONAGE, **Pā'trōn-age**, *s.* support, protection, countenance, auspice, encouragement; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.
† Pā'trōn-age, *v. a.* to patronise, protect. *Shak.*
Pā'trōn-āl, *a.* (patron) protecting, encouraging, supporting; guarding, defending, doing the office of a patron.
Pā'trōn-ēss, *s.* (*feminine of patron*) a female who defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint; a woman who has the gift of a benefice.
PATRONISE, **Pā'trōn-ise**, *v. a.* (patron) to protect, to patrocinate, to support, to defend, to favour, to countenance.
Pāt-ro-nym'ic, *a.* (Gr. πατρωνυμικός) name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus.
Pāt'ten of a pillar, *s.* its base. *Ainsworth.*
Pāt'ten, *s.* (Fr. patin) a shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.
Pāt'ten-mak-ér, *s.* one who makes pattens.
Pāt'tér, *v. n.* (Fr. patte the foot) to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*
Pāt'térn, *s.* (Fr. patron) the original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied, an exemplar, an EXAMPLE; a specimen, a part shewn as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example: as, it concerns us only as a fearful *pattern* of God's displeasure;—any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.
Pāt'tle, *s.* (pat) a slice, a spatula.
† Pāt'tle, *v. a.* to make an imitation of something, to copy; to serve as an exemplar. *Shak.*
Pāu-cil'o-quēnt, *a.* (Lat. paucus few, and loquer to speak) using few words. *Cole.*
Pāu-cil'o-quy, *s.* (Lat. pauciloquium) a sparing and rare speech. *Johnson.*
Pāu'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. paucitas) fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.
Pāve, *v. a.* (Lat. pavo, Fr. paver) to lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy: as, it might *pave* the way to his own fortune.
Pāve'mēt, *s.* (Lat. pavimentum) stones or bricks laid upon the ground; stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but *pavement* never of wood.
Pāv'ér, **Pāv'iér**, *s.* one who paves streets, one who lays with stones.
Pa-vil'ion, *s.* (Fr. pavillon) an elegant tent, a temporary or moveable house.

Pa-vil'ion, *v. a.* to furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

Pān'ich, *s.* (Fr. panse) the belly, the region of the guts.

Pān'ich, *v. a.* to rip up the belly, to **EMBOWEL**, eviscerate, take out the paunch.

Pān'pér, *s.* (Lat.) a poor person, one who receives alms.

Pāuze, *s.* (French) a stop, a place or time of intermission, a **CESSATION**; suspense, **DOUBT**; as, I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin (*Shak.*);—break, paragraph, apparent separation of the parts of a discourse (*Locke*); a stop or intermission in music; place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —.

Pāuze, *v. n.* to wait, to stop, not to proceed; to forbear for a time, used both of speech and action; to deliberate (*Shak.*); to be intermitted.

Pāuz'ér, *s.* (pause) he who pauses, he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

Pāw', *s.* (Welsh pawen) the foot of a beast of prey; hand, *in contempt.* *Dryden.*

Pāw', *v. n.* to draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

Pāw', *v. a.* to strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot; to handle roughly; to fawn, to **FLATTER.** *Ainsworth.*

Pāw'ed, *a.* having paws, broad footed.

Pāwn', *s.* (Dutch pand) a **PLEDGE**, something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

Pāwn', *v. a.* to **PLEDGE**, to give in pledge.

Pāwn'bro-kér, one who is licensed to lend money on pledges at the enormous interest of twenty per cent.

Pāy, *v. a.* (Fr. payer) to discharge a debt; it is applied to debts of *duty* as well as debts of *commerce*; it is opposed to *borrow*;—to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; as, he had *paid* his labourers;—to atone, to make amends by suffering; *with* for *before* the cause of payment: as, if this prove true, they'll *pay* for't (*Shak.*);—to **BEAT**, to punish by beating; to **COMPENSATE**, to reward, to recompense (*Dryden*); to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

To pay off, to discharge from service.

Pāy, *s.* wages, hire, money given in return for service.

Pāy'a-ble, *a.* (French) due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay. *South.*

Pāy'dāy, *s.* day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Pāy'ér, *s.* one who pays.

Pāy'mās-tér, *s.* one who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

Pāy'mént, *s.* (Fr. payement) the act of paying; the thing given in discharge of debt or promise; a reward, **COMPENSATION**; chastisement, sound beating. *Ainsworth.*

Pēa, *s.* (Fr. pois) a well-known kind of pulse, of which there are sixteen species. *See Pease.*

Pēace, *s.* (Fr. paix, Lat. pax) respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; stillness from riots or tumults; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, quiet, content, freedom from terror; heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts (*Shak.*); *in law*, that general security and quiet which the King warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore

avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the King's *peace*.

Pēace, *intj.* a word commanding silence.

Pēace'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. paisible) free from war; free from tumult; **QUIET**, undisturbed; not violent, not bloody (*Hale*); not quarrelsome, not turbulent. *Genesis.*

Pēace'a-ble-nēss, *s.* quietness, tranquillity, disposition to peace.

Pēace'a-bly, *ad.* without war, without tumult; without tumults or commotion, without disturbance, quietly.

Pēace'fūl, *a.* quiet, not in war: a *poetical* word;—*pacific*, mild; as, and thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon (*Milton*);—undisturbed, still, secure: as, nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise. *Pope.*

Pēace'fūl-lŷ, *ad.* without war: quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

Pēace'fūl-nēss, *s.* (peaceful) quiet, freedom from war or disturbance.

Pēace'mak-ér, *s.* **RECONCILER**, one who reconciles differences.

Pēace'ōf-fér-ing, *s.* among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

Pēace'ōf-fi-cér, *s.* constable, headborough.

Pēace'pārt-ēd, *a.* dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare.*

Pēach, *s.* (Fr. pêche) a tree and fruit.

† **Pēach**, *v. a.* (corrupted from impeach) to impeach, to accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*

Pēach'cōl-ōūr-ēd, *a.* having the colour of a peach. *Shakespeare.*

Pēa'chick, *s.* the chick of a peacock.

Pēa'cōck, *s.* (unknown etymology) a fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Pēa'hēn, *s.* the female of the peacock.

Pēak, *s.* (Sax. peac) the top, the apex; the top of a hill or eminence; the rising forepart of a headdress; any thing acuminate.

Pēak, *v. n.* (Spanish piqueno *little*, perhaps *lean*) to look sickly (*Shak.*); to make a mean figure, to sneak. *Shakespeare.*

Pēal, *s.* (uncertain derivation) a succession of loud sounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

Pēal, *v. n.* to play solemnly and loud.

Pēal, *v. a.* to assail with noise (*Milton*); to stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.*

Pēar, *s.* (Fr. poire) the name of a fruit, of which there are eighty four species.

Pēarl, *s.* (Fr. perle) a margarite, a gem generated in the East Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: *poetically*, any thing round and clear, as a drop.

Pēarl'ēd, *a.* adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*

Pēarl'eŷ-ēd, *a.* having a speck in the eye.

Pēarl'y, *a.* (pearl) abounding with pearls, containing pearls; resembling pearls.

Pēar-nūm', *s.* (in botany) an apple.

Pēar'trē, *s.* the tree which bears pears.

Pēas, *s.* (*plu.* of pea) more than one pea.

Pēas'ānt, *s.* (Fr. paisant) a hind, one whose business is rural labour, a **CLOWN**.

Pēas'ānt-ry, *s.* peasants, rustics, country people.

Pēas'cōd, **Pēa'thēll**, *s.* (pea, cod, and shell) the husk that contains peas.

Pēase, *s.* (pea) food of peas.

Pea, when it is mentioned as a single body,

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makes *peas* in the plural; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peason*.

Pēat, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a species of turf used for fire.

† **Pēat**, *s.* (Fr. *petit*) a little darling. *Shakespeare.*

Pēb/ble, **Pēb/ble-stone**, *s.* (Sax. *pæbolstana*) a stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours; *popularly* a small stone.

Pēb/ble—crystāl, *s.* (*in natural history*) a kind of crystal of shape irregular.

Pēb/ble, *a.* (pebble) sprinkled or abounding with pebbles, or cogglesstones.

Pēb/bly, *a.* (pebble) full of pebbles.

Pēc-ca-bil'i-ty, *s.* (peccable) state of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Pēc'ca-ble, *a.* (French) liable to sin.

Pēc-ca-di'lo, *s.* (Spanish) a petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

Pēc'cān-cy, *s.* (peccant) bad quality. *Wifeman.*

Pēc'cānt, *a.* (French, Lat. *peccans*) guilty, CRIMINAL (*Milton*); ill disposed, corrupt, bad, offensive to the body, injurious to health: chiefly used in medical writings;—wrong, bad, deficient, unformal: as, the party cited is not bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe.*

Pēc-cā'vī, *s.* (Lat.) a form of asking pardon, an acknowledgment of offence given: as, he cried *peccavi*.

Pēck, *s.* (Sax. *pocca*) the fourth part of a bushel; *proverbially* (*in low language*) a great deal.

Pēck, *v. a.* (Fr. *becquer*) to strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument, to strike, to make blows.

To peck at, to find fault with. *Shakespeare.*

Pēck'ēr, *s.* one who pecks; a kind of bird: as, the wood *pecker*. *Dryden.*

Pēc'kled, *a.* (*corrupted from*) speckled, spotted.

Pēc'ti-nāl, *a.* (Lat. *pecten a comb*) having the bones made laterally like a comb.

Pēc'ti-nat'ēd, *a.* standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

Pēc-ti-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *pecten a comb*) the state of being pectinated. *Brown.*

Pēc'tōr-āl, *a.* (Lat. *pectoralis*) belonging to the breast.

Pēc'tōr-āl, *s.* a medicine proper for complaints in the breast; a breastplate.

Pēc'u-late, *v. a.* (Fr. *peculat embezzlement*) to defraud the public, to embezzle the public money or property.

Pec-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *peculatus*, Fr. *peculat*) robbery of the public, theft of public money, embezzlement of public property.

Pēc'u-la-tōr, *s.* robber of the public.

Pe-cū'li-ār, *a.* (Lat. *peculiaris*) appropriate, proper, personal, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; not common to other things; PARTICULAR, single, singular. *Milton.*

Pe-cū'li-ār, *s.* the property, the exclusive property (*Milton*); something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction: as, some *peculiars* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Leffey.*

Pe-cu-li-ār'i-ty, *s.* PARTICULARITY, something found only in one.

Pe-cū'li-ār-ly, *ad.* particularly, singly: in a manner not common to others.

Pe cū'nī-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. *pecuniarius*) relating to money, consisting of money.

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Ped, *s.* (*obsolete*, *pron.* pād) a small pack-saddle; † a basket, a hamper.

Pēd-a-gōg'i-cal, *a.* (pedagogue) suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

Pēd'a-gōgue, *s.* (Lat. *pedagogus*) a schoolmaster, a pedant.

Pēd'a-gōg-y, *s.* preparatory discipline.

Pē'dāl, *a.* (Lat. *pedalis*) belonging to a foot.

Pē'dāls, *s.* the large pipes of an organ.

Pe-dā-ne-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *pedaneus*) going on foot, being on foot. *Johnson.*

Pēd'ant, *s.* (French) a schoolmaster, a pedagogue, a man fond of low knowledge, a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

Pe-dān'tic, **Pe-dān'ti-cāl**, *a.* awkwardly ostentatious of learning, pedagogical.

Pe-dān'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* with awkward ostentation of literature.

Pēd'ant-ry, *s.* (Fr. *pédanterie*) awkward ostentation of needless learning.

Pēd'dle, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles. *Ainslie.*

Pēd'dling, *a.* petty-dealing, trifling, unimportant; small, besitting a pedlar.

Pēd'e-rāst, *s.* (Gr. *παῖς a boy*, and *εραῖος a lover*) one who has a criminal and unnatural passion for boys, a *SODOMITE*.

Pēd'e-rāst-ty, *s.* a criminal and unnatural passion for boys, sodomy, buggery.

Pēd-e-rē-ro, *s.* (Spanish *pedrero*) a small cannon mounted upon a swivel.

Pēd'es-tāl, *s.* (French) the lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

Pe-dēs'tri-āl, *a.* (Lat. *pedestris*) not winged, going on foot, pedestrious.

Pe-dēs'tri-ān, *a.* (Lat. *pedestris*) going on foot, pedestrious, pedestrian.

Pe-dēs'tri-ān, *s.* a person on foot; in opposition to one on horseback.

Pe-dēs'tri-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *pedestris*) not winged, going on foot, pedestral, pedestrian.

Pēd'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. *pedis*, Fr. *pedicule*) the foot-stalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

Pe-dic'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. *pedicularis*) having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper.

Pēd'i-grē, *s.* (per and *degré*, *Skinner*) genealogy, lineage, ANCESTRY, account of descent.

Pēd'i-mēnt, *s.* (*in architecture*) an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle.

Pēd'lér, *s.* (*a contraction of* petty dealer) one who travels the country with small commodities for sale; a hawker.

Pēd'lér-y, *s.* wares sold by pedlars.

Pēdo-bāp'tism, *s.* (Gr. *παῖς an infant*, and *βαπτισμα baptism*) infant baptism.

Pēdo-bāp'tist, *s.* one who holds or practises infant baptism.

Pe-dōm'e-tēr, *s.* (Greek *πᾶς a foot*, and *μετρεῖν to measure*) a wheel to measure roads, the perambulator.

Pēel, *v. a.* (Fr. *peler*) to decorticate, to flay, to strip, to take off the rind.

† **Pēel**, *v. a.* (Fr. *piller to rob*) to plunder, to rob. *Milton, & Dryden.*

Pēel, *s.* (Lat. *pellis n skin*) the skin or rind of any thing.

Pēel, *s.* (Fr. *poele*) an utensil used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven; the instrument with which printers hang up their

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sheets to dry; a slice; a broad thin board for carrying paltry.
 Pēl'ér, *s.* one who peels, or strips off the rind; † a robber, a plunderer. *Tusser.*
 Pēp, *v. n.* (*uncert. derivation*) to make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously, to look through any crevice.
 Pēp, *s.* first faint appearance: as, at the *peep* of day; a sly look
 Pēp'ér, *s.* a young chicken just breaking the shell.
 Pēp'hōle, *s.* hole through which one may look without being discovered.
 Pēer, *s.* (Fr. pair) equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; COMPANION, fellow; a NOBLEMAN, as, distinct from a commoner: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.
 † Pēer, *v. n.* (appear) to come just in sight (*Shak.*); to look narrowly, to peep. *Milton.*
 Pēer'age, *s.* the dignity of a peer, peerdom; the body of peers.
 Pēer'dóm, *s.* (peer) peerage. *Ainsworth.*
 Pēer'ess, *s.* (peer) the lady of a peer, a woman ennobled. *Pope.*
 Pēer'less, *a.* MATCHLESS, unequaled.
 Pēer'less-nēss, *s.* MATCHLESSNESS, superlativeness, unequaled superiority.
 PEE/VISH, Pē'vish, *a.* (beefish, waspish, Skinner) petulant, waspish, pettish, humorfome, fretful, testy, techy, choleric, splenetic, spleenful, spleeny, irascible, soon angry, irritable, easily offended, cross, crabbed, perverse, exceptious, captious, froward, wayward, morose; querulous, full of expressions of discontent; hard to please; expressing discontent or fretfulness.
 Pē'vish-ly, *ad.* petulantly, angrily, frowardly, querulously, morosely.
 PEE/VISHNESS, Pē'vish-nēss, *s.* (peevish) waspishness, petulance, pettishness, waywardness, perverseness, testiness, cholericness, frowardness, techiness, fretfulness, crustiness, ill-humour, crossness of temper, irascibility, querulousness.
 Pēg, *s.* (Teutonic pegghe) a piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail; the pins of an instrument with which the strings are strained.
 To take a *peg* lower, to depress, to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments. *Hudibras.*
 Pēg, *v. a.* to fasten with a peg.
 Pēlf, *s.* (*low* Lat. pelfra) money, RICHES.
 Pēl'i-cān, *s.* (French) a large bird.
 Pēll, *s.* (Lat. pellis) the skin of a beast, the pelt, the HIDE; a roll of parchment; a record of the teller's bill in the exchequer.
 Pēl'let, *s.* (Fr. pelote) a little ball; a bullet, a ball to be shot. *Ray.*
 Pēl'let-ēd, *a.* consisting of bullets. *Shakespeare.*
 Pēl'li-cle, *s.* (Lat. pellicula) a thin skin: as, after the discharge of the fluid the *pellicle* must be broke (*Shak.*);—it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.
 Pēl'li-to-ry, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb.
 Pēll-mēll', *ad.* (Fr. pele mele) confusedly, tumultuously, one among another, with confused violence.

Pēl-lū'cid, *a.* (Lat. pellucidus) TRANSPARENT, clear, not opake, not dark.
 Pēl-lū'cid'i-ty, Pēl-lū'cid-nēss, *s.* TRANSPARENCY, clearness, not opacity.
 Pēlt, *s.* (Lat. pellis a skin) the skin, the HIDE, the fell, the pell.
 Pēlt, *v. a.* (*contracted from pellet, Mr. Eye*) to strike with something thrown (*it is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence*); to throw, to cast. *Dryden.*
 † Pēlt'ing, *a.* mean, paltry, pitiful. *Shakespeare.*
 Pēlt'món-gér, *s.* a dealer in raw hides.
 Pēl'vis, *s.* (*in anatomy, Lat.*) the lower part of the belly.
 Pēn, *s.* (Lat. penna a wing) an instrument of writing; feather; wing.
 Pēn, *v. a.* to write, to compose as an author, to indite, to draw up a writing. *Milton.*
 Pēn, *s.* (Sax. pennan) a small enclosure, a fold for cattle; a cage, a coop for poultry.
 Pēn, *v. a.* to coop, shut up, encage, to confine or imprison in a narrow place.
 Pēn'al, *a.* (French, Lat. pœna a punishment) denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive. "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.*
 † Pe-nāl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. pénalité) liableness to punishment, condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*
 Pēn'al-ty, *s.* (penal) punishment, censure, judicial infliction, FINE, forfeiture on non-performance.
 Pēn'ānce, *s.* (*old* Fr. penence for penitence) infliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.
 Pēn'cāse, *s.* a case to carry pens in.
 Pēnce, *s.* (*plu. of penny*) more than one penny.
 Pēn'cil, *s.* (Lat. pencillum) a small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; a black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink; any instrument of writing without ink.
 Pēn'cil, *v. n.* to PAINT. *Shakespeare.*
 Pēnd'ant, *s.* (French) a jewel hanging at the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a small kind of flag in ships usually hoisted at the topmast head.
 Pēnd'ēnce, *s.* (Lat. pendeo to bend forward, to stoop) slopiness, inclination. *Wotton.*
 Pēnd'ēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. pendeo to linger, to stay) suspense, delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*
 Pēnd'ent, *a.* (Lat. pendens) hanging, pendulous jutting over; penfile, suspended, supported above the ground.
 Pēnd'ing, *a.* (*law term, Lat. pendente lite*) depending, remaining yet undecided.
 Pēn-du-lōs'i-ty, *s.* (pendulous) the state of hanging, pendulousness, penfileness, suspension.
 Pēn'du-lōs, *a.* (Lat. pendulus) hanging, pendent, penfile, not supported below.
 Pēn'du-lōs-nēss, *s.* PENDULOSITY.
 Pēn'du-lūm, *s.* (Lat. pendulus) any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time;—that part of a clock by the motion of which the time is regulated; a clock, a time-piece, a CHRONOMETER.
 Pēn-e-tra-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. pénétrabilité) susceptibility of impression from another body.
 Pēn'e-tra-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. penetrabilis) such

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as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; permeable;—susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

Pěn'e-trān-cy, *s.* (penetrant) power of entering or piercing, subtileness.

Pěn'e-trānt, *a.* (French) having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

Pěn'e-trate, *v. a.* (Lat. *penetro* to pierce) to pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to fathom, to reach the meaning. *Ray.*

Pěn'e-trate, *v. n.* to make way (*Pope*); to make way by the mind. *Locke.*

Pěn'e-trā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; ACUTENESS, sagacity.

Pěn'e-tra-tive, *a.* (Fr. *pénétratif*) piercing, sharp, subtle; ACUTE, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

Pěn'e-tra-tive-nēss, *s.* the quality of being penetrative, subtileness.

Pěn'gūm, *s.* (in ornithology, Lat. *anser magellanicus*) a bird of the goose kind.

Pěn-in/su-la, *s.* (Lat. *pene insula*) a piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Pěn-in/su-lat-ed, *a.* almost surrounded by water.

Pēnis, *s.* (Lat.) the primary organ of generation in man, the yard.

Pěn'i-tēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. *pœnitentia*) REPENTANCE, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Pěn'i-tēt, *s.* one sorrowful for sin, a convert; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

Pěn-i-tēn'tial, *a.* (Fr. *pénitenciel*) expressing penitence, enjoined as penitence.

Pěn-i-tēn'tial, *s.* a book directing the degrees of penance.

Pěn-i-tēn'tia-ry, *s.* (Fr. *penitencier*) one who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth.*

Pěn'i-tēt-ly, *ad.* with repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

Pěn'knife, *s.* a knife used to make pens.

Pěn'mān, *s.* one who professes the art of writing, a writing master; an author, a writer.

Pěn'nat-ed, *a.* (Lat. *pennatus*) WINGED: in botany, having the leaves growing one against another upon the same rib or stalk.

Pěn'nér, *s.* (pen) writer, author, composer.

Pěn'nī-lēss, *a.* MONEYLESS, poor, distressed.

Pěn'ny, *s.* (*plu.* pence, Sax. *penig*) a small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin;—*proverbially*, a small sum; as, we will not lend thee a penny (*Shak.*);—money in general: as, he has a mind to make a penny.

Pěn'ny-wēi-ht, *s.* a weight containing twenty four grains troy weight.

Pěn'ny-wīse, *a.* saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

Pěn'ny-wōrth, *s.* as much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously

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bought, cheapness; a purchase got for less than its worth;—a small quantity. *Swift.*

Pěn'sile, *a.* (Lat. *penilis*) hanging, suspended, pendent, pendulous; supported above the ground, not supported below.

Pěn'sil-nēss, *s.* the state of hanging, suspension, pendulosity, pendulousness.

Pěn'sion, *s.* (French) a settled annual allowance made to any one on account of meritorious services.

Pěn'sion, *v. a.* to support by an annual allowance for meritorious services.

Pěn'sion-a-ry, *a.* maintained by pensions.

Pěn'sion-ér, *s.* one to whom an annual allowance is made for past services.

Pěn'sive, *a.* (Fr. *penif*) sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful, mournfully serious, MELANCHOLY. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

Pěn'sive-ly, *ad.* with melancholy, sorrowfully, without gloomy sorrowfulness.

Pěn'sive-nēss, *s.* (pensive) MELANCHOLY, sorrowfulness, gloomy seriousness.

Pēnt, *part. pass.* of to pen; shut up.

Pěn-ta-cāp'su-lār, *a.* (Gr. *πεντε* and *capsular*) having five cavities.

Pěn'ta-chōrd, *s.* (Gr. *πεντε* and *χορδῆ*) a musical instrument with five strings.

Pěn'ta-gōn, *s.* (Gr. *πεντε* five, and *γωνία* corner) a figure with five angles.

Pěn'tāg'o-nāl, *a.* quinquangular, pentangular, having five angles.

Pěn-tām'e-tér, *s.* (Lat. *pentametrum*) a Latin verse of five feet.

Pěn-tān'gu-lār, *a.* (Gr. *πεντε* and *angular*) five cornered, PENTAGONAL.

Pěn-ta-pēt'a-lōūs, *a.* (Gr. *πέντε* and *πέταλον*) having five petals or leaves.

Pěn'ta-teūch, *s.* (Gr. *πεντε* five, and *τῶν βιβλίων* a volume) the five books of Moses.

Pěn'te-cōst, *s.* (Gr. *πεντεκοστή*) a feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide.

Pěn-te-cōstāl, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide.

Pēnt'hōūse, *s.* (Fr. *pente* a declivity, and *house*) a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

Pēnt'ice, *s.* (Ital. *pendice*) a sloping roof.

Pēnt'ile, *s.* (pent and tile) a tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are as often called *pantiles*.

Pe-nūl'ti-ma, *s.* (in grammar, Lat.) the last syllable but one.

Pe-nūl'ti-mate, *a.* (Lat. *penultimus*) last but one.

Pe-nūm'bra, *s.* (Lat. *pene* almost, and *umbra* a shadow) an imperfect shadow, that part of the shadow which is half light.

Pe-nū'rī-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *penuria*) niggardly, sparing, not liberal, covetous, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful: as, a *penurious* spring.

Pe-nū'rī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* sparingly, niggardly.

Pe-nū'rī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (penurious) niggardliness, sordidness, meanness, parsimony, covetousness; scantiness, not plenty.

Pěn'u-ry, *s.* (Lat. *penuria*) POVERTY, indigence, want, wretchedness.

Pē'o-ny, *s.* (Lat. *pœonia*) a flower.

Pē'o-ple, *s.* (Fr. *peuple*) a nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class: as, the country *people*;—men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.

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Pēo'plē, *v. a.* (Fr. *peupler*) to plant, to settle, to stock with inhabitants.

Pēp'pēr, *s.* (Lat. *piper*) an aromatic pungent spice brought from India.

Pēp'pēr, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakespeare.*

Pēp'pēr-box, *s.* a box for holding pepper.

Pēp'pēr-cōrn, *s.* a grain of pepper; any thing of inconsiderable value. *Boyle.*

Pēp'pēr-mīnt, *s.* mint eminently hot.

Pēp'pēr-wōrt, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Pēp'tic, *a.* (Gr. *πυρρικός*) that helps digestion, digestive, concocting. *Ainsworth.*

Pēr-ad-vēnture, *ad.* (Fr. *par aventure*) perhaps, may be, by chance, perchance.

Pēr-ām'bu-late, *v. a.* to walk through, to survey by passing through; to visit the boundaries of the parish.

Pēr-ām-bu-lā'tion, *s.* the act of passing through or wandering over; a traveling survey; a district, limit of jurisdiction; survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

Pēr-ām'bu-lat-ēr, *s.* (perambulate) a wheel for measuring roads, a pedometer.

Pēr-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* (perceive) perceptible, such as falls under perception: **VISIBLE.**

Pēr-cēiv'a-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as may be observed or known.

Pēr-cēivē, *v. a.* (Lat. *percipio*) to discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe: as, Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves (*Mark*);—to be affected by. *Bacon.*

Pēr-cēp-ti-bil'i-ty, *s.* (perceptible) the state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

Pēr-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* (French) perceivable, such as may be known or observed.

Pēr-cēp'ti-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as may be perceived.

Pēr-cēp'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *perceptio*) the power of perceiving, knowledge, consciousness; as, matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence (*Bentley*); the act of perceiving, observation; notion, idea (*Hale*); the state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*

Pēr-cēp'tive, *a.* (Lat. *perceptus*) percipient, having the power of perceiving.

Pēr-cēp-tiv'i-ty, *s.* the power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

Pērch, *s.* (in ichthyology) the name of a fish.

Pērch, *s.* (Lat. *pertica*) a rod, a pole, a measure of five yards and a half.

Pērch, *s.* (Fr. *perche*) something upon which birds roost or sit.

Pērch, *v. a.* to place upon a perch.

Pērch, *v. n.* to jake, to sit upon any thing, as a bird.

Pēr-chāncē, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure, may be, by chance.

Pēr-cip'i-ent, *a.* (Lat. *percipiens*) perceiving, having the power of perception.

Pēr-cip'i-ēnt, *s.* one who has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

Pēr'co-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *percolo*) to **FILTER**, to strain through, to purify by filtration.

Pēr-co-lā'tion, *s.* the act of straining, **PURIFICATION** by filtration or straining.

Pēr'co-la-tōr, *s.* a filter, a **STRAINER**.

Pēr-cūs', *v. a.* (Lat. *percussus*) to strike. "*Flame percussed by air giveth a noise.*"

Pēr-cūs'sion, *s.* (Lat. *percussio*) the act of strik-

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ing, stroke: as, the percussion of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body percussing (*Bacon*);—effect of sound in the ear: as, in double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer.*

Pēr-cū'tient, *a.* (Lat. *percutions*) striking, having the power to strike. *Bacon.*

Pēr-di'tion, *s.* (Lat. *perditio*) destruction, ruin, death: † loss (*Shak.*); eternal death. *Hooker.*

Pēr'due, *ad.* (French) close, in ambush. *Hudibras.*

Pēr-du-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *per through, and duro to continu*) long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

Pēr'e-grī-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. *peregrinus*) to **TRAVEL**, to live in foreign countries. *Johnson.*

Pēr-e-grī-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *peregrinus*) **TRAVEL**, abode in foreign countries.

Pēr'e-grī-ne, *a.* (Lat. *peregrinus*) **FOREIGN**, outlandish, not native, not domestic.

* **Pēr-ēmp'to-rī-ly**, *ad.* (peremptory) absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

* **Pēr-ēmp'to-rī-nēss**, *s.* (peremptory) **POSITIVENESS**, dogmatism, absolute decision.

Pēr-ēmp'to-ry, * **Pēr'ēmp-to-ry**, *a.* (Fr. *peremptoire*) dogmatical, absolute, positive, such as destroys all farther expostulation.

Pēr-ēn'nī-āl, *a.* (Lat. *perennis*) lasting through the year; **PERPETUAL**, unceasing. "*The matter wherewith these perennial clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them.*" *Harvey.*

Pēr-ēn'nī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *perennitas*) quality of lasting through all seasons; **PERPETUITY**. "*That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the perennity of divers springs.*" *Derham.*

Pēr'fēct, *a.* (Lat. *perfectus*) **COMPLETE**, consummate, finished, faultless, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; † confident, certain (*Shak.*): *in a theological sense*, pure, blameless, clear, immaculate. "*Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God.*" *Deut.*

Pēr'fēct, *v. a.* (Lat. *perfectus* from *perficio*) to finish, to **COMPLETE**, to consummate, to bring to its due state; to make skilful, to instruct fully. *Shakespeare.*

Pēr'fēct-ēr, *s.* one who makes perfect.

Pēr-fēct'ion, *s.* (Lat. *perfectio*) the state of being perfect, excellence, perfectness, **COMPLETION**; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence (*in this sense it has a plural*); attribute of God (*Atterbury*); exact resemblance.

† **Pēr-fēct'ion-ate**, *v. a.* to make perfect. *Dryden.*

Pēr-fēct'ive, *a.* (perfect) conducing to bring to perfection; *with of.* *More.*

Pēr-fēct'ive-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as brings to perfection.

Pēr'fēct-ly, *ad.* (perfect) in the highest degree of excellence, totally, fully, completely; exactly, accurately.

Pēr'fēct-nēss, *s.* **COMPLETENESS**, perfection, consummate excellence; skilfulness, skill (*Sh.*); goodness, virtue. *A scriptural word.* *Colos.*

PERFID'IOUS, **Pēr-fid'ious**, *a.* (Lat. *perfidus*) treacherous, traitorous, faithless, truthless, untrusty, unfaithful, guileful, falsehearted, treasonable, treasonous, disloyal, false to trust, guilty of violated faith; expressing treachery, proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*

Pēr-fid'ious-ly, *ad.* treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFID'IOUSNESS, **Pēr-fid'ious-nēss**, *s.* (perfidious) the quality of being perfidious, traitorousness, treacherousness, unfaithfulness, untrustiness, faithlessness, perfidy.

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PERFIDY, *Pér'fi-dy*, *s.* (Lat. perfidia) treachery, faithbreach, falseness, faithlessness, disloyalty, infidelity, want of faith, breach of faith.

Pér'fla-ble, *a.* (Lat. perflo to blow through) having the wind driven through.

Pér-flâ'te, *v. a.* (Lat. perflo) to blow through: as, the eastern winds *perflate* our climates; cities should be open, airy, and well *perflated*.

Pér-flâ'tion, *s.* the act of blowing through: as, *mines are ventilated and cooled by perflations with large bellows.*

Pér'fo-ra-ble, *a.* (perforate) capable of being pierced through, borable.

PERFORATE, *Pér'fo-rate*, *v. a.* (Lat. perforo) to pierce with a tool, to terebrate, to drill, to bore, to thrill, to penetrate, to transpierce, to make way through.

Pér-fo-râ'tion, *s.* the act of piercing or boring, terebration, perterebration; hole, place bored.

Pér'fo-ra-tór, *s.* the instrument of boring.

Pér-fórce, *ad.* by violence, violently. *Shak.*

PERFORM, *Pér'fórm*, *v. a.* (Italian performare) to do, to act, to transact, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking, to fulfil, to complete, to accomplish, to execute fully.

Pér'fórm, *v. n.* to succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*

Pér'fórm'a-ble, *a.* PRACTICABLE, feasible.

PERFORMANCE, *Pér'fórm'ance*, *s.* completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work (*Dryden*); action, deed, feat, exploit, practice, execution, operation, achievement, something done.

Pér'fórm'ér, *s.* one who performs any thing. It is generally applied to one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

Pér'fri-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. perfrico) to rub over.

Pér'fri-câ'tion, *s.* the act of rubbing thoroughly, perfriction, inunction.

Pér-fric'tion, *s.* (Lat. perfrico) PERFRICATION.

Pér-fū'ma-to-ry, *a.* (perfume) perfuming, imparting or giving perfume.

Pér-fū'me, *Pér'fū'me*, *s.* (Fr. parfum) strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; musk; sweet odour, essence, sweet scent, sweet smell, pulvil, FRAGRANCE.

PERFUME, *Pér'fū'me*, *v. a.* (Fr. parfumer) to scent, to cense, to essence, to aromatize, to impregnate with sweet scent.

Pér-fū'm'ér, *s.* one whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

Pér-fūnc'to-ri-ly, *ad.* (Lat. perfunctorie) carelessly, negligently, in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

Pér-fūnc'to-ry, *a.* (Lat. perfunctorie) CARELESS, negligent, slight. *Woodward.*

Pér-fūs', *v. a.* (Lat. perfusus) to tincture, to overspread. "*The dregs immediately perfuse the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions.*" *Harv.*

Pér-hāps, *ad.* peradventure, it may be.

Pér'i-āpt, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and ἀμύω to tie) amulet, charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief. *Hannmer.*

Pér-i-câr'di-ūm, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and καρδία the heart) a thin membrane of a conic figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

Pér-i-clî-tâ'tion, *s.* (Lat. periclitor to be in danger) the state of being in danger, hazard, jeopardy; trial, experiment. *Johnson.*

Pér-i-crâ'ni-ūm, *s.* (Gr. περί and κρανιον) the membrane that covers the skull.

Pér-i-gê'e, *Pér-i-gê'um*, *s.* (in astronomy) that point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be

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in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harrin.*

Pér-i-hê'li-ūm, *s.* (in astronomy) that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest to the sun. *Harrin.*

Pér'il, *s.* (French) DANGER, hazard, jeopardy; danger denounced, denunciation.

Pér'il-ôus, *a.* (Fr. perilleux) DANGEROUS, hazardous, jeopardous, full of danger.

Pér'il-ôus-ly, *ad.* dangerously.

Pér'il-ôus-nê'ss, *s.* (perilous) DANGEROUSNESS.

Pe-rim'e-tér, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and μέτρον to measure) the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed, the circumference.

Pêri-ôd, *s.* (Fr. période, Gr. περίοδος) a circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner (*Watts*); a stated number of years, a cycle, a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning (*Holder*); the end or CONCLUSION; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a course of events, or series of things memorably terminated: as, the *period* of an empire.

† **Pêri-ôd**, *v. a.* to put an end to. *Shak.'s Time.*

Pe-rî-ôd'ic, **Pe-rî-ôd'i-câl**, *a.* circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

Pe-rî-ôd'i-câl-ly, *ad.* at stated periods.

Pér-i-ô's'te-ūm, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and ὅστος a bone) a very thin, sensible membrane which covers all the bones.

Pér-i-pa-tê't'ic, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and πατὴρ to walk) one of an ancient sect of philosophers, so called because they used to dispute walking up and down in the Lycæum at Athens, a follower of Aristotle. The Peripatetics placed happiness partly in virtue and partly in the good things of this life; but the Stoics placed it in virtue only.

Peripe'tia, *s.* (Gr. περιπέτης, pron. pér-î-pê'shî-a) the crisis of a tragedy, the denouement, that part of a tragedy in which the whole plot is unraveled.

Pe-rîph'e-ry, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and φέρω to carry) the CIRCUMFERENCE.

Pér-i-phrâ'se, *v. a.* (Fr. periphraser) to express one word by many, to express by circumlocution.

Pe-rîph'ra-sis, *s.* (Greek, Fr. periphrase) CIRCUMLOCUTION, use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life*.

Pér-i-phrâ's'ti-câl, *a.* circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

Pér-ip-nê'mo-ny, *s.* (Gr. περί about, and πνεύμα the lungs) an inflammation of the lungs.

Pér-ish, *v. n.* (Fr. perir, Lat. pereo) to DIE, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; with for or with before a cause, and by before an instrument;—to be in a perpetual state of decay (*Locke*); to be lost eternally. *2 Petr.*

† **Pér-ish**, *v. a.* to destroy, to decay. *Sh. & Dry.*

Pér-ish-a-ble, *a.* liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

Pér-ish-a-ble-nê'ss, *s.* liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

Pér-is-tâlt'ic, *a.* (Fr. peristaltique) relating to the

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vermicular or wormlike motion of the intestines.
Pér-is-tyle, *s.* (French) a circular range of pillars; a colonnade.
Pér-i-to-néum, *s.* (Gr. περιτόνιον) a thin soft membrane which lines, covers, and encloses all the bowels in the lower belly.
† Pér-jure, *s.* (Lat. perjurus) a perjured or forsworn person. *Shakespeare.*
Pér-jure, *v. a.* (Lat. perjuro) to forswear, to swear falsely to, to taint with perjury; *with the reciprocal pronoun: as, he perjured himself.*
Pér-jur-ér, *s.* one who swears falsely.
Pér-ju-ry, *s.* (Lat. perjurium) false oath; the crime of swearing falsely.
Pér-i-wig, *s.* (Fr. perruque) a peruke, artificial hair, a cap of false hair, hair not natural worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.
Pér-i-wig, *v. a.* to peruke, to dress in false hair.
Pér-i-win-kle, *s.* a small shell fish, a kind of fish snail; a plant. *Bacon.*
Pérk, *v. n.* (from perch; *Skinner*) to hold up the head with an affected briskness.
Pérk, *v. a.* to dress, to prank. *Shakespeare.*
Pér-ma-nence, **Pér-ma-nen-cy**, *s.* (Fr. permanence) duration, consistency, CONTINUANCE in the same state, lastingness; continuance in rest.
Pér-ma-nent, *a.* (French) DURABLE, not decaying, unchanged; of long continuance.
Pér-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* durably, lastingly.
Pér-mān'sion, *s.* (little used, Lat. permaneo to continue) continuance. *Brown.*
Pér-me-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. permeo) such as may be passed through, transmeable, penetrable.
Pér-me-ant, *a.* (Lat. permeans) passing through.
Pér-me-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. permeo) to pass through; to pervade.
Pér-me-ation, *s.* the act of passing through; pervasion.
Pér-mis-ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. permisceo) miscible, such as may be mixed or mingled.
Pér-mis-si-ble, *a.* (Lat. permittus) that may be permitted, allowable.
PERMISSION, **Pér-mis'sion**, *s.* (French) allowance, leave, licence, sufferance, toleration, liberty, grant of liberty, permittance, dispensation.
Pér-mis'sive, *a.* (Lat. permitto) granting liberty, not favour; not hindering though not approving: granted, suffered without hinderance, not authorized or favoured.
Pér-mis'sive-ly, *ad.* by bare allowance; without hinderance.
Permis'tion, *s.* (L. permittus, *pron.* pér-mis'tchün) the act of mixing, MIXTURE.
PERMIT, **Pér-mit**, *v. a.* (Lat. permitto) to allow without command (*Hooker*); to suffer without authorizing or approving; to let, to allow, to suffer, to tolerate; † to give up, to resign. *Milton.*
Pér-mit, *s.* a written permission from an officer of the excise or customs for the transporting of goods from place to place, shewing the duty thereon to have been paid.
Pér-mit'tance, *s.* PERMISSION. *A bad word. Derb.*
Permix'tion, *s.* (Lat. permixtus, *pron.* pér-mix'tchün) permission, the act of mingling, the state of being mingled, MIXTURE.
Pér-mu-tā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. permutatio) EXCHANGE of one for another.
Pér-müte, *v. a.* (Lat. permuto) to EXCHANGE.
Pér-müt'er, *s.* an exchanger, he who permutes.

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Pér-ni'cious, *a.* (Fr. pernicious, Lat. perniciosus) HURTFUL, mischievous in the highest degree, DESTRUCTIVE.
Pér-ni'cious-ly, *ad.* destructively, ruinously.
Pér-ni'cious-ness, *s.* (pernicious) HURTFULNESS, noxiousness, mischievousness, DESTRUCTIVENESS.
Pér-ni'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. pernix *swift*) SWIFTNESS, celerity. *Ray.*
Pér-o-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. per *through*, and oratio *a speech*) the conclusion of an oration.
Pér-pend', *v. a.* (Lat. perpendo) to weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.
Pér-pend'ér, *s.* (Lat. per *by*, and pendeo *to hang*) a coping-stone.
Pér-pen'di-cle, *s.* (Fr. perpendicule) any thing hanging down by a straight line.
Pér-pen-dic'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. perpendicularis) crossing any other line at right angles, cutting the horizon at right angles, upright.
Pér-pen-dic'u-lár, *s.* a line crossing the horizon at right angles.
Pér-pen-dic'u-lár-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles, in the direction of a straight line up and down.
Pér-pen-dic-u-lár-i-ty, *s.* (perpendicular) the state of being perpendicular.
Pér-pe-trate, *v. a.* (Lat. perpetro) to commit, to act. *Always in an ill sense.*
Pér-pe-trā'tion, *s.* the act of committing a crime; a bad action. *King Charles.*
Pér-pét'u-ál, *a.* (Fr. perpetuel) never ceasing, ceaseless, ETERNAL with respect to futurity; continual, constant, uninterrupted, perennial. *Perpetual screw*, a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*
Pér-pét'u-ál-ly, *ad.* constantly, continually.
Pér-pét'u-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. perpetuer, Lat. perpetuo) to make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to immortalize, to ETERNIZE; to continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*
Pér-pét-u-ā'tion, *s.* the act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.
Pér-pe-tu'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. perpétuité) duration to all futurity, ETERNITY; exemption from intermission or cessation, constancy, perennity; something of which there is no end.
PERPLEX, **Pér-plēx'**, *v. a.* (Lat. perplexus) to disturb with doubtful notions, to maze, to wilder, to bewilder, to distract, to confuse, to confound, to nonplus, to embarrass, to embroil, to puzzle, to empuzzle, to pose, to gravel, to put to a stand, to make anxious, to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to entangle, to involve, to complicate, to make intricate.
Pér-plēx'ed, *a.* difficult, intricate, hard, crabbed, not easy, not facile.
Pér-plēx'ed-ly, *ad.* intricately, with difficulty; with involution of parts.
Pér-plēx'ed-ness, *s.* embarrassment, anxiety; intricateness, complicateness, complexness, intricacy, involution, difficulty, perplexity.
PERPLEXITY, **Pér-plēx'i-ty**, *s.* anxiety, trouble, distraction of mind; perplexedness, entanglement, involution, complication, intricacy, stand, puzzle, nonplus, embarrassment.
Pér-po-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. per *through*, and poto *to drink*) the act of drinking largely. *Johnson.*
Pér-quí-síte, *s.* (Lat. perquisitus) something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*

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PÉR-quí-sítion, *s.* (Lat. *perquisitus*) an accurate inquiry, a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*
PÉR-ry, *s.* (Fr. *poiré*) the liquor made of pears, as cyder is of apples.
PÉR-se-cute, *v. a.* (Fr. *persecuter*) to harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity: generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions; —to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity (*Dryden*); —to importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitation.
PÉR-se-cú-tion, *s.* (French) the act or practice of persecuting; a malignant prosecution; the state of being persecuted.
PÉR-se-cu-tór, *s.* (Fr. *persecuteur*) one who harasses others with continued malignity.
PÉR-se-vér-ance, *s.* (French) persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress: applied alike to good and ill; —continuance in a state of grace.
PÉR-se-vér-ant, *a.* persisting, constant. *Ainsw.*
PÉR-se-vère, *v. n.* (Lat. *persevero*) to persist in an attempt, not to give over, to continue firm, not to quit the design.
PÉR-se-vér-ing-ly, *ad.* with perseverance.
PÉR-sist, *v. n.* (Lat. *persisto*, Fr. *persiste*) to PERSIST, not to give over.
PÉR-sist-ence, † **PÉR-sist-én-cy**, *s.* the state of persisting, steadiness in pursuits, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; —STUBBORNNESS, obstinacy, obduracy, contumacy.
PÉR-sist-ive, *a.* (persist) steady, persevering, not receding from any purpose.
PÉR-son, *s.* (Lat. *persona*, Fr. *personne*) individual or particular man or woman; man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them; individual, man or woman; human being considered with respect to mere corporal existence (*Dryden*); man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering (*Shak.*); a general loose term for a human being, a body, one, a man; one's self, not a representative (*Bacon*); exterior appearance (*Shak.*); man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue: as, these tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, &c.; —character (*Hayward*); character of office (*Shak.*): in *grammar*, the quality of the noun or pronoun which modifies the verb.
PÉR-son-a-ble, *a.* handsome, comely, graceful, of good appearance.
PÉR-son-age, *s.* (French) a considerable person, man or woman of eminence; character assumed (*Add.*); character represented (*Broome*); exterior appearance, air, stature. *Shak. & Hayward.*
PÉR-son-ál, *a.* (Fr. *personel*, Lat. *personalis*) belonging to men or women, not to things; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; —present, not acting by representative (*Shak.*); external, corporal (*Addison*): in *law*, something moveable, something appendant to the person, as *money*; not real, as *land*: in *grammar*, having the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to *impersonal*, which has only the third.
PÉR-son-ál-i-ty, *s.* the existence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*
PÉR-son-ál-ly, *ad.* in person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual, particularly; with regard to numerical existence. *Rogers.*
PÉR-son-at-e, *v. a.* (person) to represent by a ficti-

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tious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; † to counterfeit, to feign (*Glanville*); to resemble: as, the lofty cedar *personates* thee; —† to make a representative of, as in picture. *Shakespeare.*
PÉR-son-á-tion, *s.* the act of counterfeiting another person. *Bacon.*
PÉR-son-i-fi-cá-tion, *s.* *prosopopœia*, the act of personifying, the change of things to persons: as, *confusion* heard his voice. *Milton.*
PÉR-son'i-fy, *v. a.* (person) to change from a thing to a person.
PÉR-spéc-tive, *a.* (Fr. *perspectif*) a glass through which things are viewed, an optic glass; the science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vista.
PÉR-spéc-tive, *a.* relating to the science of vision, optic, optical.
PÉR-spi-cá-cious, *a.* (Lat. *perspicax*) quick-sighted, sharp of sight, eagle-eyed.
PÉR-spi-cá-cious-néss, *s.* *perspicacity*, quickness of sight.
PÉR-spi-cá-c'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *perspicacité*) *perspicaciousness*, quickness of sight.
PÉR-spi-ci-ence, *s.* (Lat. *perspicieus*) the act of looking sharply, foresight, prescience.
PÉR-spi-cil, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. *perspicillum*) an optic glass, a perspective glass. *Glanville.*
PÉR-spi-cú-i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *perspicuité*) clearness to the mind, distinctness, perspicuousness, easiness to be understood, freedom from ambiguity or obscurity; —TRANSPARENCY, translucency, diaphaneity. *Brown.*
PÉR-spic-u-ous, *a.* (Lat. *perspicuus*) clear to the understanding, distinct, not obscure, not ambiguous; —TRANSPARENT, clear, such as may be seen through, diaphanous, translucent, not opaque.
PÉR-spic-u-ous-ly, *ad.* clearly, not obscurely.
PÉR-spic-u-ous-néss, *s.* (perspicuous) *PERSPICUITY*; diaphaneity, TRANSPARENCY.
PÉR-spi-ra-ble, *a.* (perspire) such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.
PÉR-spi-rá-tion, *s.* (perspire) excretion by the cuticular pores; exudation, SWEAT.
PÉR-spi-ra-tive, *a.* (perspire) performing the act of perspiration.
PÉR-spire, *v. n.* (Lat. *perspiro*) to perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to exude, to SWEAT; to be excreted by the skin. *Arbuth.*
PÉR-stringe, *v. a.* (Lat. *perstringo*) to graze upon, to glance upon. *Johnson.*
PÉR-suá-da-ble, *a.* (persuade) such as may be persuaded, persuadable.
PÉR-suá-de, *v. a.* (Fr. *persuader*, Lat. *persuadeo*) to bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation, to invite, to allure, to induce; to inculcate by argument or expostulation; † to treat by persuasion. *Shakespeare.*
PÉR-suá-dér, *s.* one who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.
PÉR-suá-si-ble, *a.* (French) capable of being influenced by persuasion.
PÉR-suá-si-ble-néss, *s.* the quality of being flexible by persuasion.
PÉR-suá-sion, *s.* (French) the act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or tempting the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion, BELIEF.
PÉR-suá-sive, *a.* (Fr. *persuasif*) having the power

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of persuading, having influence on the passions, tending to persuade.
Pér-sûā'sive-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to persuade.
Pér-sûā'sive-nēss, *s.* (persuasive) influence on the passions, power of persuading.
Pér-sûā'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *persuasorius*) having the power to persuade. *Brown.*
Pért, *a.* (Welsh) brisk, smart; lively, saucy, malapert, petulant, slippant, with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Addison.*
Pér-tā'n, *v. n.* (Lat. *pertineo*) to belong, to appertain, to relate; *with to.*
Pér-tēr-e-brā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *per and terebratio*) the act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*
Pér-ti-nā'cious, *a.* (Lat. *pertinax*) **STUBBORN**, obstinate, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady. *South.*
Pér-ti-nā'cious-ly, *ad.* obstinately.
Pér-ti-nā'cious-nēss, *s.* (pertinacious) pertinacity, pertinacy, obstinacy, **STUBBORNNESS**; resolution, steadiness, constancy.
Pér-ti-nā'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. *pertinacia*) pertinaciousness, pertinacy, obstinacy, **STUBBORNNESS**; resolution, steadiness, constancy.
Pér'ti-na-cy, *s.* (Lat. *pertinax*) **STUBBORNNESS**, obstinacy, persistency, pertinacity; resolution, steadiness, constancy.
Pér'ti-nēce, *Pér'ti-nēn-cy*, *s.* (Lat. *pertineo*) justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose, appositeness, suitability, fitness.
Pér'ti-nēnt, *a.* (Lat. *pertinens*) related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose, not useless to the end proposed, apposite, fit, proper, suitable, not foreign from the thing intended.
Pér'ti-nēnt-ly, *ad.* appositely, to the purpose.
Pér'ti-nēnt-nēss, *s.* appositeness. *Johnson.*
† *Pér-tin'gēnt*, *a.* (Lat. *pertingens*) relating to, touching. *Johnson.*
Pért'ly, *ad.* (pert) briskly, smartly; saucily, petulantly, malapertly.
Pért'nēss, *s.* (pert) brisk folly, petulance, sauciness, malapertness, impudence; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.
Pér-trān'sient, *a.* (Lat. *pertransiens*) passing over. *Johnson.*
Pér-turb', *Pér-turb'ate*, *v. a.* (Lat. *perturbo*) to disquiet, to disturb, to discompose, to deprive of tranquillity; to derange, to disorder, to confuse, to put out of regularity.
Pér-turb-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *perturbatio*) disquiet of mind, discomposure, deprivation of tranquillity; restlessness of passions (*Bacon*); disorder, disturbance, confusion, commotion (*Bacon*); cause of disquiet (*Shak.*) commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson.*
Pér-turb-bā'tór, *s.* (Lat.) a raiser of commotions, one who breaks the peace.
Pér-tus'ed, *a.* (Lat. *pertusus*) bored, drilled, punched, perforated, pierced with holes.
Pér-tū'sion, *s.* (Lat. *pertusus*) the act of piercing or punching; the hole made by piercing, drilling or punching.
Pér-vā'de, *v. a.* (Lat. *pervado*) to permeate, to pass through an aperture, to pass through the whole extension. *Thomson.*
Pér-vā'sion, *s.* the act of pervading or passing through; permeation.
Pér-ver'se, *a.* (Lat. *perversus*) distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, **STUBBORN**, untoward, froward, untractable; **PEEVISH**,

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cross, petulant, vexatious, desirous to cross and vex.
Pér-ver'se-ly, *ad.* with intent to vex; peevishly, petulantly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly, with petty malignity.
Pér-ver'se-nēss, *s.* (perverse) spiteful crossness, perversity, petulance, **PEEVISHNESS**.
Pér-ver'sion, *s.* (French; *from* perverse) the act of perverting; change to something worse, corruption of principles. *Bacon.*
Pér-ver'si-ty, *s.* (Fr. *pervertité*; *from* perverse) **PERVERSENESS**, crossness. *Norris.*
Pér-vért', *v. a.* (Lat. *perverto*) to distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right: opposed to *convert*, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.
Pér-vért'er, *s.* one who changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter, one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.
Pér-vért'i-ble, *a.* (pervert) that may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*
Pér-vi-cā'cious, *a.* (Lat. *pervicax*) spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.
Pér-vi-cā'cious-ly, *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy with perverseness.
Pér-vi-cā'cious-nēss, *s.* (pervicacious) spiteful obstinacy, pervicacy, pervicacity.
Pér-vi-cā'ci-ty, *Pér-vi-ca-cy*, *s.* (Lat. *pervicax* *pervicacious*) pervicaciousness, spiteful obstinacy.
Pér-vi-ous, *a.* (Lat. *pervius*) admitting passage, capable of being permeated.
Pér-vi-ous-nēss, *s.* the quality of admitting a passage.
Pér'uke, *s.* (Fr. *perruque*) a **PERIWIG**.
Pér'uke, *v. a.* to dress in adscititious hair, to perwig. *Wifeman.*
Pér'uke-ma-kér, *s.* a wigmaker.
Pe-rū'sāl, *s.* (peruse) the act of reading.
Pe-rū'se, *v. a.* (per and use) to read; † to observe, to examine. *Shakespeare.*
Pe-rū'sér, *s.* a reader, examiner.
Pēst, *s.* (Lat. *pestis*) plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.
Pēst'er, *v. a.* (Fr. *pester*) to disturb, to harass, to perplex, to turmoil; to encumber. *Drayton.*
Pēst'er-ér, *s.* one who pesters or disturbs.
Pēst'er-ous, *a.* (pester) cumbersome. *Bacon.*
Pēst'hō'use, *s.* a lazaretto, a hospital for persons infected with the plague.
Pēst'if'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. *pestifer*) **DESTRUCTIVE**, mischievous (*Shak.*); pestilential, malignant, infectious, contagious.
Pēst'i-lēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. *pestilentia*) plague, pest, contagious distemper.
Pēst'i-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. *pestilens*) producing plagues, pestiferous, pestilential, malignant, infectious, contagious; mischievous, **DESTRUCTIVE**.
Pēst'i-lēn'tial, *a.* (Fr. *pestilential*) partaking of the nature of pestilence, infectious, malignant, contagious; mischievous, pernicious, pestiferous, **DESTRUCTIVE**.
Pēst'i-lēnt-ly, *ad.* (pestilent) mischievously, destructively.
Pēst'il-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *pistillum*) pistillation, the act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.
Pēst'le, *s.* (Lat. *pistillum*) the instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.
Pēt, *s.* (*of doubtful etymology*) a slight passion, a slight fit of peevishness; a darling, a favourite; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; a cadé lamb.
Pēt'al, *s.* (*in botany*, Lat. *petalum*) the flower leaf of a plant.

P H A

Pēt'al-ōs, *a.* having petals.
Pe-tār', **Pe-tārd'**, *s.* (Fr. pétard) the name of a piece of ordnance.
Pe-tēch'i-āl, *a.* (Lat. petechiæ *purple spots*) pestilentially spotted.
Pe-ti'tion, *s.* (Lat. petitio) **ENTREATY**, request, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*
Pe-ti'tion, *v. a.* to **ENTREAT**, to solicit.
Pe-ti'tion-a-rī-ly, *ad.* (petitionary) by way of begging the question.
Pe-ti'tion-a-ry, *a.* supplicatory, coming with petitions (*Sbak.*); containing petitions or requests. *Hooker.*
Pe-ti'tion-ēr, *s.* (petition) one who offers a petition, a suitor, a suppliant.
Pēt'i-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. petitorius) petitioning, claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsw.*
Pētre, *s.* (Lat. petra *a stone*, *pron.* pētér) nitre, saltpetre. *Brown.*
Pe-trēs/cēnt, *a.* (Lat. petrescens) growing into stone, lapidescent, becoming stone.
Pēt-ri-fac'tion, *s.* (Lat. petrificatio) the act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.
Pēt-ri-fac'tive, *a.* (Lat. petrificatio) having the power to form stone, petrific, lapidific.
Pēt-ri-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (French) a body formed by changing other matter to stone.
Pe-trific, *a.* (Lat. petrificus) having the power to change to stone, petrificative, lapidific.
Pēt-ri-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. petresier) to change to stone; to make callous, to make obdurate.
Pēt-ri-fy, *v. n.* to become stone.
Pe-trō-le-ūm, *s.* (Lat. petra *a rock*, and oleum *oil*) rock oil, liquid bitumen.
† Pēt-ro-nēl, *s.* a pistol; a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras.*
Pēt'ti-coat, *s.* (petty and coat) the lower part of a woman's dress.
Pēt'ti-fog-gér, *s.* (Fr. petit and vogueur) a petty small-rate lawyer.
Pēt'ti-nēss, *s.* (petty) **SMALLNESS**, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.
Pēt'tish, *a.* (pet) fretful, **PEEVISH**.
Pēt'tish-nēss, *s.* fretfulness, **PEEVISHNESS**.
Pēt'ti-tōes, *s.* (petty and toe) the feet of a sucking pig; feet in contempt.
Pēt'to, *s.* (Italian) the breast; privacy.
Pēt'ty, *a.* (Fr. petit) **SMALL**, little, pimple, inferior, inconsiderable, unimportant.
Pēt'u-lānce, *s.* (French) sauciness, pertness, malapertness, impudence, insolence to superiours; peevishness, wantonness, negligence of restraint.
Pēt'u-lānt, *a.* (French) saucy, pert, malapert, impudent, insolent to superiours, perverse; humorfome, wanton, negligent of restraint.
Pēt'u-lānt-ly, *ad.* with saucy pertness.
Pēw, *s.* (Dutch puy) a seat enclosed in a church.
Pēw et, *s.* (Dutch piewit) a water fowl (*Carew*); the lapwing. *Ainsworth.*
Pēw'tér, *s.* (Dutch peauter) a compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes used at table. *Addison.*
Pēw'tér-ér, *s.* one who works in pewter.
Pha-ge-dēna, *s.* (Gr. φαγέδαινα) a corrodent ulcer, an ulcer where the sharpness of the humour eats away the flesh.
Pha-ge-dēn'ic, **Pha-ge-dēn'ōs**, *a.* corroding, **CORROSIVE**, eating away the flesh.
Phā'ānx, **Phā'lānx**, *s.* (Lat.) a troop of men closely embodied.

P H I

Phān'tāsm, **Phān-tāsmā**, *s.* (Gr. φάντασμα) **VAIR** and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination, spectre, **APPARITION**.
Phān'tóm, *s.* (French phantome) an **APPARITION**, a spectre; a fancied vision. *Rogers.*
Phāre, **Phār'ōs**, *s.* (Gr. φάρος) a **LIGHTHOUSE**.
Phār-i-sā'i-cāl, *a.* (pharisee) ritual, externally religious: from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly of ceremonies.
Phār-ma-ceū'tic, **Phār-ma-ceū'ti-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. φαρμακευτικός) relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.
Phār-ma-cōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. φάρμακον *a medicine* and λέγω *to describe*) the knowledge of drugs and medicines.
Phār-ma-co-pœ'ia, *s.* (Gr. φάρμακον *a medicine*, and ποιέω *to make*) a dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
Phār-ma-cōp'o-líst, *s.* (Gr. φάρμακον *a medicine*, and πωλέω *to sell*) an apothecary, one who sells medicines.
Phār-ma-cy, *s.* (Gr. φαρμακον *a medicine*, Fr. pharmacie) the art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
Phār'ynx, *s.* (in anatomy, Greek) the upper part of the gullet.
Phā'sis, *s. pl.* Phā'ses, (Gr. φάσις, Fr. phase) appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.
Phāsm, *s.* (Gr. φάσμα) appearance, phantom, fancied **APPARITION**.
Phēus'ant, *s.* (Fr. faisan) a kind of wild cock, a bird of game.
† Phēse', *v. a.* (perhaps to feaze) to comb, to fleece, to curry. "I'll phese his pride." *Sbak.*
Phēnix, *s.* (Gr. φοινίξ, Lat. phoenix) the bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
Phē-nōm'e-nōn, *s.* (Gr. φαινόμενον) appearance, visible quality, extraordinary appearance in the works of nature; any thing that strikes by any new appearance.
Phī'al, *s.* (Lat. phiala) a small bottle, a vial.
Phī-lān'thro-py, *s.* (Gr. φίλος *to love*, and ἀνθρώπος) love of mankind, good-nature.
Phī-lip'ick, *s.* (from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon) any invective declamation.
Phī-lōl'o-gér, *s.* (philology) one whose chief study is language, a philologist, a grammarian, a humanist, a critic.
Phī-lo-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (philology) grammatical, critical.
Phī-lōl'o-gist, *s.* (philologer) **PHILOLOGER**.
Phī-lōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. φιλολογία) criticism, humanity, grammatical learning.
Phī-lō-māth, **Phī-lōm'a-thēs**, *s.* (Gr. φίλος *to love*, and μάθησις *learning*) a lover of learning.
Phī-lōm'a-thy, *s.* the love of learning.
Phī-lō-mēl, **Phī-lō-mēla**, *s.* (from Philomela *changed into a bird*) the nightingale.
Phī-lō-mōt, *a.* (corrupted from Fr. feuille morte) coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*
Phī-lōs'o-phér, *s.* (Lat. philosophus) a man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
Phī-lōs'o-phér's stone, *s.* a stone dreamed of by alchymists which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
Phī-lō-sōph'ic, **Phī-lō-sōph'i-cal**, *a.* (Fr. philosophique) belonging to philosophy; suitable

PHY

PIC

to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy;—frugal, abstemious: as, *philosophic* fare. *Dryden.*
Phil-o-soph'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.
Phī-lōs'o-phize, *v. n.* (philosophy) to play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher, to moralize, to search into nature, to inquire into the causes of effects.
Phī-lōs'o-phy, *s.* (Lat. philosophia) knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained (*Locke*); reasoning, argumentation (*Milton*); the course of science read in the schools.
Philt'er, *s.* (Gr. φίλτρον, Fr. philtre) something to cause love.
Philt'er, *v. a.* to charm to love.
Phiz, *s.* (contracted from physiognomy) the face, in a sense of contempt.
Phle-bōt'ōm-ist, *s.* (phlebotomy) one who opens a vein, a bleeder, blood-letting.
Phle-bōt'ōm-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. phlebotomiser) to bleed, let blood, open a vein.
Phle-bōt'o-my, *s.* (Fr. phlebotomie) venesection, blood-letting, the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
Phlēgm, *s.* (Gr. φλέγμα, Fr. phlegme) the watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dullness; water, among chymists.
Phlēg-māt'ic, *a.* (Gr. φλεγματικός) abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery;—dull, cold, frigid: as, the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatic* temper.
Phlēg'mōn, *s.* (Gr. φλεγμονή) an inflammation, a burning tumour, a swelling.
Phlēg'mōn-ōus, *a.* inflammatory.
† Phlēme, *s.* (from phlebotomy) a fleam.
Phlo-gis'tōn, **Phlo-gis'tōn**, *s.* (Gr. φλογιστός) a chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.
Phōn'ics, *s.* (Gr. φωνή a sound) the doctrine of sounds.
Phōs'phōr, **Phōs'phōr-ūs**, *s.* (Gr. φως light, and φέρω to bring) the morning star; a chymical substance which takes fire on being exposed to the air.
Phrāse, *s.* (Gr. φράσις) an idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech (*Dryden*); style, expression: as, thou speak'st in better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shakespeare.*
Phrāse, *v. a.* to style, to call, to term. "These funs, for so they *phrase* them," &c. *Shakespeare.*
Phra-se-o-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (phraseology) idiomatic, idiomatical, peculiar to a language, comprising an idiom.
Phra-se-ōl'o-gist, *s.* (phraseology) one skilled in the idioms of a language.
Phra-se-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. φράσις a phrase, and λόγος a word) style, language, diction, manner of writing or expression; a phrase book.
Phre-nēt'ic, **Phrēn'tic**, *a.* (Gr. φρεντικός) inflamed in the brain, mad, **FRANTIC**.
Phre-nit'is, *s.* (Gr. φρενιτις) madness, phrenzy, inflammation of the brain.
Phrēn'sy, *s.* (Fr. frénésie) frenzy, phrenitis; madness, **FRANTICNESS**.
Phthi's'i-cāl, *a.* (Gr. φθισικός) wasting, hectic, tabid, **CONSUMPTIVE**.
Phthi's'ic, *s.* (Gr. φθίσις) a **CONSUMPTION**.
Phthi's'is, *s.* (Greek) phthitic, **CONSUMPTION**.
Phy-lāct'ēr-y, *s.* (Fr. phylactère) a bandage

upon which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*
Phy's'ic, *s.* (Gr. φυσική) the science of healing; medicines, remedies: in common phrase, a purge, a purgative.
Phy's'ic, *v. a.* to purge, to treat with medicine, to cure.
Phy's'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. physique) relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing: as, a *physical* treatise; *physical* herbs;—**MEDICINAL**, helpful to health; resembling *physic*: as, a *physical* taste.
Phy's'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* according to nature, by natural operation, in the way or sense of natural philosophy, not morally; according to the science of medicine, according to the rules of medicine.
Phy-si'cian, *s.* (Fr. physicien) one who professes the art of healing, a leech.
Phy's'i-co-the-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (physics and theology) divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
Phy's'ics, *s.* (physic) natural philosophy, divinity illustrated by natural philosophy.
Phy's-i-ōg'no-mēr, *s.* (physiognomy) one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face, a physiognomist.
Phy's-i-ōg-nōm'ic, **Phy's-i-ōg-nōm'ic**, *a.* (Gr. φυσιογνωμονικός) drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.
Phy's-i-ōg'no-my, *s.* (Gr. φυσιογνωμονία) the art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face, metoposcopy; the face, the cast of the look.
Phy's-i-ōl'o-gēr, *s.* (physiology) a physiologist, one skilled in physiology.
Phy's-i-ō-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (physiology) relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*
Phy's-i-ōl'o-gist, *s.* (physiology) a physiologer, one versed in physiology, a writer of natural philosophy.
Phy-tiv'ōr-ōus, *a.* (Gr. φυτον a plant, and Lat. voro to devour) that eats grass or any vegetable, graminivorous.
Rh'y-tōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. ρυτον and γράφω to write) a description of plants.
Phy-tōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. φυτον and λόγος a description) the doctrine of plants, botany, botanical discourse.
Pi-āc'u-lār, **Pi-āc'u-lōus**, *a.* (Lat. piacularis) expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad. *Glanville.*
Pi'a—mā'tēr, *s.* (Lat.) a thin and delicate membrane that covers immediately the substance of the brain.
Pi'a-nēt, *s.* (in ornithology) the lesser woodpecker; in Scotland a magpie.
Pi-āz'za, *s.* (Italian) a walk under a roof supported by pillars, a portico, a covered walk.
Pi'ca, *s.* (among printers) a particular size of their types or letters.
Pic-ca-rōn, *s.* (Italian piccare to rob) a **ROBBER**, a freebooter, a plunderer.
Pick, *v. a.* (Dutch picken) to cull, to choose, to select, to glean, to gather here and there; with, commonly, out when it implies selection, and up when it means casual occurrence;—to take up, to gather, to find industriously: as, he did it to *pick* a quarrel; the child was

PIE

picked up in the street;—to clean by picking away filth;—to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering;—to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument;—to strike with the bill or beak, to peck;—to *rob*, to steal;—to open a lock by a pointed instrument.
To pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for finding fault with another.
Pick, *v. n.* to eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.
Pick, *s.* (Fr. pique) a sharp pointed iron tool.
Pick'a-pack, *ad.* in manner of a pack, pickback, upon the back.
Pick'axe, *s.* an axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point, a picker, an instrument to pick with.
Pick'back, *ad.* (*corrupted from*) pickapack; upon the back. *Hudibras.*
Pick'ed, *a.* (Fr. piqué) sharp, smart. "*Let the stake be made picked at the top, that the joy may not settle upon it.*" *Mortimer.*
Pick'er, *v. a.* (Italian *piccare*) to *rob*, to pirate;—to make a flying skirmish. *Hudibras.*
Pick'ér, *s.* (pick) one who picks and culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.
Pick'ér-el, *s.* (pike) a small pike.
Pick'ér-el-wéd, *s.* (*in botany*) a water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*
Pick'le, *s.* (Dutch *pekel*) any kind of salt liquor in which flesh or other substances are preserved; things kept in pickle; condition, state. A word of *contempt* and *ridicule*. "*How cam'st thou in this pickle?*" *Shak.*
Pick'le, *v. a.* to preserve in pickle;—to season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.
Pick'le-hér-ring, *s.* a jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a zany, a *BUFFOON*. *Spectator.*
Pick'lock, *s.* an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks the lock.
Pick'pock'et, **Pick'purse**, *s.* a thief who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.
Pick'thank, *s.* an officious fellow who does what he is not desired, a whispering parasite.
Pick'toth, *s.* an instrument to dislodge food from the interstices of the teeth.
Pict, *s.* (Lat. *pictus*) a painted person.
Pic'to-ri-ál, *a.* (Lat. *pictors a painter*) produced by a painter. *Brown.*
Picture, *s.* (Lat. *pictura*) a resemblance of persons or things in colours, a portrait, a painting; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.
Picture, *v. a.* to *PAINT*, to represent by painting; to represent, to portray.
Pick'dle, *v. n.* (*of doubtful etymology*) to pick at table, to eat squeamishly, and without appetite (*Swift*); to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*
Pick'dler, *s.* one who eats squeamishly, and without appetite; one who is busy about minute things.
Pie, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) any crust baked with something in it.
Pie, *s.* (Lat. *pica*) a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.
Pie'báld, *a.* of various colours, diversified in colour, *VARIEGATED*. *Hudibras.*

PIL

Piece, *s.* (French) a patch (*Ainsworth*); a part of a whole, a fragment; a part (*Tillotson*); a picture (*Dryden*); a composition, a performance: as, he wrote several *pieces* (*Addison*);—a single great gun (*Shak.*); a coin, a single piece of money (*Prior*); in ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or smatterer.
A-piece, to each. *Of a piece with*, like, of the same sort; united, the same with the rest.
Piece, *v. a.* to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite.
To piece out, to increase by addition.
Piec'ér, *s.* one who pieces.
Piec'lés, *a.* whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.
Piec'méal, *ad.* (Sax. *pice and mel*) in pieces, in fragments.
Piec'méal, *a.* single, separate, divided.
Piéd, *a.* (pie) *VARIEGATED*, party coloured.
Piéd-nés, *s.* variegation, diversity of colours.
Piel'ed, *a.* (*perhaps for*) peeled, or bald, or piled, or having short hair. *Shakespeare.*
Pier, *s.* (Fr. *pière*) the column upon which the arch of a bridge is raised.
Pierce, *v. a.* (Fr. *percer*) to penetrate, to enter, to *PERFORATE*, to force a way into; to touch the passions, to affect.
Pierce, *v. n.* to make way by force into or through any thing; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive as into a secret; to affect severely. *Shakespeare.*
Pierc'ér, *s.* an instrument that bores or penetrates; that part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.
Pierc'ing-ly, *ad.* sharply.
Pierc'ing-nés, *s.* power of piercing.
Pier'glás, *s.* a large looking glass.
PIETY, **Pie-ty**, *s.* holiness, devoutness, devotion, sanctity, religiousness, real or moral godliness; discharge of duty to God, duty to parents or those in superiour relation. *Swift.*
Pig, *s.* (Dutch *bigge*) a young sow or boar; a porker; an oblong mass of lead or iron in its first form from the furnace.
Pig, *v. a.* to farrow, to bring pigs.
Pig'eon, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a fowl bred in a dovecot, a dove, a culver.
Pig'eon-liv-ér-éd, *a.* mild, soft, gentle. *Shak.*
Pig'gin, *s.* (*in the northern provinces*) a small wooden vessel, used as a porringer.
Pig'ment, *s.* (Lat. *pigmentum*) paint, colour to be laid upon any body. *Boyle.*
Pig'my, *s.* (Fr. *pigmeé*) a *DWARF*, any thing inconsiderable; one of a fabulous nation fabled to have been devoured by cranes.
Pig-no-rá-tion, *s.* (Lat. *pignero to pawn*) the act of pawning, a *PLEDGE*.
Pig'nút, *s.* an earth nut.
Pike, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a fish of prey, the tyrant of the fresh waters.
Pike, *s.* (Fr. *pique*) a long lance formerly used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry, a pitchfork.
Pik'ed, *a.* (Fr. *piqué*) sharp, picked, acuminate, ending in a point.
Pike'mán, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.
Pike'stáff, *s.* the wooden pole of a pike.
Pi-lás'ter, *s.* (*in architecture*) a square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

PIL

PIN

Pil'chárd, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) a fish like a herring that frequents the Cornish coast.

† **Pil'chér**, *s.* a furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur; a pilchard.

Pile, *s.* (French) a strong piece of wood driven into the ground, to make a firm foundation; a HEAP, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; a BUILDING, an edifice.

Pile, *s.* (Lat. pilus) a hair (*Shakespeare*); hairy surface, nap.

Pile, *s.* (Lat. pilum) the head of an arrow.

Pile, *s.* (Fr. pile, Ital. pila) one side of a coin, the side of a coin upon which the arms are impressed, the reverse of cross.

Pile, *v. a.* to HEAP, to coacervate; to fill with something heaped.

Pile-at-éd, *a.* (Lat. pileus) having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

Piler, *s.* (pile) he who accumulates.

Piles, *s.* (in *medicine*) the hemorrhoids.

Pilfer, *v. a.* (Fr. piller) to steal, to filch, to lurch, to gain by petty robbery.

Pilfer-ér, *s.* one who steals petty things.

Pilfer-ing-ly, *ad.* with petty knavery, filchingly.

Pilfer-y, *s.* (pilfer) petty THEFT. *L'Estrange.*

Pil'grim, *s.* (Dutch pilgrim) a traveler, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Pil'grim-age, *s.* a long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion: *Shakespeare* uses it for time irksomely spent.

Pill, *s.* (Lat. pilula) medicine made into a small ball or mass; any thing nauseous.

Pill, *v. a.* (Fr. piller) to ROB, to plunder.

Pill, *v. a.* (corrupted from peel) to strip off the bark, to peel. *Genesis.*

Pillage, *s.* (French) plunder, depredation, ROBBERY, something got by plundering or pillaging; the act of plundering.

Pillage, *v. a.* to ROB, to plunder, to sack, to spoil.

Pillá-gér, *s.* a plunderer, a ROBBER.

Pillár, *s.* (Fr. pilier) a column; a supporter, a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*

Pillár-éd, *a.* supported by columns; having the form of a column.

Pill'éd gar'lick, *s.* one whose hair has fallen off by a disease; a sneaking or henhearted fellow. *Johnson.*

Pill'íon, *s.* (pillow) a soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit upon; a pad, a pannel, a low saddle (*Spenser*); the pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

Pill'ór-y, *s.* (Fr. pillori) a frame erected upon a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of the criminal are put.

Pill'ór-y, *v. a.* to punish by putting in the pillory.

Pill'ow, *s.* (Dutch pulewe) a case or bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep upon.

Pill'ow, *v. a.* to rest any thing upon a pillow.

Pill'ow-beár, **Pill'ow-cáse**, *s.* the cover of a pillow.

Pil-lós'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. pilosus) HAIRINESS.

Pilót, *s.* (Fr. pilote) he whose office is to steer the ship in and out of a port.

Pilót, *v. a.* to steer, to direct in the course.

Pilót-age, *s.* a pilot's hire; pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts.

Pil'sér, *s.* (in the history of insects) the moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

Pi-mén'ta, *s.* (Fr. piment) a kind of spice, Jamaica pepper, all-spice.

PIMP, **Pimp**, *s.* (uncert. derivation) a procurer, a pander, a cockbawd, a fleshmonger, one who provides gratifications for the lust of others. *Addison.*

PIMP, **Pimp**, *v. a.* to bawd, to pander, to procure, to provide gratifications for the lust of others.

Pim'pér-nél, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Pimp'ing, *a.* (Dutch pimple mensch a weak man) little, petty, SMALL. *Skinner.*

PIMPLE, **Pim'ple**, *s.* (uncert. derivation) a small red pustule, a carbuncle, a tubercle, a wheek, a beal, a botch, a blotch, a blain, a push; a variolous eruption.

Pim'pled, *a.* having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

Pin, *s.* (uncert. derivation) a short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value (*Shak.*); any thing driven to hold things together, a peg, a bolt;—any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle, a linchpin; † the central part (*Shak.*); the peg by which musicians intend or relax their strings; a note, a strain: in low language; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

Pin, *v. a.* to fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix, to fasten: as, he *pinned* an incredible story on his friend.

Pin, *v. a.* (Sax. pindan) to shut up, to coop, to pen, to enclose, to confine, as in pinfold.

Pin'cáse, *s.* a case to keep pins in.

Pin'cérs, *s.* (F. pincette) an instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped which requires to be held hard, forceps; the claw of an animal.

Pinch, *v. a.* (Fr. pincer) to squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth, to tweak, to twinge; to hold hard with an instrument; to press between hard bodies: to gall, to fret (*Shak.*); to gripe, to oppress, to straiten (*Dryden*); to distress, to pain (*Milton*); to press, to aggrieve, to drive to difficulties (*L'Estrange*); to try thoroughly, to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*

Pinch, *v. n.* to act with force so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling (*Dryden*); to spare, to be frugal.

Pinch, *s.* a painful squeeze with the fingers, a nip, a tweak, a twinge, a gripe, a pain given; oppression, distress inflicted; strait, difficulty, time of distress. *In all the senses, except the first, it is used only in low language.*

Pinch'fist, **Pinch'pén-ny**, *s.* a MISER.

Pin'cúsh-ion, *s.* a small bag stuffed with bran upon which pins are stuck.

Pin'dúst, *s.* small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

Pine, *s.* (in botany, Lat. pinus) a tree, a kind of fir; a plant producing a delicious kind of fruit.

Pine, *v. n.* (Sax. pinian) to languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

Pine, *v. a.* to wear out, to make to languish; to LAMENT, to grieve for, to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*

Pine'áp-ple, *s.* the fruit of the pine, the anapa, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

Pin'e-ál, *a.* (Fr. pineale) resembling a pineapple.

An epithet given by *Des Cartes*, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

Pín'feath-ér-éd, *a.* not fledged, **CALLOW**, having the feathers only beginning to shoot.

Pín'föld, *s.* (Sax. *pindan* to shut up, and fold) a place in which beasts are confined, a pound, a prison for cattle.

Pín'gle, *s.* (a local word) a small close, an enclosure. *Ainsworth.*

Pín'gûid, *a.* (little used, Lat. *pinguis*) fat, unctuous. "Some clays are more *pinguid*, others more slippery," &c. *Mortimer.*

Pín'hôle, *s.* a small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

Pín'ión, *s.* (Fr. *pignon*) the joint of the wing remotest from the body; the first or smallest quill of the wing; the wing (*Pope*); the tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger; **FETTERS** or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

Pín'ión, *v. a.* to bind the wings; to confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arm to the body; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to **FETTER**, to shackle, to bind.

Pink, *s.* (Dutch pink an eye; whence the French word *cillet*) a small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye: as, *pink eyed*;—any thing supremely excellent (whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinnaele* is not known): as, he is the very *pink* of courtesy;—a colour used by painters.

Pink, *v. a.* to work in eylet holes, to pierce in small holes.

Pink, *s.* (Fr. *pinque*) a ship with a very narrow stern; a fish, the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

Pink, *v. n.* (Dutch *pinken*) to **WINK** with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

Pín'mak-ér, *s.* he who makes pins.

Pín'món-ey, *s.* money allowed to a wife for private expences without account.

Pín'nace, *s.* (in boat building, Fr. *pinnafle*) a small kind of barge, carvel built, rowing eight oars only.

Pín'na-cle, *s.* (French) a turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point. *Corwley.*

Pín'nér, *s.* (from *pinna* or *pinion*) the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose; a pinmaker.

Pín'nóck, *s.* (in ornithology) the tomtit. *Ainsw.*

Pint, *s.* (Saxon) half a quart; in medicine twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Pi-o-nér, *s.* (Fr. *pionnier*) one whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Pi'o-ny, **Pé'o-ny**, *s.* (in botany) a large flower.

Pi'ús, *a.* (Lat. *pius*) careful of the duties owed by created beings to God, godly, devout, holy, religious, such as is due to sacred things; careful of the duties of near relation: as, he is not called a just father who educates his children well, but *pious*;—practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*

Pi'ús-ly, *ad.* in a pious manner, religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

Pip, *s.* (Dutch *pippe*) a defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows upon the tip of their tongues; a spot upon the cards; the leaf of a monopetalous flower.

Pip, *v. n.* (Lat. *pipio*) to cry as a chick; to chirp or cry as a bird.

Pipe, *s.* (Sax.) any long hollow body, a siphon, a crane, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of wind music (*Milt.*); the organs of voice and respiration: as, the *wind-pipe*;—the key or sound of the voice (*Shak.*); an office of the exchequer.

Pipe, *v. n.* to play upon the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

Pipe, *s.* (French) a liquid measure containing two hogheads, a but.

Pí'pér, *s.* one who plays upon the pipe.

Pí'pér, *s.* (in botany) the lilach.

Píp'ing, *a.* (from pipe, used only in low language) weak, sickly, feeble: from the weak voice of the sick;—hot, boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

Píp'kin, *s.* (diminutive of pipe a large vessel) a small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

Píp'pín, *s.* (Dut. *puppyngh*) a sharp apple.

Pí'qu'an-cy, *s.* (piquant) sharpness, tartness, pungency.

Pí'qu'ánt, *a.* (French) pricking, piercing hot, stimulating to the taste; sharp, tart, pungent, severe.

Pí'qu'ánt-ly, *ad.* sharply, tartly.

Pí'que, *s.* (French) an ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; a strong passion (*Hudib.*); point, nicety, punctilio. *Dryden.*

Pí'que, *v. a.* (Fr. *piquer*) to touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation; to offend, to displease, to irritate, to **PROVOKE**;—with the reciprocal pronoun. to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

Pí-quét, *s.* (French) a game at cards.

Pí'qu'et, *s.* (a military term) an obsolescent form of punishment.

Pí'qu'et, *v. a.* to punish by setting the foot upon a pointed stick, and tying up the hand to a beam over head.

Pí'ra-cy, *s.* (pirate) the act or practice of robbing upon the seas.

Pí'rate, *s.* (French, Lat. *pirata*) a sea robber; any robber, particularly a bookfeller who seizes another's copy-right.

Pí'rate, *v. n.* to rob by sea.

Pí'rate, *v. a.* to take by robbery.

Pí-rát'i-cál, *a.* (Lat. *piraticus*) predatory, robbing upon the sea, consisting in robbery; practising robbery.

Pí's-cá'tion, *s.* (Lat. *piscatio*) the act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

Pí's-ca-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *piscatorius*) relating to fishes.

Pí's-cí'v'or-ous, *a.* (Lat. *piscis* a fish, and *voro* to devour) fish-eating, living on fish.

Pí'sh, *intj.* expressing contempt, pshaw.

Pí'sh, *v. n.* to express contempt; with *at*.

Pí's'mí're, *s.* (Dut. *pismiere*) an ANT.

Pí's, *v. a.* (Fr. *pisser*) to make water, to urinate.

Pí's, *s.* **URINE**, animal water.

Pí's'a-béd, *s.* (in botany) the yellow flower of the dandelion.

Pí's'bú'rt, *a.* stained with urine.

Pí's-tíl-lá'tion, *s.* (Lat. *pistillum*) the act of pounding in a mortar, pestillation.

Pí's'tól, *s.* (Fr. *pistolet*) a small hand-gun.

Pí's'tól, *v. a.* to shoot with a pistol.

Pí's-tóle, *s.* (French) a coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

Pí's-to-lét, *s.* (Fr. *pistolet*) a little pistol.

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Pis'tón, *s.* (French) the moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes whereby the suction or attraction is caused, an embolus.

Pit, *s.* (Sax.) a hole in the ground, a delve; abyss, profundity (*Shak.*); the grave (*Psalms*); the area upon which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit* (*Hudibras*); the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*;—a dint made by the finger; a mark made by a disease,

Pit, *v. a.* to press into hollows; to mark with small hollows, as by the small pox.

Pit, *v. n.* to sink into hollows.

Pit'a-pät, *s.* (probably from Fr. *pas à pas* or *patte patte*) a flutter, a PALPITATION; a light quick step. *Dryden.*

Pitch, *s.* (Sax. *pic*, Lat. *pix*) the resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

Pitch, *v. a.* (Lat. *pico*) to smear with pitch; to darken. *Shakespeare.*

Pitch, *s.* (*uncert. derivation*) any degree of elevation or height (*Shak.*); state with respect to lowness or height (*Milton*); size, stature (*Shak.*); degree, rate. *Milton.*

Pitch, *v. a.* (Ital. *appicciare*) to fix, to plant; as, to *pitch* their tents; to order regularly: as, a *pitched* battle;—to throw headlong, to precipitate, to cast forward;—to pave.

Pitch, *v. n.* to light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; *with* on or upon;—to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

Pitch'er, *s.* (Fr. *picher*) an earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

Pitch'fork, *s.* a fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon.

Pitch'i-nëss, *s.* (pitchy) blackness, darkness; the resemblance of pitch.

Pitch'y, *a.* (pitch) smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch, asphaltic, bituminous; black, dark, dismal.

Pit'coal, *s.* fossil coal.

Pit'e-ous, *a.* (pity) SORROWFUL, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, TENDER; wretched, paltry, pitiful. *Milton.*

Pit'e-ous-ly, *ad.* in a piteous manner.

Pit'e-ous-nëss, *s.* SORROWFULNESS, tenderness.

Pit'fall, *s.* a pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

Pith, *s.* (Dutch *pitte*) the marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow (*Donne*); strength, force (*Shak.*); energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part (*Shak.*); the quintessence, the chief part. *Shakespeare.*

Pith'i-ly, *ad.* with strength, with cogency, with force.

Pith'i-nëss, *s.* (pithy) energy, force, strength, vigour, fulness, comprehensiveness.

Pith'lëss, *a.* wanting pith, wanting strength; wanting energy, wanting force.

Pith'y, *a.* (pith) consisting of pith, abounding with pith; strong, forcible, energetic.

Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. *pitoyable*) commiserable, deserving pity, worthy of compassion.

Pit'i-a-ble-nëss, *s.* the state of deserving commiseration or pity.

Pit'i-fül, *a.* melancholy, moving compassion (*Shak.*); compassionate, TENDER; paltry, contemptible, despicable, MEAN,

Pit'i-fül-ly, *ad.* with pity, with compassion; mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably, meanly.

Pit'i-fül-nëss, *s.* (pitiful) TENDERNESS, mercy, compassion; MEANNESS, despicableness, paltriness, contemptibleness.

Pit'i-lëss, *a.* wanting pity, wanting compassion, cruel, merciless.

Pit'i-lëss-ly, *ad.* without mercy.

Pit'i-lëss-nëss, *s.* (pitiless) unmercifulness, want of tenderness, cruelty.

Pit'män, *s.* he who, in sawing timber, works below in the pit.

Pit'säw, *s.* the large saw used by two men one of whom is in the pit.

Pit'tance, *s.* (Fr. *pitance*) an allowance of meat in a monastery, a small portion, a modicum.

Pit'u-ite, *s.* (French, Lat. *pituita*) phlegm.

Pi-tü-it-ous, *a.* consisting of phlegm.

Pit'y, *s.* (Fr. *pitié*) compassion, commiseration, truth, TENDERNESS, fellow-feeling, sympathy with misery.

Pit'y, *v. a.* to compassionate misery, to commiserate, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

Pit'y, *v. n.* to be compassionate, to have compassion, to sympathize.

Piv'ot, *s.* (French) a pin upon which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

Pix, *s.* (Lat. *pix*) a little chest or box in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

Piz'zle, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the penis of animals.

Pläc-a-bil'i-ty, **Pläc'a-ble-nëss**, *s.* (placable) willingness to be appeased, APPEASEABLENESS; possibility to be appeased.

Pläc'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *placabilis*) willing or possible to be appeased, APPEASABLE.

Pläc-ärd, **Pläc-ärt**, *s.* (Fr. *placard*) an EDICT, a declaration, a manifesto.

Place, *s.* (French) particular portion of space; locality, ubiquity, local relation (*Locke*); local existence (*Revelations*); space in general, roomage; separate room (*Shak.*); a seat, residence, mansion (1 *Samuel*); passage in writing (*Bacon*); ordinal relation: as, in the first *place*;—state of actual operation, effect: as, that event took *place* yesterday;—existence, state of being: as, it has *place* in nature and reason;—rank, order of priority (*Shak.*); precedence, priority (*Locke*); office, public character or employment (*Shak.*); room, way, space for appearing or acting given by cession, not opposition (*Dryden*); ground, room (*John*); station in life. *Duty of Man.*

Place, *v. a.* to put in any place, rank, condition, or office; to fix, to settle, to ESTABLISH; to put out at interest. *Pope.*

Pläc'er, *s.* one who places.

Pläc'id, *a.* (Lat. *placidus*) gentle, quiet, serene, not turbulent; soft, kind, mild.

Pläc'id-i-ty, *s.* (*not much used, from placid*) the state of being placid. *Cole.*

Pläc'id-ly, *ad.* mildly, gently.

Pläc'id-nëss, *s.* (placid) peaceableness, quietness, serenity; gentleness, mildness.

Pläc'it, *s.* (*a lax term*, Lat. *placitum*) decree, determination. *Glanville.*

Pläc'et, **Pläq'et**, *s.* a petticoat. *Shakespeare.*

Plä'gi-a-rism, *s.* (plagiarism) literary theft, adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

Plä'gi-a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *plagium* the crime of buying slaves that belonged to another master) a thief in

literature, one who steals the thoughts or works of another.

Plague, *s.* (Dutch *plaghe*) pest, pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery (*Psalms*); any thing troublesome or vexatious. *Shakespeare.*

Plague, *v. a.* to infect with pestilence; to infest with disease; to oppress with calamity; *ludicrously*, to vex, to tease, to trouble, to harass, to torment, to afflict, to distress, to embarrass, to excruciate, to torture, to make uneasy.

Plaguily, *ad.* vexatiously, horribly. *A low word.*

Plaguy, *a.* vexatious, troublesome. *A low word.*

Plaice, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) a kind of flat fish.

Plaid, *s.* a striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed or garment worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

Plain, *a.* (Lat. *planus*) smooth, level, even, flat, free from protuberances or excrescences (*In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written plane: as, a plane superficies.*);—open, clear, champaign, flat: as, our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field;—void of ornament, simple; artless, undisguised, not subtle, not specious, not learned, simple; honestly rough, downright, open, sincere, not soft in language; mere, bare: as, a *plain* fool (*Pope*);—evident, clear, explicit, manifest, obvious, discernible, not obscure; not varied by much art, homely, homespun, simple.

Plain, *ad.* not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

Plain, *s.* (Fr. *plaine*) level ground, open field, flat expanse; *often*—a field of battle.

Plain, *v. a.* to level, to make even. *Hayward.*

Plain-dealing, *a.* acting without art, open, honest.

Plain-dealing, *s.* management void of art, honesty, uprightness, sincerity.

Plainly, *ad.* (plain) levelly, flatly; not subtly, not speciously; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly, not obscurely.

Plainness, *s.* (plain) levelness, flatness; homeliness, simpleness, simplicity, want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

Plaint, *s.* (Fr. *plainte*) LAMENTATION, deploration, lament, complaint; exprobatation of injury; exprobatation of sorrow.

Plaintful, *a.* complaining, PLAINTIVE; audibly sorrowful.

Plaintiff, *s.* (Fr. *plaintif*) he who commences a suit in law against another, the complainant; opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintive, *a.* (Fr. *plaintif*) plaintful, complaining, deploring, moaning, expressive of sorrow.

Plait, *s.* (*corrupted from* plight or plyght, *from* to ply or fold) a FOLD, a double.

Plait, *v. a.* to fold, to double; to gather, to pucker; to weave, to braid;—to entangle, to involve. *Shakespeare.*

Plaiter, *s.* he who plait.

Plan, *s.* (French) a scheme, a form, a model (*Ad-dison*); a plot or ichnography of any building.

Plan, *v. a.* to scheme, to form in design.

† **Planch**, *s.* (French) a board, a plank.

Planch'd, *a.* made of boards. *Shakespeare.*

Plane, *s.* (in *geometry*) a level surface.

Plane, *s.* (French) an instrument to smooth the surface of boards.

Plane, *v. a.* to level, to smooth, to free from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

Plan'et, *s.* (Lat. *planeta*, Fr. *planette*) an erratic or wandering star, one of the heavenly bodies in our system, which bodies move round and receive their light from the sun.

Plan-e-ta'ri-um, *s.* (planet) a machine or instrument to shew the motions and distances of the planets, an orrery.

Plan'e-ta-ry, *a.* (Fr. *planétaire*) planetical, pertaining to the planets; under the denomination of any particular planet; produced by the planets (*Shak.*); having the nature of a planet, erratic, wandering. *Blackmore.*

Pla-net'i-cāl, *a.* (planet) planetary, pertaining to planets.

Plan'et-struck, *a.* blasted, siderated, cut off, rendered ineffectual, struck with some sudden calamity.

Plan'e-trée, *s.* (in *botany*) the platane.

Pla-nim'e-try, *s.* (Lat. *planus plain*, and Gr. *μετρίω* to measure) the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plan'ish, *v. a.* (*with manufacturers*) to smooth, to polish.

Plan'i-sphère, *s.* (Lat. *planus*, and *sphere*) a sphere projected upon a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

Plank, *s.* (Fr. *planche*) a thick strong board.

Plank, *v. a.* to cover or lay with planks.

Pla-no-con'cave, *a.* (Lat. *planus plain*, and *concavus concave*) flat upon one side, and concave upon the other.

Pla-no-con'i-cal, *a.* (Lat. *planus plain*, and *conus a cone*) level upon one side, and conical upon the other. *Green.*

Pla-no-con'vex, *a.* (Lat. *planus plain*, and *convexus convex*) flat upon one side and convex upon the other.

Plant, *s.* (Lat. *planta*) any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling; the sole of the foot. *Ainsworth.*

Plant, *v. a.* (Lat. *planto*) to put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to cultivate; to place, to fix (*Milton*); to settle, to ESTABLISH; as, to *plant* a colony;—to fill or adorn with something planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country;—to direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon;—to procreate, to generate. *Shakespeare.*

Plant, *v. n.* to perform the act of planting.

Plant'age, *s.* (Lat. *plantago*) an herb, or herbs in general.

Plan'tain, **Plan'tain**, *s.* (French) an herb; a tree in the West Indies which bears an esculent fruit.

Plan-tā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *plantatio*) the act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment. *King Charles.*

† **Plant'ed**, *p. a.* settled, well grounded. *Shak.*

Plant'er, *s.* one who sows, sets, or cultivates, cultivator; one who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies; one who disseminates or introduces. *Nelson.*

Plash, *s.* (Dutch *plasche*) a small lake of water, a puddle, a podge, a slab.

Plash, *v. a.* (Fr. *plisser*) to interweave branches; † to pleach (*Shak.*), † to edder. *Mortimer.*

Plash, *s.* branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

Plash'y, *a.* (*from* plash a puddle) watery, splashy, filled with puddles.

Plāsm, *s.* (Gr. *πλάσμα*) a mould, a MATRIX, in which any thing is cast or formed.

Plāst'ér, *s.* (Fr. *plâtre*) substance made of water

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and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast, parget.

Plas'tér, *v. a.* to parget, to overlay as with plaster.

Plas'tér, *s.* (Lat. emplastrum) a glutinous or adhesive salve; an oleaginous application to a wound or sore.

Plas'tér, *v. a.* to cover with a viscous salve, or with an oleaginous application.

Plas'tér-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster, a pargeter; one who forms figures in plaster.

Plas'tic, *a.* (Gr. πλαστικός) having the power to give form, creative, formative.

Plas'trón, *s.* (French) a piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

Plät, *v. a.* (plait) to weave, to braid, to twist together, to make by texture.

Plät, *s.* a braid, a texture, a complication matted or twisted together.

† Plät, *s.* (Sax. plot) a small piece of ground, more properly a plot. *Milton and Spectator.*

Plät'ane, *s.* (in botany) the planetree.

Pläte, *s.* (Dutch) a piece of metal beat out into breadth; armour of plates (*Spenser*); the principal prize for which horses run in a race.

Pläte, *v. a.* to cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

Pläte, *s.* (Spanish plata) wrought silver.

Pläte, *s.* (Fr. plat) a small shallow vessel of metal upon which meat is eaten.

Plät'en, *s.* (in printing) the flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

Plät'förm, *s.* (Fr. plat flat, and form) the sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography, the ground plot; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification: a scheme, a plan. *Hooker.*

Plä'to, *s.* a man's name; one of the most ancient heathen philosophers.

Pla-tón'ic, *a.* pertaining to the doctrine or philosophy of Plato.

Platonic love, a pure affection, an affection subsisting between the sexes which respects the mind only.

Plät'o-nist, *s.* (Plato) one who adopts the philosophy or sentiments of Plato.

Pla-tón', *s.* (a corruption of Fr. peloton) a small square body of musketeers.

Plät'tér, *s.* (plate) a large shallow dish, generally of earth.

Pläu'dit, *s.* (Lat. plaudite) APPLAUSE.

Pläu-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. plausibilité) speciousness, seemingness, plausibleness, fair appearance, superficial appearance of right.

Pläu-si-ble, *a.* (French) specious, popular, right in appearance, such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking.

Pläu-si-ble-ness, *s.* PLAUSIBILITY.

Pläu-si-bly, *ad.* with fair shew, speciously.

† Pläu-sive, *a.* (Lat. plaudo) applauding. *Shak.*

Plây, *v. n.* (Sax. plegan) to sport, to frolic, to romp, to game, to gambol, to do something not as a task but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to be dismissed from work (*Shak.*); to trifle, to act wantonly and thoughtlessly; to do something fanciful; as, how every fool can play upon the word;—to practise sarcastic merriment (*Pope*); to mock, to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some

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game; to do any thing trickish or deceitful: as, his mother played false with a smith (*Shak.*);—to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act: used of any thing in motion;—to wanton, to move irregularly; as, the setting sun plays on their shining arms;—to personate a drama; to represent a standing character: as, courts are theatres where some men play;—to act in any certain character: as, to play the fool.

Plây, *v. a.* to put into action or motion: as, he played his cannon; the engines are played at a fire;—to use an instrument of music; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

Plây, *s.* action not imposed, not work; dismissal from work; sport, amusement, DIVERSION; a drama, comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest, as swordplay; action, employment, office; practice, action, manner of acting: as, fair and foul play;—act of touching an instrument; irregular and wanton motion; a state of agitation or ventilation; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

Plây'bòok, *s.* (play and book) book of dramatic compositions.

Plây'dây, *s.* day exempt from tasks or work.

Plây'débt, *s.* debt contracted by gaming.

Plây'ér, *s.* one who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatic scenes; a mimic (*Dryden*); one who touches a musical instrument; a gamester; one who acts in play in a certain manner. *Carew.*

Plây'fél-low, *s.* companion in amusement.

Plây'fúl, *a.* sportive, full of levity, gamefome, FROLICSOME.

Plây'game, *s.* play of children. *Locke.*

Plây'hóúse, *s.* house where dramatic performances are represented, theatre.

Play'pleasure, *s.* (pron. plây'plézh-ure) idle amusement. *Bacon.*

Plây'sóme, *a.* WANTON, full of levity.

Plây'sóme-ness, *s.* WANTONNESS, levity.

Plây'thing, *s.* toy, thing to play with.

Plây'wright, *s.* a maker of plays. *Pope.*

Plēa, *s.* (Sax. pleoh) the act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation, excuse, APOLOGY. *Milton.*

† Plēach, *v. a.* (Fr. plisser) to bend, to interweave branches: as, the pleached bower. *Shak.*

Plēad, *v. n.* (Fr. plaider) to argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

Plēad, *v. a.* to defend a cause, to discuss a point; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse: as, "I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults." *Dryden.*

Plēad'a-ble, *a.* capable of being alleged in plea.

Plēad'ér, *s.* one who argues in a court of justice, a counsellor, a LAWYER; one who speaks for or against. *Shakespeare.*

Plēad'ing, *s.* (plead) act or form of pleading.

PLEASANT, Plēas'ant, *a.* (Fr. plaisant) delightful, charming, alluring, elysian, delectable, delightful, giving delight, pleasing, pleasurable, affording pleasure;—grateful to the senses (*Milton*); good-humoured, CHEERFUL (*Addison*); gay, lively, MERRY (*Rogers*); trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*

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Plēas'ant-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to give delight; gaily, merrily, in good humour; lightly, ludicrously.

PLEAS/ANTNESS, **Plēas'ant-nēs**, *s.* (pleasant) delectableness, delightfulness, delightfulness, gratefulness, jucundity, amenity, agreeableness of situation, state of being pleasant; gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment. *Soub.*

Plēas'ant-ry, *s.* (Fr. plaisanterie) gaiety, MERRIMENT; sprightly saying, lively talk.

PLEASE, **Plēase**, *v. a.* (Lat. placeo) to delight, to pleasure, to gratify, to humour, to soothe, to indulge; to satisfy, to content (*Milton*); to obtain favour from.
To be pleased with, is to approve, to favour.
To be pleased, to like. *A word of ceremony.*

Plēase, *v. n.* to give pleasure, to gain approbation, to like, to choose: to condescend, to comply. *A word of ceremony.*

Plēas'er, *s.* one who courts favour.

Plēas'ing-ly, *ad.* (pleasing) in such a manner as to give delight; gratefully.

PLEASINGNESS, **Plēas'ing-nēs**, *s.* (pleasing) the quality of giving delight, charmingness; acceptableness, acceptability.

Plēase'mān, *s.* a pickthank, an officious fellow, a whispering parasite.

Plēas'ing, *p. a.* affording pleasure, giving satisfaction, pleasurable, PLEASANT.

Pleas'urable, *a.* (pleasure, *pron.* plēzh'ur-a-ble) PLEASANT, pleasing, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, *s.* (Fr. plaisir, *pron.* *plēzh'ure) delight, joy, delectation, oblectation, enjoyment, solace, satisfaction; loose gratification (*Milton*); approbation (*Psalms*); what the will dictates: as, use your *pleasure*;—choice, arbitrary will: as, we can at *pleasure* move several parts of our bodies.
 * *Pleasure*, *v. a.* to PLEASE, to gratify. *Tusser.*

Plē-bē'iān, *s.* (Fr. plebeien) one of the lower class of people.

Plē-bē'iān, *a.* popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, COMMON. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE, **Plēdge**, *s.* (Fr. pleige) any thing put to pawn, a pignoration, an impignoration, a pawn, a gage, an earnest, an arra, a deposit, any thing given by way of warrant or security; surety, bail, caution, hostage. *Dryden.*

PLEDGE, **Plēdge**, *v. a.* (Fr. pleiger) to pawn, to gage, to impawn, to impignorate, to put in pawn; to give as warrant or security; to secure by a pledge;—to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

Plēd'get, *s.* (Dutch plagge) a small mass of medicated lint.

Plēi'a-des, **Plēi'ads**, *s.* (Lat. pleiades) a northern constellation.

Plēn'a-rī-ly, *ad.* (plenary) fully, completely.

Plēn'a-rī-nēs, *s.* fulness, COMPLETENESS.

Plēn'a-ry, *a.* (Lat. plenus) full, COMPLETE.

Plēn'a-ry, *s.* decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

Plēn'ī-lū'na-ry, *a.* (Lat. plenilunium) relating to the full moon.

Ple-nīp'o-tēnce, *s.* (Lat. plenus full, and potentia power) fulness of power.

Ple-nīp'o-tēnt, *a.* (Lat. plenipotens) having full power, invested with full power.

Plēn'ī-po tēn'tia-ry, *s.* (Fr. plenipotentiaire) an ambassador, or a negociator invested with full power.

Plēn'ist, *s.* (Lat. plenus) one who holds a'l space to be full of matter.

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Plēn'ī-tude, *s.* (French, Lat. plenitudo) fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethory; EXUBERANCE, abundance; completeness.

Plēn'te-oūs, *a.* (plenty) copious, abundant, EXUBERANT; fertile, FRUITFUL.

Plēn'te-oūs-ly, *ad.* copiously, abundantly, plentifully, exuberantly.

Plēn'te-oūs-nēs, *s.* (plenteous) EXUBERANCE, abundance, fertility, FRUITFULNESS.

Plēn'tī-fūl, *a.* EXUBERANT; copious, abundant, FRUITFUL. *This is rather used in prose than plenteous.*

Plēn'tī-fūl-ly, *ad.* copiotly, abundantly.

Plēn'tī-fūl-nēs, *s.* (plentiful) the state of being plentiful, EXUBERANCE, copiousness, abundance, fertility, FRUITFULNESS.

Plēn'ty, *s.* (Lat. plenus full) such a quantity as is more than enough, abundance, fruitfulness, overflow, EXUBERANCE; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Yael.*

Plē'o-nāsm, *s.* (Lat. pleonasmus) a figure in rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

Plēth'o-ra, *s.* (Gr. πλῆθος) the state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health, plethory.

Plēth'o-rēt'ic, **Plē-thōr'ic**, *a.* having a full habit.

Plēth'o-ry, *s.* (plethora) fulness of habit.

Plēv'in, *s.* (a law term, low Lat. plevina) a warrant or assurance. *See Replevin.*

Plēū'rī-fy, *s.* (Fr. pleurésie) an inflammation of the pleura.

Pleu-rīt'ic, **Pleu-rīt'i-cāl**, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

Plī'a-ble, *a.* (French) PLIANT, easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, **Plī'a-ble-nēs**, *s.* pliantness, pliancy, flexibility, flexibleness, toughness, sequacity, limberness, litheness, suppleness, ductileness, ductility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind, cessibility, pliancy of disposition.

Plī'ān-cy, *s.* (pliant) PLIABLENESS, pliantness, flexibility, easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, **Plī'ant**, *a.* (French) pliable, flexible, flexile, flaccid, lithe, limber, lithier, bending, tough, soft, ductile, supple, easy to be bent; easy to take a form; yielding, tractable, obsequious, easily complying, easily persuaded.

Plī'ant-nēs, *s.* pliancy, flexibility, flexibleness, PLIABLENESS.

Plī-cā'tion, **Plī-ca-ture**, *s.* (Lat. plico to fold) FOLD, double.

Plī'ers, *s.* (ply) an instrument by which any thing is laid hold of to bend it.

Plīght, *v. a.* (Dutch plichten) to pledge, to give as surety: as, here my inviolable faith I *plīght*.

† **Plīght**, *v. a.* (Lat. plico) to braid, to weave. *Milton.*

Plīght, *s.* (Sax. plight distress or pressing danger) condition, state (*Shak.*); good case (*Tusser*); a fold, a pucker, a double, a purlie, a plait (*Spenser*); pledge, gage. "That lord, whose hand must take my *plīght*, shall carry half my love with him, half my care and duty." *Shakespeare.*

Plīnth, *s.* (in architecture, Gr. πλῆθος) the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*

Plīd', *v. n.* (Dutch ploeghen) to toil, to moil, to

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slave, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

Plöd'dér, *s.* a dull heavy laborious man.

Plöt', *s.* (Sax.) a small extent of ground; a plantation laid out; a form, a scheme, a plan. *Spenser.*

Plöt', *s.* (contracted from Fr. complot) a CONSPIRACY, a secret design formed against another (*Shak.*); an intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unraveled at last by some unexpected means;—stratagem, secret combination to any ill end (*Milton*); contrivance, deep reach of thought. *Denham.*

Plöt', *v. n.* to CONSPIRE, to form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme. *Wotton.*

Plöt', *v. n.* to plan, to CONTRIVE; to describe according to ichnography.

Plöt'tér, *s.* CONSPIRATOR; contriver.

Plöv'er, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the lapwing.

Plöugh, *s.* (Dutch ploegh) the instrument with which furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed; TILLAGE, culture of land; a kind of plane.

Plöugh, *v. n.* to practise aration, to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Plöugh, *v. a.* to turn up with the plough; to bring to view by the plough, *with* up; to furrow, to divide: as, to *plough* the watery way;—to tear, to furrow. *Shakespeare.*

Plöugh'böy, *s.* a boy who follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

Plöugh'ér, *s.* one who ploughs. *Spenser.*

Plöugh'länd, *s.* a farm for corn.

Plöugh'män, *s.* one who attends or uses the plough, a cultivator of corn; a gross ignorant rustic; a strong laborious man.

Plöugh'mön-day, *s.* the monday after twelfth day.

Plöugh'stare, *s.* the iron which, piercing the ground, forms the furrow.

Plück, *v. a.* (Dutch ploeken) to pull with nimbleness or force, to twitch; to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down, to act upon with violence; *with, often, one of these particles* down, off, on, away, up, into;—to strip of feathers: as, to *pluck* a goose. To *pluck up a heart or spirit*, is a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

Plück, *s.* a pull, a draw, a single act of plucking, a single effort to obtain.

Plück, *s.* (Erse plughk) the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

Plück'ér, *s.* one who plucks.

Plüg, *s.* (Dutch plugghe) a stopple, any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

Plüg, *v. a.* to stop with a plug.

Plüm, *s.* (Sax.) a fruit with a stone; raisin, grape dried in the sun: *in the cant of the city*, a hundred thousand pounds;—a kind of play called, how many *plums* for a penny? *Ainsw.*

Plümage, *s.* (French) feathers, plumosity, suit of feathers.

Plümb, *s.* (Fr. plomb, Lat. plumbum) a plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

Plümb, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon. *It is used for any sudden descent, a plumb or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly plump.*

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Plümb, *v. a.* to sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end, to regulate any work by the plummet.

Plümb'ér, *s.* (Fr. plombier) who works upon lead.

Plümb'ér-y, *s.* the manufactures of a plumber.

Plüm'cake, *s.* cake made with raisins.

Plüme, *s.* (French, Lat. pluma) feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien (*Shak.*); token of honour, prize of contest. *Milton.*

Plüme, *v. a.* to pick and adjust feathers (*Mortimer*); to strip of feathers (*Ray*); to strip, to pill (*Bacon*); to place as a plume (*Milton*); to adorn with plumes (*Shak.*); to make proud: as, he *plumes* himself.

Plüme-äl'lüm, *s.* (Lat. alumen plumosum) a kind of asbestos.

Plü-mig'ér-öüs, *s.* (Lat. pluma and gero) having feathers, FEATHERED. *Johnson.*

Plü-mi-pede, *s.* (Lat. pluma and pes) a fowl that has feathers upon the foot. *Johnson.*

Plü'met, *s.* (plumb) a plumb, a weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned; any weight.

Plü-mös'i-ty, *s.* (plumous) the state of having feathers.

Plü'möüs, *s.* (Fr. plumeux, Lat. plumosus) resembling feathers, FEATHERY.

Plümp, *a.* (uncert. etymol.) somewhat fat, FLESHY, not lean; sleek, full and smooth.

Plümp, *s.* a knot, tuft, cluster; a number joined in one mass. *Bacon. Dryden.*

Plümp, *v. a.* to FATTEN, swell, make large.

Plümp, *v. n.* to be swollen. *Ainsworth.*

Plümp, *ad.* (corrupted from plumb; or, from the sound) with a sudden fall.

Plümp, *v. n.* (from the adverb) to fall like a stone into the water.

Plümp'ér, *s.* (plump) something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

Plümp'néss, *s.* (plump) fulness, disposition to fulness (*Milton*); FLESHINESS.

Plüm'pör-ridge, *s.* porridge with plums.

Plüm'püd-ding, *s.* pudding with plums.

Plümp'y, *a.* plump, FLESHY, fat. *Shakespeare.*

Plü'my, *a.* (plume) FEATHERED, feathery, covered with feathers.

Plün'dér, *v. a.* (Dutch plunderen) to sack, to rifle, to poll, to pill, to strip, to pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to take by pillage: to ROB as a thief.

Plün'dér, *s.* sack, pillage, spoils gotten in war.

Plün'dér-ér, *s.* hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a ROBBER.

Plünge, *v. a.* (Fr. plonger) to put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid: as, *plunge* us in the flames;—to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

Plünge, *v. n.* to sink suddenly into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

Plünge, *s.* act of putting or sinking suddenly under water; difficulty, strait, distress: raise me from this *plunge* of sorrows.

Plün'gér, *s.* one who plunges, a diver.

Plün'ket, *s.* (deriv. not noted) a kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

Plü'räl, *a.* (Lat. pluralis) implying more than one, belonging to two or more.

Plü'räl-ist, *s.* one who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

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Plu-rāl'i-ty, *s.* (F. pluralité) the state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

Plū'rāl-ly, *ad.* in a sense implying more than one.

Plūsh, *s.* (Fr. peluche) a kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag, a kind of woollen velvet.

Plū'v-i-āl, **Plū'v-i-ōūs**, *a.* (Lat. pluvia) RAINY, relating to rain.

Plū'v-i-āl, *s.* (French) a priest's cope. *Ainsw.*

Plȳ, *v. a.* (old Dutch plien *to work at any thing*) to work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work: to practise diligently; to solicit importunately: as, he *plies* her hard. *Shakespeare.*

Plȳ, *v. n.* to work or offer service; to go in haste (*Milton*); to busy one's self. *Dryden.*

Plȳ, *v. n.* (Fr. plier) to bend: as, the willow *plied* and gave way to the gulf.

Plȳ, *s.* bent, turn, form, cast, bias;—plait, **FOLD**. *Arbutnot.*

Pneu-māt'ic, **Pneu-māt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. πνευματικός *from πνευμα*) moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*

Pneu-māt'ics, *s.* (Fr. pneumatique, Gr. πνευμα *a blast, the breath, the spirit*) a branch of mechanics which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarefied, or gravitates: *in the schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

Pneu-ma-tōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. πνευματολογία) the doctrine of spiritual existence.

Pōach, *v. a.* (Fr. oeufs pochés *poached eggs*) to boil slightly.

Pōach, *v. a.* (Fr. poche *a pocket or bag*) to plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

Pōach, *v. n.* (Fr. poche *a bag*) to steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

Pōach, *v. n.* (*a cant word*) to be damp. "Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter." *Mortimer.*

Pōach'er, *s.* one who steals game.

Pōach'i-nēss, *s.* (*a cant word from poachy*) marshiness, dampness. "The valleys because of the *poachiness* they keep for grass." *Mortimer.*

Pōach'y, *a.* (*a cant word*) damp, marshy. "Lay not up marsh lands till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*." *Mortimer.*

Pōck', *s.* (pox) a pustule raised by the smallpox.

Pōck'et, *s.* (Fr. pochet) the small bag inserted into clothes, a pouch.

Pōck'et, *v. a.* to put in the pocket, to pouch. *To pocket up*, to do any thing clandestinely;—to pass by an affront so as to say nothing about it.

Pōck'et-bōok, *s.* a paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes; a case for holding bills, notes, and letters; a vademecum.

Pōck'et-glāss, *s.* portable looking-glass.

Pōck'hōle, *s.* pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Pōck'i-nēss, *s.* (pocky) state of being pocky.

Pōck'y, *a.* (pox) infected with the pox.

Pōc'u-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. poculum *a cup*) fit to drink, potent, potable, drinkable.

Pōd', *s.* (Dutch bode *a bouse*) the capsule of legumes, the cod, the hull, the siliqua, the husk of pulse, the case of seeds.

Po-dāg'ri-cāl, *a.* (Lat. podagra *the gout in the feet*) afflicted with the gout, gouty, relating to the gout.

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Pōd'dēr, *s.* a gatherer of peascods, beans, and other pulse. *Johnson.*

Pōdge', *s.* a puddle, plash, splash, slab. *Skinner.*

Pōēm, *s.* (Lat. poëma) the work of a poet, a drama, an ode, a poesy, a song, a metrical composition.

Pō'e-sy, *s.* (Fr. poesie) the art of writing poems; a **POEM**; poetry.

Pō'e-sy, *s.* (Fr. poesie) a short conceit engraved upon a ring or other thing.

Pō'ēt, *s.* (Fr. poete, Lat. poeta) an inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

Pō-e-tās'tēr, *s.* (Lat.) a vile petty poet.

Pō'ēt-ēss, *s.* (poet) a she poet, a poetress.

Pō-ēt'ic, **Pō-ēt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. poetique) expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Pō-ēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

Pō'ēt-ize, *v. n.* (Fr. poétiser) to write like a poet. "*I versify the truth, not poetize.*" *Donne.*

Pō'ēt-rēss, *s.* (Lat. poetris) a poetess, *Spenser.*

Pō'ēt-ry, *s.* (Gr. ποιήτρια) **METRE**, metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems; poems, song, poetical pieces.

Pōig'nān-cy, *s.* (poignant) the power of stimulating the palate, **SHARPNESS**; the power of irritation, asperity.

Pōig'nānt, *a.* (French) **SHARP**, stimulating the palate; **PAINFUL**, piercing, severe, irritating, keen, **SATIRICAL**.

Pōint, *s.* (French) the sharp end of any instrument, or body; a string with a tag; headland, **PROMONTORY** (*Addison*); the sting of an epigram, a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought; an indivisible part of space (*Locke*); an indivisible part of time, a moment (*Darwin*); a small space: as, a small *point* of land (*Prior*);—punctilio, nicety (*Milton*); part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place (*Shak.*); degree, state (*Addison*); note of distinction in writing, a stop (*Pope*); a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, the ace or six *point*; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; particular, particular mode; as, arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe, &c. (*Shak.*);—an aim, the act of aiming or striking (*Shak.*); the particular thing required, the aim the thing *points* at (*Roscommon*); particular, instance; as, he shall relate it *point by point*;—a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; as, a *point* of war. *Shak.*

Pointblank, directly, in a straight or horizontal direction: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank*, or white mark. *Shakespeare.*

Point-de-vise, exact, or exactly in the point of view. *Shakespeare.*

Pōint, *v. a.* to sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct toward an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to direct the eye or notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to distinguish by stops or points.

Pōint, *v. a.* (Fr. pointer) to direct toward a place: as *to point the cannon against the fort.*

Pōint, *v. n.* to note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger toward it; *with at*, sometimes *with to before the*

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being indigitated;—to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to shew distinctly. *Swift.*
Póint'ed, *p. a.* sharp, sharpened, having a sharp point or pique; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.
Póint'ed-ly, *ad.* in a pointed manner.
Póint'ed-néss, *s.* (pointed) SHARPNESS, pickedness with asperity; wittiness, epigrammatical smartness.
Póint'el, *s.* any thing upon a point. *Derbam.*
Póint'ér, *s.* any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.
Póint'ing-stöck, *s.* something or some person made the object of ridicule.
Póint'léss, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse.
POISON, **Póison**, *s.* (French) that which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom, bane, deletrium, venenation; any thing infectious or malignant.
POISON, **Póison**, *v. a.* to empoison, to venenate, to infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.
Póison-ér, *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter.
POISONOUS, **Póison-óus**, *a.* venomous, virulent, venene, venenose, mephitical, deleterious, baneful, having the qualities of poison.
Póison-óus-ly, *ad.* venomously.
Póison-óus-néss, *s.* (poisonous) the quality of being poisonous, venomousness, banefulness, destructiveness.
Póit'rél, *s.* (Fr. poitrail) armour for the breast of a horse (*Skinner*); a kind of graving tool.
Póize, **Póize**, *s.* (Fr. poids) WEIGHT, force of any thing tending to the centre (*Shak.*); balance, equilibrium, EQUIPOISE (*Atterbury*); a regulating power: as, he wants the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*
Póize, **Póize**, *v. a.* (Fr. peser) to BALANCE, to hold or place in equiponderance; to load with weight (*Dryden*); to be equiponderant to (*Shak.*); to weigh, to examine by the balance; to oppress with weight. *Shakef.*
Póke, *s.* (Sax. pocca) a pocket; a small bag.
Póke, *v. a.* (Swedish poka) to feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument.
Pó'kér, *s.* (poke) the iron bar with which men stir the fire.
Pó'king-stick, *s.* an instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Shakespeare.*
Pó'lár, *a.* (Fr. polaire) found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.
Po-lár-i-ty, *s.* tendency to the pole. *Brown.*
Pólar-y, *a.* (Lat. polaris) tending to the pole, having a direction toward the pole.
Póle, *s.* (French, Lat. polus) the extremity of the axis of the earth: either of the points upon which the world turns.
Póle, *s.* (Sax. pal) a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half, a rod, a perch; an instrument. *Bacon.*
Póle, *v. a.* to furnish with poles.
Póle'axe, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole.
Póle'cät, *s.* (in zoology) the fitchew, a stinking animal which abounds in Poland.
Po-lém'ic, **Po-lém'i-cäl**, *a.* (Gr. πολεμικός) controversial, disputations.
Po-lém'ic, *s.* DISPUTANT, controvertist.

Póle'star, *s.* a star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.
Po-líce, *s.* (French) the regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.
Po-líč'ed, *a.* regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.
Pól'i-cy, *s.* (Gr. πολιτεία, Lat. politia) the art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem, artifice, trick, cunning.
Pól'i-cy, *s.* (Span. polica) a warrant for money in the public funds, a ticket, warrant of insurance from loss or damage.
Pól'ish, *a.* (Poland) belonging to Poland.
Pól'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. polio, Fr. polir) to smooth, to gloss, to brighten by attrition;—to make elegant of manners. *Milton.*
Pól'ish, *v. n.* to receive a gloss.
Pól'ish, *s.* (Fr. polissure) politure, artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition, elegance of manners. *Addison.*
Pól'ish-a-ble, *a.* capable of receiving an artificial gloss.
Pól'ish-ér, *s.* the person or instrument that gives a gloss.
POLITE, **Po-líte**, *a.* (Lat. politus) smooth, glossy: as, "some of them are diaphonous, shining, and *polite*" (*Woodward*); "If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, &c." (*Milton*);—courteous, courtlike, courtly, genteel, complaisant, ceremonious, full of acts of respect, full of compliment, elegant of manners.
Po-líte-ly, *ad.* with elegance of manners, genteelly.
POLITE/NESS, **Po-líte'néss**, *s.* (polite) genteelness, gentility, urbanity, courteousness, courtliness, act of adulation, complaisance, courtesy, elegance of manners.
Pól'i-tic, *a.* (Gr. πολιτικός) political, civil (*In this sense political is almost always used, except in the phrase body politic.*);—prudent, versed in affairs (*Shak.*); artful, deep, CUNNING. *In this sense political is not used.*
Po-lit'i-cäl, *a.* (Gr. πολιτικός) relating to politics, relating to the administration of public affairs, civil, relating to the community.
Po-lit'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* with relation to public administration; artfully, politicly.
Po-lit'i-cäs'tér, *s.* a petty ignorant pretender to politics.
Pól-i-tí'cian, *s.* (Fr. politicien) one versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politics;—a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.
Pól'i-tic-ly, *ad.* artfully, cunningly.
Pól'i-tics, *s.* (politic) the science of government, the art or practice of administering public affairs.
Pól'i-ture, *s.* (French) Polish, the gloss given by the act of polishing.
Pól'i-ty, *s.* (Gr. πολιτεία) a form of government; civil constitution.
Pöll, *s.* (Dutch polle, pol the top) the head; a catalogue or register of persons, a register of heads.
Pöll, *v. a.* to lop the top of trees; to cut off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop (*Shak.*); to PLUNDER, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a list or register; to insert into a number as a voter.

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Pōl'ārd, *s.* a tree lopped; a clipped coin; the chub fish. *Ainsworth.*
Pōl'ārd, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) coarse meal, grout.
Pōl'en, *s.* a fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*
Pōl'ēr, *s.* **ROBBER**, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.
Pōl'ōck, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a sea fish.
POLLUTE; **Pōl-lū'tē**, *v. a.* (Lat. *polluo*) to make unclean in a religious sense, to dishonour, to abuse, to constipate, to contaminate, to defile, to debauch, to violate chastity; to vitiate, to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical; *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction;—"polluted from the end of his creation." *Milt.*
Pōl-lū'tēd-nēss, *s.* **POLLUTION**, defilement, the state of being polluted.
Pōl-lū'tēr, *s.* defiler, violator, ravisher, abuser, dishonourer, debaucher, corrupter, profaner.
POLLUTION, **Pōl-lū'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *pollutio*) the act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement, debauchment, pollutedness, contamination, violation, abuse, constipation.
Pōl-trōn', *s.* (French) a coward, a scoundrel.
Pō'ly, *s.* (Gr. *πολύ*) a prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude; as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.
Pō-l'y-ān'thōs, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Pō-l'y-ēd'rī-cāl, **Pō-l'y-ēdrōūs**, *a.* (Fr. *polyedre*, Gr. *πολύεδρον*) having many sides.
Pō-l'yg'a-mīst, *s.* (polygamy) one who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
Pō-l'yg'a-my, *s.* (Gr. *πολύγαμία*) plurality of wives.
Pōl'y-glōt, *a.* (Gr. *πολύγλωττον*) having many languages.
Pō-l'yg'o-nāl, *a.* (polygon) having many angles, multangular.
Pō-l'yg'o-nāl-ly, *ad.* multangularly, with many corners.
Pōl'y-grām, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς many*, and *γραμμή a line*) a figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Johnson.*
Pō-l'yg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς and γραφω to write*) the art of writing in several unusual manners of ciphers; as also decyphering the same.
Pō-l'y'l'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς many*, and *λογος a word*) loquacity, **TALKATIVENESS**.
Pō-l'y'm'a-thy, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς many*, and *μάθησθαι to learn*) the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Johnson.*
Pōl'y-pōūs, *a.* (polypus) having the nature of a polypus; having many feet, having many roots.
Pōl'y-pūs, *s.* (Gr. *πολύπους*) a sea animal with many feet; any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
Pōl'y-scope, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς many*, and *σκοπέω to view*) a multiplying glass.
Pōl'y-pāst, *s.* (Gr. *πολύ much*, and *σπᾶω to draw*) a machine consisting of many pulleys.
Pōl'y-syl-lāb'i-cāl, *a.* (poly syllable) pertaining to a polysyllable, having many syllables.
Pōl'y-syl-lā-ble, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς many*, and *σύνθεσις a syllable*) a word of many syllables.
Pōl'y-syn'de-tōn, *s.* (Greek) a figure of rhetoric

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by which the copulative is often repeated; as, I came, and saw, and overcame.
Pōl'y-thē'ism, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς and θεός*) the doctrine of plurality of gods.
Pōl'y-thē'ist, *s.* (Gr. *πολὺς and θεός*) one who holds plurality of gods.
Pō-mā'ccous, *a.* (Lat. *pomum an apple*) consisting of apples. *Philips.*
Pō-māde', *s.* (French) a fragrant ointment.
Pō'mān-dér, *s.* (Fr. *pomme d'ambre*) a sweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder.
Pō-mā'tūm, *s.* (Lat.) an ointment (*Wife'sman*); an unguent for the hair.
Pōme, *v. n.* (Fr. *pommer*) to grow to a round head like an apple. *Johnson.*
Pōm'grān-ate, *s.* (Lat. *pomatum granatum*) a tree; the fruit of the tree.
Pōm'mel, *s.* (Fr. *pommeau*) a round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.
Pōm'mel, *v. a.* (Fr. *pommeler*) to beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.
Pōmp', *s.* (Lat. *pompa*) **SPLENDOR**, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.
Pōm'pī-ōn, *s.* (Fr. *pompon*) a pumpkin, a squash, a kind of melon.
Pōm'pūs, *a.* (pomp) **SPLENDID**, magnificent, grand, superb, pageant.
Pōm'pūs-ly, *ad.* splendidly, magnificently.
Pōm'pūs-nēss, *s.* (pompous) **SPLENDOR**, magnificence, showiness, ostentation.
Pōnd', *s.* (Sax. *piṇdan*) a small pool or lake of water, a basin, water not running nor emitting any stream.
Pōn'dér, *v. a.* (Lat. *pondero*) to weigh mentally, to **CONSIDER**, to attend. *Milton.*
Pōn'dér, *v. n.* to think, to muse; *with on.* *Shak.* This is an improper use of the word.
Pōn'dér-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *pondero*) capable to be weighed, mensurable by scales.
Pōn'dér-āl, *a.* (Lat. *pondus*) estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.
Pōn'dér-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *pondero to weigh*) the act of weighing; a weighing.
Pōn'dér-ér, *s.* (ponder) he who ponders.
Pōn'dér-ōs'i-ty, *s.* (ponderous) **WEIGHT**, gravity, heaviness, ponderousness.
Pōn'dér-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *ponderosus*) **WEIGHTY**, heavy; **IMPORTANT**, considerable, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.
Pōn'dér-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with great weight.
Pōn'dér-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (ponderous) **WEIGHT**, heaviness, gravity, ponderosity.
Pōnd'wēd, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant. *Ainsworth.*
Pō'nēnt, *a.* (Ital. *ponente*) **WESTERN**. *Milton.*
Pōn'iārd, *s.* (Fr. *poignard*) a **DAGGER**.
Pōn'iārd, *v. a.* (Fr. *poignarder*) to stab with a poignard, to stab.
Pōnk, *s.* (*unknown deriv.*) a nocturnal sprite, an **APPARITION**, a hag. *Spenser.*
Pōnt'age, *s.* (Lat. *pons pontis a bridge*) duty paid for the reparation of bridges.
Pōn'tiff, *s.* (Fr. *pontife*) a high priest, the pope.
Pōn-tif'i-cāl, *a.* (French) belonging to a high priest; **POPISH**; splendid, magnificent. *Shak.*
Pōn-tif'i-cāl, *s.* a book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.
Pōn-tif'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* (pontifical) in a pontifical manner.
Pōn-tif'i-cate, *s.* (Fr. *pontificat*) papacy, pope-doin; the office or dignity of the pope.

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Pōn'ti-fice, *s.* (Lat. pons a bridge and facio to make) bridge-work, edifice of a bridge.
Pōn-tōn', *s.* (French) a floating bridge or invention to pass over water.
Pōny, *s.* (uncert. original, supposed corrupted from puny) a small horse, a nag.
Pōl, *s.* (Sax. pul) a small lake of standing water.
Pōp, *s.* (Fr. poupe) the hindmost part of a ship.
Pōr, *a.* (Fr. pauvre) not rich, indigent, necessitous, needy, destitute, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow, of little dignity, force, or value (*Bacon*); **MEAN**, beggarly, paltry, contemptible (*Addison*); unimportant (*Swift*); unhappy, **HAPLESS**; uneasy, pitiable: as, *poor* woman; —mean, depressed, low, dejected (*Bacon*); (a word of tenderness) dear: as, *poor*, little, pretty, fluttering thing (*Prior*); — (a word of slight contempt) wretched: as, the *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use (*Baker*); —not good, not fit for any purpose: as, I have very *poor* brains for drinking (*Shak.*); barren, dry: as, a *poor* soil; —**LEAN**, lank, thin, meagre, starved, emaciated: as, a *poor* horse; —without spirit, flaccid.
Pōr, *s.* those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it sometimes is used with laxity for any not rich.
Pōr'hōuse, *s.* a workhouse, a house for the reception of the poor of the parish.
Pōr'ly, *ad.* without wealth; not prosperously, with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.
Pōr'nēss, *s.* (poor) **POVERTY**, indigence, want; **MEANNESS**, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness: as, the *poorness* of the herbs shows the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*
Pōr-spīr'it-ēd, *a.* **MEAN**, **COWARDLY**.
Pōr-spīr'it-ēd-nēss, *s.* **MEANNESS**, **COWARDICE**.
Pōp', *s.* (from the sound) a small smart quick sound.
Pōp', *v. n.* to move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.
Pōp', *v. a.* to put out or in suddenly, sily, or unexpectedly; to shift, to put off. *Locke.*
Pōpe, *s.* (Lat. papa) the bishop of Rome.
Pōpe, *s.* (in ichthyology) the name of a fish.
Pōp'e'dōm, *s.* papacy, papal dignity, the pontificate, the office of the pope.
Pōp'ér-y, *s.* (pope) the religion of the church of Rome, papism.
Pōpe's'e, *s.* the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
Pōp'gūn, *s.* a gun with which boys play, that only makes a noise.
Pōp'in-jay, *s.* (Dutch papegay) a parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling for.
PO'PISH, **Pōp'ish**, *a.* (pope) taught by the pope; relating to popery, papistical, pontifical, romish, peculiar to popery.
Pōp'ish-ly, *ad.* with tendency to popery, in a popish manner.
Pōp'lār, *s.* (in botany, Fr. peuplier) a tree, the asp, the aspen.
Pōp'py, *s.* (Sax. popig) a flower.
Pōp'u-lace, *s.* (French) the vulgar, the multitude, the poplacy, the **COMMONALTY**.
Pōp'u-la-cy, *s.* the vulgar, the common people, the **COMMONALTY**. *King Charles.*
Pōp'u-lār, *a.* (Fr. populaire) vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people, familiar, not

critical (*Hooker*); beloved by the people, pleasing to the people (*Clarendon*); studious of the favour of the people (*Dryden*); prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.
Pōp-u-lār'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. popularité) graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people, public or general approbation; representation suited to vulgar conception, what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*
Pōp'u-lār-ly, *ad.* in a popular manner, so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception. *Brown.*
Pōp'u-late, *v. n.* (Lat. populus the people) to breed people, to increase in people.
Pōp-u-lā'tion, *s.* the state of a country with respect to numbers of people.
Pōp-u-lōs'i-ty, *s.* (populous) populousness, multitude of people.
Pōp'u-lōis, *a.* (Lat. populosus) full of people, numerously inhabited.
Pōp'u-lōis-ly, *ad.* with much people.
Pōp'u-lōis-nēss, *s.* (populous) populousity, the state of abounding with people.
Pōr'ce-lain, *s.* (Fr. porcelaine) china, china ware, fine dishes of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid; —an herb. *Ainsworth.*
Pōrch, *s.* (Fr. porche) a roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.
Pōr'cu-pine, *s.* (Fr. porc épis) a kind of large hedge-hog.
Pōre, *s.* (French, Gr. πῶρ) spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.
Pōr, *v. n.* (perhaps from Gr. πῶρ the optic nerve) to look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention, *with* on.
Pōr'blind, *a.* (commonly written) **PURBLIND**.
Pōr'i-nēss, *s.* (pore) fulness of pores.
Pōrk, *s.* (Fr. porc) swine's flesh unsalted.
Pōrk'eat-ér, *s.* one who feeds on pork.
Pōrk'ér, *s.* (pork) a hog, a pig. *Pope.*
Pōrk'et, *s.* (pork) a young hog. *Dryden.*
Pōrk'ling, *s.* (pork) a young pig. *Tupper.*
Po-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (porous) the quality of having pores, porousness.
Pōrōis, *a.* (pore, Fr. poreux) pory, having small spiracles or passages; having small interstices: as, through veins of *porous* earth.
Pōrōis-nēss, *s.* porosity, the quality of having pores; the porous parts.
Pōr'phyr, **Pōr'phyr-y'**, *s.* (Fr. porphyre) marble of a particular kind.
Pōr'pōis, **Pōr'pūs**, *s.* (French porc poisson) the sea-hog.
Pōr-rā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. porraceus) greenish, tending to a green colour. *Wifeman.*
Pōr-rēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. porrectio) an extension, the act of stretching out. *Johnson.*
Pōr'ret, *s.* (Lat. porrum a leak) a scallion.
Pōr'ridge, *s.* (Lat. porrum a leak) food made by boiling meat in water, broth, pottage.
Pōr'ridge-pōt, *s.* the pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
Pōr'rīn-gér, *s.* (porridge) a vessel in which broth is eaten: it seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head dress: as, 'till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Hen VIII.*
Pōrt, *s.* (French) a harbour, a haven, a safe station for ships.

POR

Pōrt, *s.* (Lat. porta) a gate, a portal; the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out.
Pōrt, *s.* (French) carriage, air, mien, manner, bearing, external appearance, BEHAVIOUR.
Pōrt, *s.* (in commerce, for Oporto) red wine, the produce of Portugal.
Pōrt, *s.* (sea term) the left side of a ship.
Pōrt, *v. a.* (Lat. porto) to carry in form. "Th' angelic squadron began to hem him round with ported spears." *Milton*.
Pōrt'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. portabilis) manageable by the hand, such as may be borne along with one, such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, tolerable, supportable. *Shakespeare*.
Pōrt'a-ble-nēs, *s.* the state or quality of being portable.
Pōrt'age, *s.* (French) the price of carriage.
† Pōrt'age, *s.* (port) porthole. *Shakespeare*.
Pōrt'āl, *s.* (Fr. portail) a gate, a port: the arch under which the gate opens.
Pōrt'ānce, *s.* (Fr. porter) air, mien, port, demeanour, deportment, BEHAVIOUR.
Pōrt'clūze, *s.* (Lat. porta clausa) a portcullis; a drawbridge.
Pōrt-cūllis, *s.* (Fr. portecoulisse) a sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy, a portcluse; a drawbridge.
Pōrt-cūllis, *v. a.* to bar, to shut up.
Pōrte, *s.* the court of the grand signior.
Por-tēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. portendo) to foretoken, to forbode, to PREDICT, to foreshew as omens.
† Por-tēn'sion, *s.* the act of foretokening, preface, prognostication, PREDICTION. *Brown*.
Por-tēnt', *s.* (Lat. portentum) omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery. *Shakespeare*.
Por-tēnt'ous, *a.* foretokening ill, ominous; monstrous, prodigious, wonderful: *in an ill sense*.
Pōr'tér, *s.* (Fr. portier) one who has the charge of the gate, the doorkeeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages.
Pōr'tér, *s.* (Fr. porteur) one who carries burdens for hire.
Pōr'tér-age, *s.* money paid for carriage.
Pōrt-fōl'i-ō, *s.* an empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose papers in.
Pōrt'glāve, *s.* (Fr. porter to carry, and glaive a sword) a sword bearer. *Ainsworth*.
Pōrt'hōle, *s.* a hole cut like a window in a ship's side, where the gun is placed.
Pōrt'i-co, *s.* (Ital.) a covered walk, a PIAZZA.
Pōrt'ion, *s.* (French, Lat. portio) a part; a part assigned, a dividend, an allotment, a SHARE; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune, a wife's fortune.
Pōrt'ion, *v. a.* to divide, to parcel, to separate, to SHARE; to endow with a fortune.
Pōrt'ion-ér, *s.* one who shares or divides.
Pōrt'li-nēs, *s.* (portly) dignity of mien; grandeur of deportment or demeanour; bulk of personage.
Pōrt'ly, *a.* (port) grand of mien; as, a portly prince, and goodly to the fight (*Dryden*); BULKY, swelling. *Shakespeare*.
Pōrt'mān, *s.* a burghess, or an inhabitant of one of the cinque ports. *Johnson*.
Portman'teau, *s.* (French, *pron.* pōrt-mān'to) a chest or leather bag in which clothes are carried, a cloakbag.
Pōr'trait, *s.* (French) a picture drawn after the life.
Pōr'trait, *v. a.* (little used) to portray, to PAINT.

POS

Pōr'trai-ture, *s.* (French) a picture, a painted resemblance.
Pōr-trāy', *v. a.* (Fr. peindre) to PAINT, to describe by picture; to represent an action to the mind, to DESCRIBE; to adorn with pictures. *Milton*.
Pōrt'rēs, *s.* (porter) a female guardian of a gate. *Milton*.
Pōr'wig-le, *s.* a tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped.
Pōry, *a.* (pore, Fr. poreux) porous, full of pores or small spiracles.
Pōse, *s.* (Sax. gepose) to puzzle, to PERPLEX, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop; to appose, to interrogate: as, she posed him and lifted him. *Bacon*.
Pōs'er, *s.* one who asks questions to try capacities, an examiner.
Pōs'it-ēd, *a.* (Lat. positus) placed, ranged.
Po-s'ition, *s.* (French, Lat. positio) state of being placed, SITUATION; a thesis, a proposition, a principle laid down (*Hooker*); advancement of any principle.
Po-s'ition, *s.* (in grammar) the state of a vowel placed before two consonants; as, *pompous*.
Po-s'ition-āl, *a.* respecting position.
Pōs'i-tive, *a.* (Lat. positivus) not negative, capable of being affirmed, real, absolute; direct, particular, absolute, not implied; peremptory, authoritative, magisterial, dictatorial, confident assertive, categorical, dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence, stubborn in opinion; determinate, definitive, settled by arbitrary appointment (*Hooker*); having the power to enact any law (*Swift*); CERTAIN, assured; as, he was positive of the fact.
Pōs'i-tive-ly, *ad.* absolutely, by way of direct position; not negatively; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, categorically, in strong terms.
Pōs'i-tive-nēs, *s.* (positive) actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, dogmaticalness, confidence, positivity.
Pōs-i-tiv'i-ty, *s.* (positive) POSITIVENESS, peremptoriness, confidence. *A low word. Watts*.
Pōs'i-ture, *s.* (Lat. positura) the manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall*.
Pōs'nēt, *s.* (Fr. bassinet. Skinner) a little basin; a porringer; a skillet.
Pōs'se, *s.* (Lat.) an armed force collected out of the people; a number of people collected together, a kind of rabble.
Pōs'se-cōm-i-tātūs, *s.* (Lat. posse to be able, and comitatus the shire) the power of the shire, the armed force of a county assembled on urgent occasions.
Pōs'sēs', *v. a.* (Lat. possessus) to have as an owner, to be master of, to inherit, to occupy, to hold, enjoy or occupy actually; to seize, to gain, to obtain; to give possession or command of any thing, to make master of; with of;—to fill with something fixed: as, it is of unspeakable advantage to possess our minds, &c. (*Addison*);—to have power over, as an unclean spirit (*Resurrection*); to affect by intestine power: as, what fury possesses thee, &c. *Milton*.
Pōs'sēs'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. possessio) the state of owning or of having in one's own hands or power; property, the thing possessed;—madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

POS

POT

† Pōs-sēs'sion-ēr, *s.* master, one who has the power or property of any thing. *Sidney.*
Pōs-sēs'sive, *a.* (Lat. possessivus) having possession, possessory.
Pōs-sēs'sor, *s.* (Lat.) owner, master, proprietor, † possessor.
Pōs-sēs-so-ry, *a.* (Fr. possessoire) having possession, possessive.
Pōs'set, *s.* (Lat. posca) milk curdled with wine or any acid.
† Pōs'set, *v. n.* to curdle, as milk with acids. *Sb.*
Pōs-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. possibilité) the power of being in any manner, potentiality, the state of being possible, the chance.
Pōs'si-ble, *a.* (French) having the power to be or to be done; potential, chanceable, not contrary to the nature of things.
Pōs'si-bly, *ad.* by any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.
Pōst, *s.* (Fr. poste) a hasty MESSENGER, a courier who comes and goes at stated times, commonly a letter carrier; quick course or manner of traveling.
To ride post, to ride as a post, or to ride in the manner of a post.
Pōst, *v. n.* to travel with speed.
Pōst, *s.* (Fr. poste, Lat. positus) situation, seat (*Burnet*); military station (*Dryden*); place, employment, function, office. *Addison.*
Pōst, *v. a.* to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe or enter from the journal into the ledger. *A term common among merchants.*
Pōst, *s.* (Lat. postis) a piece of timber set erect, a log, a stock, a stud, a stake.
Pōst, *v. a.* to fix opprobriously upon posts.
Pōst'age, *s.* (post) money paid for conveyance of a letter.
Pōst'bōy, *s.* courier, boy who rides post.
Pōst'date, *v. a.* (Lat. post after, and date) to date later than the real time.
Pōst-di-lū'vi-ān, *a.* (Lat. post after, and diluvium the flood) posterior to the flood.
Pōst-di-lū'vi-ān, *s.* one who has lived since the flood.
Pōst'ēr, *s.* (post) a courier, a MESSENGER, one who travels hastily. *Shakespeare.*
Pōs-tē'ri-ōr, *a.* (Lat. posterior) happening after, placed after, following; backward. *Pope.*
POSTERIORES, Pōs-tē'ri-ōr-s, *s.* (Lat. posteriora) the hinder parts, the breech, the backside, the seat, the arse, the bum, the buttocks.
Pōs-te-ri-ōr'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. postériorité) the state of being after: opposed to priority.
Pōs-tē'ri-ty, *s.* (Fr. postérité, Lat. posteritas) afterages, aftertimes, succeeding times, succeeding generations, descendants; opposed to ancestors.
Pōs'térn, *s.* (Dutch posterne) a small gate, a little door. *Shakespeare.*
Pōst-ēx-ist'ēnce, *s.* future existence. *Addison.*
Pōst-häck'ney, *s.* hired posthorses. *Wotton.*
Pōst-häste', *s.* haste like that of a courier.
Pōst'hörse, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of couriers.
Pōst'höuse, *s.* post-office, house where letters are taken in and despatched.
Pōst'hu-mōus, *a.* (Lat. posthumus) done, had, or published after one's death.
Pōst'ic, *a.* (Lat. posticus) backward. "*The postic and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation.*" *Brown*

Pōs'til, *s.* (Lat. postilla) gloss, marginal notes, EXPLANATION.
Pōs'til, *v. a.* to gloss, to EXPLAIN, to illustrate with marginal notes.
Pōs'til-ēr, *s.* one who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes, COMMENTATOR.
Pos-til'ion, *s.* (Fr. postillon) one who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a postchaise.
Pōst'mān, *s.* courier, man who rides post: a letter carrier.
Pōst'mās-tēr, *s.* one who has charge of public conveyance of letters.
Pōst'mās-tēr gēn'ēr-āl, *s.* he who presides over the general postoffice.
Pōst-me-rid'i-ān, *a.* (Lat. post meridianus) being in the afternoon.
Pōst'ōf-fice, *s.* posthouse, office where letters are delivered to the post.
Post-pōne', *v. a.* (Lat. postpono) to put off, to DELAY; to set aside as less important. *Locke.*
Pōst'script, *s.* (Lat. post after, and scriptum written) the paragraph added to the end of a letter.
Pōs'tu-late, *v. a.* (Lat. postulo) to beg or assume without proof, to take for granted. *Brown.*
Pōs'tu-late, *s.* (Lat. postulatum) position assumed without proof, postulatum.
Pōs-tu-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. postulatio) the act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.
Pōs'tu-la-to-ry, *a.* (postulate) assuming without proof; assumed without proof.
Pōs'ture, *s.* (French) place, situation, disposition with regard to something else (*Addison*): attitude, voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition. *Clarendon.*
Pōs'ture, *v. a.* to put in any particular place or disposition. *Grew.*
Pōs-tu-lā'tum, *s.* (Lat.) postulate, position supposed without proof. *Addison.*
Pōs'ture-mās-tēr, *s.* one who practises artificial contortions of the body.
Pō'sy, *s.* (contracted from poesie) a motto upon a ring; a bunch of flowers. *Swift.*
Pōt', *s.* (French) a vessel in which meat is boiled upon the fire, a caldron, a BOILER; vessel to hold liquids; a crock, vessel made of earth; a small cup.
To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured; to be ruined. A low phrase. Arbutnot.
Pōt', *v. a.* to preserve seasoned in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.
Pō'ta-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. potabilis) drinkable, such as may be drunk, potulent, poculent, fit to drink.
Pō'ta-ble-nēss, *s.* drinkableness. *Johnson.*
Po-tār'go, *s.* a West Indian pickle.
Pōt'āsh, *s.* (Fr. potasse) an impure fixed alkaline salt made by burning from vegetables; pearl ashes, barilla.
Po-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. potatio) a drinking bout; draught, a carouse, a debauch; species of drink.
Po-tā'to, *s.* (in botany, an American word. Johnson) an esculent root.
Pōt'bēl-li-ēd, *a.* having a swollen paunch.
Pōt'bēl-ly, *s.* a swelling paunch.
Pōtch', *v. a.* (Fr. pocher to thrust out the eyes as with a thumb) to thrust, to push (*Shak.*); † to boil slightly, to poach. *It is commonly written poach.*
Pot-cōm-pān'shōn, *s.* a fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POU

Pōtēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. *potentia*) potentness, power, might, influence, authority; **FORCE**, efficacy, strength.

Pōtēnt, *a.* (Lat. *potens*) powerful, strong, **FORCIBLE**, efficacious; having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

Pōtēn-tatē, *s.* (Fr. *potentat*) a monarch, **KING**, prince, sovereign.

Pō-tēn'tial, *a.* (Lat. *potentialis*) possible, existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property: *in grammar*, belonging to that mode of a verb which denotes possibility of action.

Potentiality, *s.* (*pronounced* pō-tēn-shi-āl'i-ty) possibility, not actuality.

Pō-tēn'tial-ly, *ad.* in power of possibility; not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

Pōtēnt-ly, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly.

Pōtēnt-nēss, *s.* (potent) **POTENCY**.

Pōt'hāng-ēr, *s.* hook or branch upon which the pot is hung over the fire.

Pōth'ēr, *s.* (supposed from Fr. *poudre*, *dust*) bustle, stir, flutter, tumult; suffocating cloud. *A low word.* *Hudibras.*

Pōth'ēr, *v. n.* to make a blundering ineffectual effort.

Pōth'ēr, *v. a.* to turmoil, puzzle, perplex.

Pōt'bērb, *s.* an herb fit for the pot.

Pōt'hōok, *s.* hook to hang a pot upon over the fire; ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Pōtion, *s.* (French, Lat. *potio*) a draught, commonly a physical draught.

Pōt'id, *s.* the cover of a pot.

Pōt'shērd, *s.* (pot and shard) a fragment of a broken pot.

Pōt'tagē, *s.* (Fr. *potage*) any thing boiled or decocted for food, broth, porridge.

Pōt'ta-gēr, *s.* a porringer.

Pōt'tēr, *s.* (Fr. *potier* from pot) a maker of earthen vessels.

Pōt'tēr-y, *s.* the work of a potter; the place where earthenware is made.

Pōt'ting, *s.* (pot) drinking. *Shakespeare.*

Pōt'tle, *s.* (pot) a liquid measure containing four pints.

Pōt-vāl'iānt, *a.* heated with courage by strong drink.

Pōt'u-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. *potulentus*) pretty much in drink; fit to drink, potable, poculent, drinkable.

Pōūch, *s.* (Fr. *poche*) a small bag, a pocket: *applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.*

Pōūch, *v. a.* to pocket, to swallow. *Denham.*

Pōūch, *v. n.* to glout, to pout, to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

Pōūch'mōūth-ēd, *a.* blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

POVERTY, **Pōv'ēr-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *pauvreté*) indigence, need, neediness, necessity, necessitude, necessitousness, penury, destitution, want, mendicity, mendicancy, poorness, beggarliness, beggary, lack, want of riches; meanness, defect, bareness, sparingness, scantiness, barrenness, jejuneness. *Bacon.*

Pōult, *s.* (Fr. *poulet*) a young chicken.

Pōult'ēr-ēr, *s.* one whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

Pōult'ice, *s.* (Lat. *pultis*) a cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

Pōul'try, *s.* (Fr. *poulet*, Lat. *pullities*) domestic fowls; a place where fowls are sold ready for the spit.

POW

Pōūnee, *s.* (Ital. *ponzone*. *Skinner*) the claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

Pōūnce, *v. a.* to pierce, to perforate; to pour or sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

Pōūncēd, *a.* furnished with talons.

Pōūnce'bōx, *s.* a small box perforated.

Pōūnd, *s.* (Sax. *pund*) a certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings.

Pōūnd, *s.* (Sax. *pindan*) a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison to confine beasts in.

Pōūnd, *v. a.* to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound or pinfold.

Pōūnd, *v. a.* (Sax. *punian*) to beat, to bray, to **PULVERISE**, to grind as with a pestle.

Pōūnd'age, *s.* a certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers; payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

Pōūnd'ēr, *s.* any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a *twelve pounder*, a gun that carries a shot of twelve pounds weight;—or, *in ludicrous language*, a man with twelve pounds a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a *twenty pounder*, or *ten pounder*, from the sum it bears (*Swift*);—a pestle. *Ainsworth.*

Pōūr, *v. a.* (Welsh *bwrw*) to let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued stream.

Pōūr, *v. n.* to stream, to flow, to rush impetuously or tumultuously.

Pōūr'ēr, *s.* one who pours.

Pōūt, *s.* (Lat. *asellus barbatus*) a kind of fish, a codfish; a kind of bird.

Pōūt, *v. n.* (Fr. *bouder*) to glout, to pout, to look swollen, to hang down the lip, to shoot out, to **PROJECT**, to hang prominent.

Pōū'dēr, *s.* (Fr. *poudre*) dust, any body comminuted; dust for the hair; gunpowder.

Pōū'dēr, *v. a.* to **PULVERISE**, to comminute, to reduce to dust, to pound or grind small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to corn, to sprinkle with salt.

Pōū'dēr-bōx, *s.* a box in which powder for the hair is kept.

Pōū'd r-hōrn, *s.* a horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

Pōū'dēr-mill, *s.* a mill in which ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Pōū'dēr-rōm, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

Pōū'dēr-ing-tūb, *s.* the vessel in which meat is salted; the place or hospital in which the venereal disease is cured.

Pōū'dēr-y, *a.* (Fr. *poudreux*) **PULVERABLE**, dusty, friable. *Woodward.*

Pōū'ēr, *s.* (Fr. *pouvoir*) command, puissance, potency, authority, dominion, influence of greatness; influence, ascendancy, prevalence on; ability, faculty, force, reach (*Hooker*); strength, motive, **FORCE** (*Locke*); the moving force of an engine; animal strength, powerfulness, potentness, mightiness, natural strength (*Sidney*); faculty of the mind (*Shak.*); government, right of governing: correlative to *subjection* (*Milton*);—sovereign, potentate (*Addison*); one invested with dominion

P R A

P R E

- (*Matthew*); divinity: as, merciful *powers*! restrain in me, &c. (*Shak.*);—host, army, military force (*Shak.*);—in low language, a large quantity, a great number: as, a *power* of good things.
- Pŏw'ér-fŭl**, *a.* invested with command or authority, potent; **FORCIBLE**, mighty; effective, **EFFICACIOUS**; as, a *powerful* medicine.
- Pŏw'ér-fŭl-ly**, *ad.* potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.
- Pŏw'ér-fŭl-nĕss**, *s.* (powerful) power, efficacy, might, strength, **FORCE**.
- Pŏw'ér-lĕss**, *a.* weak, impotent.
- Pŏx**, *s.* (*properly* pocks from pock) pustules, efflorescency, exanthematous eruptions; as, the small pox;—the venereal disease. *This is the sense when it has no epithet.*
- Pŏy**, *s.* (*Fr.* poids) a ropedancer's pole.
- PRACTICABLE**, **Prăc'ti-ca-ble**, *s.* (*Fr.* praticable) performable, feasible, effectible, operable, capable to be practised, such as may be effected, or done;—*assailable*, fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.
- PRACTICABILITY**, **Prăc-ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (practicable) feasibility, feasibility, practicableness, possibility to be performed, reducibleness to practice, a thing practicable.
- Prăc'ti-ca-ble-nĕss**, *s.* possibility to be performed, feasibility, feasibility, **PRACTICABILITY**; a thing practicable, reducibleness to practice.
- Prăc'ti-ca-bly**, *ad.* (practicable) in such a manner as may be performed.
- Prăc'tic**, **Prăc'ti-căl**, *a.* (*Lat.* practicus) relating to action, not merely speculative.
- Prăc'ti-căl-ly**, *ad.* in relation to action; by practice, in real fact.
- Prăc'ti-căl-nĕss**, *s.* (practical) the quality of being practical.
- Prăc'tice**, *s.* (*Gr.* *πρακτική*, *Fr.* pratique) the habit of doing any thing, use, usage, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit (*Shak.*); actual performance, distinguished from theory (*South*); method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercitation, exercise of any profession. *Blackmore.*
- Prăc'tise**, *v. a.* to do habitually; to do, not merely to profess: as, to *practise* physic;—to experience, to exercise, to use, in order to habit and dexterity.
- Prăc'tise**, *v. n.* to form a habit of acting in any manner; to transact, to negotiate secretly: as, I've *practis'd* with him, &c. (*Addison*);—to try artifices, to use arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.
- † **Prăc'tis-ănt**, *s.* an agent. *Shakespeare.*
- Prăc'tis-ĕr**, *s.* (practise) one who practises any thing, a practitioner, one who does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.
- Prăc-ti-tion-ĕr**, *s.* (practice) he who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art, one who does any thing habitually, a practiser; one who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*
- Prăc-cŏg'nĭ-ta**, *s.* (*Lat.*) things previously known in order to the understanding of something else: thus, the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physic. *Locke.*
- Prăg-măt'ic**, **Prăg-măt'i-căl**, *a.* (*Fr.* pragmatique) meddling, officious, impertinently busy, assuming business without leave or invitation.
- Prăg-măt'i-căl-ly**, *ad.* meddlingly, officiously, impertinently.
- Prăg-măt'i-căl-nĕss**, *s.* (pragmatical) the quality of intermeddling without right or call, impertinent officiousness.
- PRAISE**, **Prăise**, *s.* commendation, laud, eulogy, encomium, plaudit, acclaim, eclat, applause; glorification, laud, tribute of gratitude, attribution, celebration, honour paid; ground or reason of praise (*Dryden*); honour, renown, celebrity, **FAME**. *Milton.*
- PRAISE**, **Prăise**, *v. a.* to celebrate, to laud, to carol, to extol; to **GLORIFY** in worship; to commend, to approve, to **APPLAUD**.
- Prăis'ĕr**, *s.* one who praises, an applauder, an extoller, a commender, an encomiast.
- Prăise-wŏr'thy**, *a.* commendable, laudable, deserving praise.
- Prăise-wŏr'thĭ-nĕss**, *s.* laudableness.
- Prăme**, *s.* (*a sea term*) a flat-bottomed boat.
- Prănce**, *v. n.* (*Dutch* pronken *to set one's self to show*) to spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.
- Prănk**, *v.* (*Dutch* pronken) to decorate, to **ADORN**; to prink, to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Shakespeare and Milton.*
- Prănk**, *s.* a **FROLIC**, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a mischievous act. *A word of levity.*
- PRATE**, **Prăte**, *v. n.* (*Dutch* praten) to talk carelessly and without weight, to babble, to chat, to chatter, to gabble, to gossip, to tattle, to twattle, to prattle, to be loquacious.
- PRATE**, **Prăte**, *s.* tattle, prattle, gabble, babble, babblement, chitchat, jabber, slight talk, trifling loquacity.
- Prăt'ĕr**, *s.* an idle talker, a tattler, prattler, gabbler, jabberer, a chatterer.
- Prăt'ing-ly**, *ad.* (prate) with tittle tattle, with loquacity.
- Prăt'ique**, *s.* (*French*) a licence for the master of a ship to traffic on producing a bill of health, communication of commerce.
- Prăt'tle**, *v. n.* (*diminutive of prate*) to **PRATE**, to be trivially loquacious.
- Prăt'tle**, *s.* **PRATE**, empty talk, trifling loquacity.
- Prăt'tlĕr**, *s.* a trifling talker, a **PRATER**.
- Prăv'i-ty**, *s.* (*Lat.* pravitas) corruption, badness, virulence, **MALIGNITY**. *Milton.*
- Prăw'n**, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.
- Prăy**, *v. n.* (*Fr.* prier) to make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively.
- I pray, or pray; that is, I pray you to tell me, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.*
- Prăy**, *v. a.* to **ENTREAT**, to supplicate, to implore, to address with submissive petitions; to ask for as a supplicant (*Ayliffe*); to entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben Jonson.*
- Prăy'ĕr**, *s.* (*Fr.* priere) petition to heaven; mode of petition; practice of supplication (*Shak.*); orison, single formule of petition (*Milton*); **INTREATY**, submissive importunity.
- Prăy'ĕr-bŏŏk**, *s.* book of public or private devotions.
- Pre**, (*Lat.* prae) a particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.
- Prĕach**, *v. n.* (*Fr.* prêcher) to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects; † to sermonize, † to sermocinate.
- Prĕach**, *v. a.* to proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.

PRE

Prēach'ēr, *s.* one who discourses publicly on religious subjects, a fermocinator; one who inculcates with earnestness and vehemence.
Prēach'mēt, *s.* (preach) a sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.
Prēām-ble, *s.* (Fr. préambule) something previous, introduction, PREFACE.
† Pre-ām'bu-la-ry, **Pre-ām'bu-loūs**, *a.* previous. *Not in any use, though not inelegant. Brown.*
Prē-āp-pre-hēn'sion, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.
Prēb'ēnd, *s.* (Fr. prebende) a stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral, a prebendary. *Bacon.*
Prēb'en-da-ry, *s.* (Lat. prebendarius) a stipendiary of a cathedral.
Pre-cā'ri-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. precarius) dependant, uncertain because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy, changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. *No word is more unskilfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for uncertain in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependant on others: thus there are authors who mention the precariousness of an account, of the weather, of a die.*
Pre-cā'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* uncertainly by dependence, dependently at the pleasure of others
Pre-cā'ri-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (precarius) uncertainty, dependence on others.
Pre-cāu'tion, *s.* (French) preservative caution, preventive measures; premonishment, forewarning, previous notice.
Pre-cāu'tion, *v. a.* (Fr. précautionner) to warn beforehand, to forewarn.
Pre-cēdē, *v. a.* (Fr. précéder) to go before in order of time, to go before in order to the adjustment of rank, to antecede, to forerun, to have the start of.
PRECE'DENCE, **Pre-cē'dēnce**, **Pre-cē'dēn-cy**, *s.* the act or state of going before, priority, anteriority, antecedence, preeminence, adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony, the pas, the right of going before; superiority. *Locke.*
PRECE'DENT, **Pre-cē'dēnt**, *a.* (French) FORMER, foregoing, preceding, prior, previous, anterior, antecedent, prevenient, proleptic, before another either in time or place.
Prēcē-dēnt, *s.* any thing that is a rule or example for future times; any thing done before of the same kind.
Pre-cē'dēnt-ly, *ad.* beforehand.
Pre-cēn'tōr, *s.* (Lat. præcentor, Fr. precenteur) he who leads the choir.
Prēcēpt, *s.* (Fr. precepte, Lat. præceptum) a rule authoritatively given, a mandate, an instruction, a commandment, a direction, a document.
PRECEPTIVE, **Pre-cēp'tive**, *a.* (Lat. preceptivus) containing precepts; giving precepts, instructive, doctrinal, didactic, didascalie; mandatory, directory, implying a mandate.
Pre-cēp'tōr, *s.* (Lat.) a teacher, a tutor.
Pre-cēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. præcedo, præcessus) the act of going before.
Prēcinct, *s.* (Lat. præcinctus) outward limit, BOUNDARY.
Prēcious, *a.* (Fr. précieux, Lat. pretiosus, *pron.* *prēsh/shūs) valuable, being of great worth; COSTLY, of great price; as, a precious stone; —in irony or contempt, worthless. *Locke.*

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* **Prēcious-ly**, *ad.* valuably, to a great price: in irony, contemptibly.
Prēcious-nēss, *s.* (precious) valuableness, worth, price, COSTLINESS.
Prēc'i-pice, *s.* (French, Lat. præcipitium) a headlong steep, a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.
Pre-cip'i-tānce, **Pre-cip'i-tān-cy**, *s.* (precipitant) rash haste, RASHNESS, headlong hurry.
Pre-cip'i-tānt, *a.* (Lat. præcipitans) falling or rushing headlong; RASH, desperate, hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.
Pre-cip'i-tānt-ly, *ad.* in headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.
Pre-cip'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. præcipito, Fr. précipiter) to throw headlong; to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly: in chymistry, to throw to the bottom, opposed to sublime.
Pre-cip'i-tate, *v. n.* to fall headlong; to hasten without just preparation; to fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.
Pre-cip'i-tate, *a.* steeply falling; headlong, hasty, RASH; rashly hasty, violent.
Pre-cip'i-tate, *s.* a corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.
Pre-cip'i-tate-ly, *ad.* headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.
Pre-cip'i-tātion, *s.* (French) the act of throwing headlong (*Sbak*); violent motion downward: tumultuous hurry, blind haste, RASHNESS: in chymistry, subfidency: contrary to sublimation.
Pre-cip'i-toūs, *a.* (Lat. præcipes) headlong, STEEP; hasty, sudden, RASH, heady.
Pre-cise, *a.* (Fr. précis) exact, punctilious, particular, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitations; FORMAL, prim, finical, solemnly and superstitiously exact.
Pre-cise-ly, *ad.* exactly, nicely, accurately; with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity, with troublesome ceremony.
Pre-cise-nēss, *s.* (precise) exactness, strictness, rigid nicety; superstitious FORMALITY.
Pre-ci'sian, *s.* (precise) one who limits or restrains; one superstitiously rigorous.
Pre-ci'sion, *s.* (French) exact limitation.
Pre-ci'sive, *a.* (Lat. precisus) exactly limiting by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.
Pre-clūde, *v. a.* (Lat. præcludo) to shut out or hinder by some anticipation.
Pre-cō'cious, *a.* (Lat. præcocius, Fr. précoc) ripe before the time, too soon ripe, premature.
Pre-cōc'i-ty, *s.* ripeness before the time, prematureness, prematurity.
Pre-cōg'i-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. præcogito) to consider or scheme beforehand.
Prē-cōg'i-tātion, *s.* previous consideration, thought beforehand.
Prē-cōg-nītion, *s.* (Lat. præ and cognitio) previous knowledge, antecedent examination.
Prē-cōn-cēit, *s.* an opinion previously formed, preconception.
Prē-cōn-cēivē, *v. a.* to form an opinion beforehand, to imagine beforehand.
Prē-cōn-cēp'tion, *s.* opinion previously formed, a preconceit.
Prē-cōn-trāct, *s.* a contract previous to some other contract.
Prē-cōn-trāct, *v. a.* to contract or bargain beforehand.

P R E

Pre-cūr'sor, *s.* (Lat. *præcurro*) forerunning. *Shak.*
 Pre-cūr'sor, *s.* (Lat. *præcursor*) forerunner, har-
 binger, MESSENGER.
 Pre-dā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *præda*) living by prey.
 Prē'dāl, *a.* (*not much used*, Lat. *præda* *prey*) rob-
 bing, practising plunder. *Boyle.*
 Prē'd'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *prædatorius*) robbing,
 plundering, practising rapine; hungry, prey-
 ing, rapacious, ravenous. *Bacon.*
 Prē-de-cēs'sed, *a.* dead before.
 Prē-de-cēs'sor, *s.* (Fr. *prédécesseur*) one who was
 in any state or place before another; ANCES-
 TOR.
 Prē-dēs-tī-nā'rī-ān, *s.* (predestinate) a predesti-
 nator, one who holds the doctrine of pre-
 destination.
 PREDES'TINATE, Prē-dēs'tī-nate, *v. a.* (Fr.
prédestiner, Lat. *præ* and *destino*) to appoint
 beforehand by irreverfible decree, to prede-
 fine, to predetermine, to preordain, to fore-
 doom, to foreordain, to ordain beforehand.
 PREDESTINATION, Prē-dēs-tī-nā'tion, *s.* (Fr.)
 preordination, predetermination, foreap-
 pointment, fatality, fatal decree, irreverfible
 decree.
 Prē-dēs'tī-na-tōr, *s.* a PREDESTINARIAN.
 Prē-dēs'tine, *v. a.* (Lat. *præ* before, and *destino* to
purpose) to PREDESTINATE, to decree before-
 hand.
 Prē-de-tér-mī-nā'tion, *s.* determination before-
 hand; PREDESTINATION.
 Prē-de-tér'mine, *v. a.* to doom or confine by pre-
 vious decree; to PREDESTINATE.
 Prē'di-āl, *a.* (Lat. *prædium* a farm) confifting of
 farms. *Ayliffe.*
 Prē'di-ca-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. *prædicabilis*) fuch
 as may be affirmed of fomething.
 Prē'di-ca-ble, *s.* (*a logical term*) one of the five
 things which can be affirmed of any thing:
 as, the genus, fpecies, difference, fome pro-
 perty, or accident. *Watts.*
 Prē-dic'a-mēt, *s.* (French, Lat. *predicamentum*)
 a clafs or arrangement of beings or fubftances
 ranked according to their natures: called
 alfo categorema or category (*Harris*); clafs
 or kind defcribed by any definitive marks;
 that which may be affirmed of any fubject.
 Prē-dic-a-mēt'āl, *a.* (predicament) relating to
 predicaments.
 Prē'di-cānt, *s.* (Lat. *prædicans*) one who affirms
 any thing.
 Prē'di-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *prædico*) to affirm any
 thing of another thing.
 Prē'di-cate, *v. n.* to affirm, to fpeak, to com-
 prife an affirmation.
 Prē'di-cate, *s.* (Lat. *prædicatum*) that which is
 affirmed or denied of the fubject: as, *man is*
rational; man is not immortal.
 Prē-dī-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *prædicatio*) affirmation
 concerning any thing. *Locke.*
 PREDICT', Prē-dict', *v. a.* (Lat. *prædictus*) to
 foretel, to foretoken, to forefhew, to fore-
 bode, to foreknow, to forefpeak, to forefay,
 to prophesy, to prefage, to divine, to omi-
 nate, to preominate, to bode, to foothfay, to
 prognofiticate.
 Prē-dict', *v. n.* to utter prediction.
 PREDICTION, Prē-dic'tion, *s.* (French, Lat.
prædictio) prophesy, augury, auguration,
 omination, divination, omen, foretoken, pre-
 fagement, prefenfion, prognofitic, prognofiti-
 cation, foothfaying, ariolation, vaticination,
 declaration of fomething future.

P R E

Pre-dic'tive, *a.* (predict) augurous, prefcient
 predicting, foreboding, fhewing before it
 comes to pafs.
 PREDICTOR, Prē-dic'tōr, *s.* (predict) fore-
 teller, foreboder, forefhewer, augur, augurer,
 foothfayer, prognoficator, prophesier, prophet.
 Prediges'tion, *s.* (*pron.* pre-dī-gēs'tchūn) diges-
 tion toofoon performed.
 Prē-dis-pōse', *v. a.* to adapt previously to any
 certain purpofe.
 Prē-dis-pōs'ed, *p.* previously adapted; *with* to.
 Prē-dis-po-si'tion, *s.* previous adaptation to any
 certain purpofe.
 Pre-dōm'i-nānce, Pre-dōm'i-nān-cy, *s.* (predo-
 minant) ASCENDANCY, fuperior influence,
 prevalence, prepotency, fuperiority.
 Pre-dōm'i-nānt, *a.* (French) ASCENDANT, fu-
 preme in influence, prevalent.
 Pre-dōm'i-nate, *v. n.* (Fr. *prédominer*) to PRE-
 VAIL, to be afcendant, to be fupreme in in-
 fluence; *with* in and over.
 Prē-e-lēct', *v. a.* (pre and elect) to choofe by
 previous decifion.
 Prē-ēm'i-nēnce, *s.* (French) fuperiority of ex-
 cellence, fuperiority of power or influence,
 mafterfhip, maftery; PRECEDENCE, priority
 of place. *Sidney.*
 Prē-ēm'i-nēt, *a.* (French) excellent above
 others, MATCHLESS. *Milton.*
 Prē-ēmp'tion, *s.* (Lat. *præemptio*) the right of
 purchafing before another.
 Prēn, *v.* (Dutch *prünen* to drefs or prank up) to
 trim the feathers of birds to enable them to
 glide through the air: *for this ufe nature has*
furnifhed them with two peculiar glands which fe-
crete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag,
out of which the bird draws it with his bill. *Bailey.*
 Prē-ēn-gāge', *v. a.* to engage by precedent ties
 or contracts.
 Prē-ēn-gāge'mēt, *s.* precedent obligation.
 Prē-e-ftāb'lish, *v. a.* to fettle beforehand.
 Prē-ēx-ift', *v. n.* to exift beforehand.
 Prē-ēx-ift'ēnce, *s.* exiftence before (*Burnet*); ex-
 iftence of the foul before its union with the
 body. *Addifon.*
 Prē-ēx-ift'ēt, *a.* exiftent beforehand; preced-
 ing in exiftence.
 PREFACE, Prēf'ace, *s.* (French) fomething
 fpoken introductory to the main defign, in-
 troduction, preamble, proem, prology, pro-
 logomena, prologue, fomething proemial.
 Prēf'ace, *v. n.* (Lat. *prefari*) to fay fomething
 introductory.
 Prēf'ace, *v. a.* to introduce by fomething proemi-
 al; † to face, to cover: *a ludicrous fenfe.*
 Prēf'a-cér, *s.* the writer of a preface.
 Prēf'a-to-ry, *a.* (preface) INTRODUCTORY.
 Prēf'ect, *s.* (Lat. *præfectus* a governor) governor,
 commander.
 Pre-fēc'ture, *s.* command, office of government,
 office of a prefect.
 Pre-fér', *v. a.* (Fr. *préferer*, Lat. *præfero*) to re-
 gard more than another, to antepone, to fet
 before another; *with* above before the thing
poftponed; and with before, and to; to advance,
 to raife, to EXALT; † to prefent ceremoni-
 ously (*Pope*); to offer folemnly, to propofe
 publicly, to exhibit; *with* to and againft.
 Prēf'ér-a-ble, *a.* (French) eligible before fome-
 thing elfe, fit to be preferred; *with, commonly,*
to before the thing refufed.
 Prēf'ér-a-ble-nēfs, *s.* the ftate of being prefer-
 able, fitnefs to be preferred.

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Prēfēr-a-bly, *ad.* in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

Prēfēr-ēnce, *s.* (French) the act of preferring, prelation, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another; *with* to before the thing postponed; *with* above, before, and over.

Pre-fēr'mēt, *s.* (prefer) advancement to a higher station, EXALTATION; a place of honour and profit. *L'Esrange.*

Pre-fēr'ēr, *s.* (prefer) one who prefers.

Pre-fig'ur-ate, *v. a.* to shew by an antecedent representation, to prefigure, to pretypify, to typify beforehand.

Prē-fig-u-rā'tion, *s.* (prefigure) antecedent representation.

Pre-fig'ure, *v. a.* to exhibit by antecedent representation, to PREFIGURATE.

Pre-finē, *v. a.* (Fr. *préfinir*, Lat. *præfinio*) to limit beforehand. *Knolles.*

Pre-fix', *v. a.* (Lat. *præfigo*, *præfixum*) to appoint beforehand; to settle, to ESTABLISH (*Locke*); to put before another thing: as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

Prēfix, *s.* some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

Pre-fix'ion, *s.* (Fr.) the act of prefixing.

Pre-form', *v. a.* to form beforehand. *Shak.*

PREG'NANCY, **Prēg'nān-cy**, *s.* (pregnant) the state of being with young, gestation, impregnation, fecundation, conception; fertility, fruitfulness, inventive power, acuteness. *Swift.*

PREG'NANT, **Prēg'nānt**, *a.* (French) teeming, breeding, teemful, great, gravid, big, bigbelied, ingravidated, big with young; fruitful, fertile, impregnating (*Milton*); full of consequence (*King Charles*); evident, plain, clear, full: *an obsolete sense* (*Shak.*);—easy to produce any thing (*Shak.*);—† free, kind. *Shak.*

Prēg'nānt-ly, *ad.* fruitfully: fully, plainly, clearly. *South.*

Prē-gūs-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *præ* and *gusto*) the act of tasting before another.

Pre-jūdg', *v. a.* (Fr. *préjuger*) to prejudicate, to forejudge, to condemn any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

Pre-jū'di-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *præ* and *judico*) to pre-judge, to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Pre-jū'di-cate, *a.* formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed by opinions.

Pre-ju-di-cā'tion, *s.* the act of judging without examination.

Pre'judice, *s.* (French, *pron.* * *prēd'ju-dice*) PRE-POSSESSION, judgment formed beforehand without examination (*It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with to before that which the prejudice is against, but not properly.*);—† mischief, detriment, hurt, injury. *This sense is only accidental or consequential; a bad thing being called a prejudice, only because prejudice is commonly a bad thing, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it would therefore be better to use it less: perhaps prejudice ought never to be applied to any mischief which does not imply some partiality or prepossession.*

* **Pre'judice**, *v. a.* to prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices, to bias, to preoccupate, to obstruct or injure by pre-

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judices previously raised: † to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair, to be detrimental to. *This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense: who can read with patience of an ingredient that prejudices a medicine?*

* **Prejudi'cial**, *a.* (Fr. *préjudiciable*) obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite: † mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental. *This sense is improper. See Prejudice, noun and verb.*

* **Prejudi'cial-nēss**, *s.* the state of being prejudicial.

Prēl'a-cy, *s.* (prelate) the dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastic of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops (*Dryden*); bishops: *collectively.* *Hooker.*

Prēlate, *s.* (Fr. *prélat*) an ecclesiastic of the highest order and dignity.

Pre-lāt'i-cāl, *a.* relating to prelates or to prelacy. *Johnson.*

Pre-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *prælatum*) PREFERENCE, setting one thing above the other.

† **Prēl'a-ture**, **Prēl'a-ture-ship**, *s.* (Fr. *prélature*) prelacy, the state or dignity of a prelate. *Johnson.*

Pre-lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *prelectio*) reading, lecture, discourse. *Hale.*

Prē-li-bā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *prælibo*) ANTICIPATION, taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *Merr.*

Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *a.* (Fr. *préliminaire*) previous, proemial, INTRODUCTORY.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry, *s.* something previous, preparatory act, preparation, preparative.

Prē'lūde, *s.* (French) some short flight of music played 'before' a full concert, prelude; something introductory, something that only shews what is to follow. *Dryden.*

Pre-lūde, *v. a.* (Fr. *préluder*) to serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Pre-lū'di-ōus, *a.* previous, INTRODUCTORY.

Pre-lū'di-ūm, *s.* (Latin) PRELUDE. *Dryden.*

Pre-lū'sive, *a.* (prelude) proemial, previous, pre-ludious, INTRODUCTORY.

Prē-ma-tūre, *a.* (French, Lat. *præmaturus*) ripe too soon, precocious; formed before the time, too early, too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

Prē-ma-tūre'ly, *ad.* too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

Prē-ma-tūre'nēss, **Prē-ma-tū'rī-ty**, *s.* (premature) too great haste, unseasonable earliness, precosity.

Pre-mēd'i-tate, *v. a.* (Fr. *préméditer*) to contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

Pre-mēd'i-tate, *v. n.* to have formed in the mind by previous meditation.

Prē-mēd-i-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of meditating beforehand.

Prē-mēr'it, *v. a.* (Lat. *præ* before, and *merito* to deserve) to deserve before.

Prēm'is-es, *s.* (French) first fruits. *Dryden.*

Prē-mi-ēr, *a.* (French) first, CHIEF.

Pre-mis', *v. a.* (Lat. *præmissus*) to explain previously, to lay down premises: † to send before the time. *Not in use.* *Shakespeare.*

Prēm'is-es, *s.* (Lat. *præmissa*) propositions antecedently supposed or proved: *In low language, houses or lands.*

Prēm'is, *s.* (rarely used in the singular, Lat. *præmissum*) antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PRE

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Prēmī-ūm, *s.* (Lat. *præmium*) something given to invite a loan or a bargain.
Pre-mōn'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. *præmoneo*) to forewarn, to precaution, to admonish beforehand.
Pre-mōn'ish-mēt, *s.* previous information, a forewarning, precaution, premonition.
Pre-mo-ni'tion, *s.* (premonish) **PREMONISHMENT**.
Pre-mōn'i-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *præ before, and monstro to shew*) to foreshew, to shew beforehand.
Prēm'u-ni-re, *s.* (Lat.) a writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable as infringing some statute; a penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress. *A low ungrammatical word.*
Pre-mu-ni'tion, *s.* (Lat. *præmunio*) an anticipation of objection.
Pre-nōm'i-nate, *v. a.* to forename. *Shakespeare.*
Prē-nōm-i-nā'tion, *s.* the privilege of being named first. *Brown.*
Prē-nō'tion, *s.* (French) **PRESCIENCE**, foreknowledge.
† Prēn'tice, *s.* (contracted by colloquial licence from apprentice) one bound to a master in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakespeare.*
Prenuncia'tion, *s.* (Lat. *prænuncio, pron. pre-nūn-shi-ā'tion*) the act of telling before.
Pre-ōc'cu-pān-cy, *s.* (preoccupate) the act of taking possession before another, preoccupation, anticipation, **PREPOSSESSION**.
Pre-ōc'cu-patē, *v. a.* (Fr. *préoccuper*) to anticipate, to preoccupy, to prepossess, to fill with prejudices.
Prē-ōc-cu-pā'tion, *s.* (French) **PREPOSSESSION**, anticipation, preoccupation, anticipation of objection.
Pre-ōc'cu-py, *v. a.* to **PREPOSSESS**, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.
Pre-ōm'i-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *præ and ominor*) to **PREDICT**, to presage, to prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.
Prē-o-pi'n'ion, *s.* opinion antecedently formed, **PREPOSSESSION**.
Prē-ōr-dā'n, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand, to foredoom, to **PREDESTINATE**.
† Prē-ōr'di-nānce, *s.* antecedent decree, first decree. *Not in use. Shakespeare.*
Prēp-a-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *preparatio*) the act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation: ceremonious introduction (*Shak.*); † accomplishment, qualification. *Out of use. Shakespeare.*
Pre-pār'a-tive, *a.* (Fr. *préparatif*) having the power of preparing or previously fitting.
Pre-pār'a-tive, *s.* that which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.
Pre-pār'a-tive-ly, *ad.* previously, by way of preparation.
Pre-pār'a-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. *préparatoire*) antecedently necessary; **INTRODUCTORY**, previous, antecedent.
Pre-pārē, *v. a.* (Fr. *préparer*) to fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to **FORM**, to make; to make by regular process: as, he *prepared* a medicine.
Pre-pārē, *v. n.* to take previous measures, to make every thing ready, to put things in or-

der; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.
† Pre-pārē, *s.* preparation, previous measures. *Shakespeare.*
Pre-pār'ed-ly, *ad.* (prepare) by proper precedent measures.
Pre-pār'ed-nēss, *s.* (prepare) state or act of being prepared: as, he is in a *preparedness* for his final exit.
Pre-pār'ēr, *s.* one who prepares, one who previously fits; that which fits for any thing.
Pre-pēn'sē, **Pre-pēn'sēd**, *a.* (Lat. *prepenfus*) preconceived, thought of before, contrived beforehand; as, *malice prepense*.
† Pre-pōn'dēr, *v. a.* (preponderate) to outweigh.
PREPON'DERANCE, **Pre-pōn'dēr-ānce**, **Pre-pōn'dēr-ān-cy**, *s.* (preponderate) the state of outweighing, overbalance, overweight, overpoise, preponderation, superiority of weight.
PREPON'DERATE, **Pre-pōn'dēr-ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *præpondero*) to outweigh, to overweigh, to overpoise, to outbalance, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.
Pre-pōn'dēr-ate, *v. n.* to exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.
Pre-pōn'dēr-ā'tion, *s.* the act or state of outweighing any thing, **PREPONDERANCE**.
† Pre-pōsē, *v. a.* (Lat. *præpono*) to put before. *Johnson.*
Prēp-o-si'tion, *s.* (Lat. *præpositio*) that which is put before: in *grammar*, one of the ten parts of speech which governs a case.
Pre-pōs'i-tōr, *s.* (Lat.) a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.
PREPOSSESS', **Prē-pōs-sēs's**, *v. a.* (pre and possess) to preoccupy, to preoccupate; to anticipate, to fill with preconceived opinions, to prejudice.
PREPOSSES'SION, **Prē-pōs-sēs'sion**, *s.* preoccupation, preoccupation, prior occupation, first possession; prejudice, preopinion, anticipation.
Pre-pōs'tēr-ōs, *a.* (Lat. *præposterus*) having that first which ought to be last; wrong, absurd, perverted (*Bacon*);—*applied to persons*; **FOOLISH**, absurd. *Shakespeare.*
Pre-pōs'tēr-ōs-ly, *ad.* in a wrong situation, absurdly.
Pre-pōs'tēr-ōs-nēss, *s.* (preposterous) wrong order or method; absurdity.
Prēpo-tēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. *præpotentia*) superior power, **PREDOMINANCY**.
Prēpuce, *s.* (French, Lat. *præputium*) that which covers the glans, foreskin.
Prē-re-qūirē, *v. a.* to demand previously.
Prē-rēq'ūi-si'te, *a.* previously necessary.
Prē-rōg'a-tive, *s.* (Fr. *prérogatif*) an exclusive or peculiar privilege.
Prē-rōg'a-tiv-ēd, *a.* having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.
Prēs'age, *s.* (French, Lat. *præsagium*) prognostic, presension of futurity, **PREDICTION**.
Pre-sāgē, *v. a.* (Fr. *préfager*, Lat. *præsagio*) to forebode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshew, to **PREDICT**. *It seems properly used of internal presension.*
Pre-sāgē'fūl, *a.* **PRESCIENT**, divining.
Pre-sāgē'mēt, *s.* forebodement, presension, omen, prognostic, **PREDICTION**.
Prēs'bý-tēr, *s.* (Lat. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*) a priest, a **CLERGYMAN**, an elder, a presbyterian.
Prēs-bý-tēr-i-ān, *a.* consisting of elders; a term

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for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Prés-by-tér-ian, *s.* an abettor of presbytery, or calvinistical discipline.

Prés-by-tér-y, *s.* (presbyter) body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, *Prés/cience*, *s.* (French) foreknowledge, prenotion, foresight, knowledge of future things, forethought.

PRESCIENT, *Prés/cient*, *a.* (Lat. *præsciens*) foreknowing, prescious, foresightful, foreseeing, provident, prophetic, presageful, divine, divining, having foreknowledge; augurous, foreboding, fatidic, predicting.

Prés/cious, *a.* (Lat. *præsciens*) having foreknowledge, foreknowing, **PRESCIENT**.

Pre-scind', *v. a.* (Lat. *præscindo*) to cut off, to abstract. *Norris.*

Pre-scind'nt, *a.* abstracting. *Cocynny.*

Pre-scrib', *v. a.* (Lat. *præscribo*) to set down authoritatively, to order, to institute, to direct; to direct medically.

Pre-scribe', *v. n.* to influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily, to give law (*Locke*); to form a custom which has the force of law (*Arbutnot*); to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Prés/cript, *a.* (Lat. *præscriptus*) directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

Prés/cript, *s.* (Lat. *præscriptum*) direction, precept, model prescribed; medical order.

Pre-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* capable of being accurately prescribed or defined.

Pre-scrip'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *præscriptio*) rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

Prés/ence, *s.* (French, Lat. *præsentia*) state of being present, contrary to *absence*; approach face to face to a great personage (*Shak.*); state of being in the view of a superior (*Shak.*); air, mien, port, demeanour (*Bacon*); readiness at need, quickness at expedients (*L'Estrange*); the person of a superior. "To her the sov'reign *prés/ence* thus reply'd." *Milt.*

Prés/ence-châm-bér, *s.* the room in which a great personage receives company.

Pre-s'n/sion, *s.* (Lat. *præsentio*) perception beforehand, presage; **PREDICTION**.

Prés/ent, *a.* (French, Lat. *præsens*) not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies (*Bacon*); favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious (*Dryden*); unforgotten, not neglected (*Watts*); not abstracted, not absent of mind, attentive; being now in view, being now under consideration.

The present, an elliptical expression for *the present time*, the time now existing. *At present*, at the present time, now.

Prés/ent, *s.* (French) a **GIFT**, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes*. "Be it known to all men by these *prés/ents*." *Shak.*

Pre-s'nt', *v. a.* (Fr. *présenter*) to place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice (*Shak.*); to offer, to exhibit (*Milt.*); to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another in ceremony; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly: as, he *prés/ented* battle to the French navy, which they refused (*Hayward*);—to lay before a court of

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judicature as an object of inquiry; to point a missile weapon before it be discharged.

Pre-s'nt'a-ble, *a.* may be presented.

Prés-én-tâ-ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. *præsentaneus*) ready, quick, prompt, immediate.

Prés-én-tâ-tion, *s.* (French) the act of presenting, presentment; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition, suow.

Pre-s'nt'a-tive, *a.* (present) such as that presentations may be made of it.

Prés-én-té', *s.* (French *présenté*) one presented to a benefice.

Pre-s'nt'ér, *s.* (present) one who presents.

Pre-s'nt'ial, *a.* (present) supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

Prés/ential-ity, *s.* (from *præ-sen-shi-âl'i-ty*) state of being present.

Prés/ent-ly, *ad.* (present) immediately, soon after: † *at present*, at this time now. *Obsolete.*

Hunter.

Pre-s'nt'mént, *s.* (present) the act of presenting, presentation: any thing presented or exhibited, representation (*Milton*); *in law*, a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowell.*

Prés/ent-néss, *s.* (present) presence of mind, quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

Pre-s'erv'a-ble, *a.* (preserve) capable of being preserved, conservable.

Prés-ér-vâ-tion, *s.* (preserve) the act of preserving, care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill, conservation, conservancy.

Pre-s'erv'a-tive, *s.* (Fr. *préservatif*) that which has the power of preserving; something preventive, something that confers security.

Pre-s'erv'a-tive, *a.* having the power of preserving, conservative; preventive, prophylactic.

Pre-s'erve', *v. n.* (Fr. *préserver*) to save, to conserve, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to condite, to season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

Pre-s'erve', *s.* fruit preserved whole in sugar.

Pre-s'erv'er, *s.* one who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruits.

Pre-sid', *v. n.* (Lat. *præsidio*) to be set over, to have authority over.

Prés'i-dén-cy, *s.* (president) **SUPERINTENDANCE**.

Prés'i-dént, *s.* (French) one placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect (*Brerewood*); a tutelar power: as, Apollo, *prés/ident* of verse. *Waller.*

Prés'i-dént-ship, *s.* (president) the office and place of president.

Pre-sid'i-âl, *a.* (Lat. *presidium a garrison*) relating to a garrison.

Prés/s, *v. a.* (Fr. *presser*, Lat. *premo*, *pressus*) to squeeze, to crush; to express, to force out by compression; to distress, to crush with calamities; to constrain, to compel, to urge by necessity; to impose by constraint; to drive by violence; to affect strongly: as, Paul was *prés/sed* in spirit, &c. (*Acts*); to enforce, to inculcate with argument or importunity; as, be sure to *prés/s* upon him every motive:—to urge, to bear strongly on: as, and from that time he *prés/sed* her with his passion; to com-

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P R E

press, to hug, as in embracing (*Milton*); to act upon with weight (*Dryden*); to make earnest: † to force into military service: properly to impress.

Press, *v. n.* to act with compulsive violence, to urge to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach (*Pope*); to come unseasonably or importunately (*Dryden*); to urge with vehemence and importunity (*Dryden*); to act upon or influence. *Addison*.

To press upon, to invade, to push against.

Press, *s.* the instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed, a wine press, a cider press; the instrument with which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; violent tendency (*Shak.*); a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; † a commission to force men into military service: properly impress.

Press-bed, *s.* bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

Press-ér, *s.* (press) one who presses or who works at a press.

Press-gang, *s.* a crew authorized by warrant to impress men into naval service.

Pressing-ly, *ad.* (pressing) with force, closely.

Press-ion, *s.* (press) the act of pressing.

Press-mán, *s.* one who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor who ranges the types.

Press-món-cy, *s.* money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gray*.

Pres-sure, *s.* (press, *pron.* prěsh/shure) the act of pressing or crushing; a squeeze, a compression; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, weight acting or resisting; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress, calamity; impression, stamp, mark, character made by impression. *Shakespeare*.

Presst, *s.* (little used, Fr. prêt) a loan. *Bacon*.

Pres-tér, *s.* (in physiology) a kind of exhalation thrown from a cloud with such force as to be set on fire with the violence of the collision; it is said to be more rapid and fatal in its effects than what is commonly called a thunderbolt.

Pres-ti-ges, *s.* (Lat. pręstigię) illusions, impostures, juggling tricks. *Johnson*.

Pres-tig-i-ā-tion, *s.* (Fr. prestige) a deceiving, cozening, juggling, LEGERDEMAIN.

Pres-tig-i-ōus, *a.* (Lat. prestigiosus) deceitful, juggling, practising illusive tricks.

Pre-sū-ma-ble, *a.* (presume) supposable.

Pre-sū-ma-bly, *ad.* without examination.

Pre-sū-me, *v. n.* (Fr. presumer, Lat. pręsumo) to suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions, confident or arrogant attempts; with on or upon. *Locke*.

Pre-sū-m'ér, *s.* one who presumes, an arrogant person.

Pre-sūmp-tion, *s.* (Lat. presumptus, Fr. présomption) supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed, over confidence, with upon;—an argument strong, but not demonstrative, a strong probability;—arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness;—unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers*.

Pre-sūmp-tive, *a.* (Fr. présomptif) taken by previous supposition; supposed: as, the presumptive heir: opposed to the heir apparent;—confident, arrogant, insolent, presumptuous.

Pre-sūmp-tu-ōus, *a.* (Fr. présomptueux) arrogant, presumptive, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things. *Dryden*.

Pre-sūmp-tu-ōus-ly, *ad.* arrogantly, confidently; irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond*.

Prē-sūp-pō'sāl, *s.* supposal previously formed, position without proof.

Prē-sūp-pō'se, *v. a.* (Fr. présupposer) to suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent.

Prē-sūp-po-si'tion, *s.* (French) supposition previously formed.

Prē-sūr-mise, *s.* (pre and surmise) surmise previously formed. *Shakespeare*.

PRETENCE, **Pre-tēnce**, *s.* (Lat. prętensus) a false argument grounded on fictitious postulates; the act of shewing or alleging what is not real, false shew, mask, appearance, colour, pretext, superficial cover (*Dryden*); assumption, claim to notice (*Evelyn*); claim true or false (*Milton*): *Shakespeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

"In the great hand of God I stand, and thence Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight Of treasonous malice." *Macbeth*.

Pre-tēnd, *v. a.* (Lat. prętendo, Fr. prétendre) to simulate, to make false appearances or representations, to allege falsely (*Milton*); to feign, to counterfeit, to dissemble, to shew hypocritically (*Decay of Piety*);—to hold out as a delusive appearance, to exhibit as a cover of something hidden (*This is rather Latin*);—to claim (*In this sense we rather say, pretend to*): † to hold out, to stretch forward (*This is mere Latinity and not used; perhaps it should be portend*). *Dryden*.

Pre-tēnd, *v. n.* to put in a claim truly or falsely (*It is seldom used without shade of censure*);—to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

Pre-tēnd-ing-ly, *ad.* (pretending) arrogantly, presumptuously.

Pre-tēn-sion, *s.* (Lat. pretensio) claim true or false: † fictitious appearance. *A Latin phrase or sense*. *Bacon*.

Pre'ter, *s.* (Lat. pręter) a particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies beside.

Prē'tér-īm-pér-fect, *a.* in grammar denotes the tense not perfectly past.

Prē'tér-t, *a.* (French) past.

Pre'ter-i'tion, *s.* (French) the act of going past; the state of being past.

Prē'tér-īt-nēs, *s.* (preterit) the state of being past, not presence, not futurity. *Bentley*.

Prē'tér-lāps'ed, *a.* (Lat. pręterlapsus) past and gone.

Prē'tér-lē'gāl, *a.* not agreeable to law.

Prē'tér-mis-sion, *s.* (Lat. prętermis-sio) the act of omitting or passing by.

Prē'tér-mit, *v. a.* (Lat. prętermitto) to pass by.

Prē'tér-nāt'ur-āl, *a.* different from what is natural, irregular.

Prē'tér-nāt'ur-āl-ly, *ad.* in a manner different from the common order of nature.

Prē'tér-nāt'ur-āl-nēs, *s.* manner different from the order of nature.

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Prē'tér-pér'fēct, *a.* in grammar denotes the time absolutely past.

Prē'tér-plū'pér-fēct, *a.* in grammar, the epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

Pre-tēxt', *s.* (Fr. prétexte) **PRETENCE**, false appearance, false allegation. *Shakespeare.*

Prē'tór, *s.* (Lat. prætor) the Roman judge. *It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. Shakespeare.*

Pre-tō'rī-ān, *a.* (Lat. prætorianus) judicial, exercised by the pretor.

Pret'ti-ly, *ad.* (pretty) neatly, pleasingly without dignity or elevation.

Pret'ti-nēss, *s.* (pretty) beauty without dignity, **NEATNESS.**

Pret'ty, *a.* (Sax. præt finery) **NEAT**, pleasing without surprise or elevation; beautiful without grandeur or dignity: it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation; as, a pretty fellow indeed!; —† not very small. *A very vulgar phrase. Bacon.*

Pret'ty, *ad.* in some degree. *This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend or enforce their signification: it is less than very; as, the wind was pretty fair during the whole passage.*

Pre-vāil', *v. n.* (Fr. prévaloir) to be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome, to gain the superiority; *with on or upon, sometimes over or against;—to gain influence, to operate effectually; with with;—to persuade or induce; with with, or on, before the person persuaded.*

Pre-vāil'ing, *a.* predominant, having most influence, having great power, prevalent, efficacious. *Locke.*

† **Pre-vāil'mēt**, *s.* (prevail) **PREVALENCE.** *Shak.*

Prēv'a-lēnce, † **Prēv'a-lēn'cy**, *s.* (low Lat. prævalentia) **SUPERIORITY**, influence, predominance, **ASCENDANCY**; efficacy, force, validity.

Prēv'a-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. prævalens) victorious, gaining superiority, predominant, supreme in influence; powerful, efficacious. *Milton.*

Prēv'a-lēnt-ly, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly.

Pre-vār'i-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. prævariquer) to cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

Pre-vār-i-cā'tion, *s.* shuffle, cavil.

Pre-vār'i-ca-tór, *s.* shuffler, cavalier.

† **Pre-vēnē'**, *v. a.* (Lat. prævenio) to hinder, "If thy indulgent care had not preven'd," &c.

Pre-vēnī-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. præveniēns) preceding, going before, preventive. "From the mercy-seat above prevenient grace descending," &c. *Milt.*

Pre-vēnt', *v. a.* (Lat. prævenio) to go before as a guide, to go before—making the way easy; as, prevent him with the blessings of goodness (*Psalms*);—let thy grace, O Lord, always prevent and follow us (*Common Prayer*);—to go before, to be before; as, mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words (*Psalms*); to anticipate (*Pope*); to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first: as, thou hast prevented us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies (*King Charles*); to hinder, to obviate, to **OBSTRUCT.** This is now almost the only sense.

Pre-vēnt'ér, *s.* a hinderer, an obstructor; † one who goes before. *Bacon.*

Pre-vēn'tion, *s.* (French) hinderance, **OBSTRUCTION**; † the act of going before (*Bacon*); preoccupation, anticipation (*Shak.*); † prejudice, prepossession. *A French expression. Dryden.*

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Pre-vēn'tion-āl, *a.* tending to prevention. *Johnson.*

Pre-vēnt'ive, *a.* (prevent) tending to hinder or obstruct; preservative, prophylactic; hindering ill, *with of.*

Pre-vēnt'ive, *s.* a preservative, what prevents, an antidote previously taken.

Pre-vēnt'ive-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as tends to prevention.

Prēvi-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. prævius) antecedent, going before, prior: as, previous information.

Prēvi-ōūs-ly, *ad.* beforehand, antecedently.

Prēvi-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (previous) **ANTECEDENCE.**

Prēy, *s.* (Lat. præda) something to be devoured, something to be seized; ravine, food gotten by violence; wealth gotten by violence, plunder, ravage, depredation. *Animal of prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

Prēy, *v. n.* to feed by violence; *with on before the object;—to rob, to plunder; with on;—to corrode, to waste; with on.*

Prēy'ér, *s.* **ROBBER**, devourer, plunderer.

Pri'a-pism, *s.* (Fr. priapisme, Lat. priapismus) a preternatural tension of the penis.

Price, *s.* (Fr. prix, Lat. prætium) equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence (*Hooker*); the cost, the worth, the rate at which any thing is sold (*Locke*); reward, thing purchased by merit: as, 'tis the price of toil. *Pope.*

Prick, *v. a.* (Sax. prician) to pierce with a small puncture; to form or erect with an acuminate point; as, the hunted panther pricks her list'ning ears;—to fix by the point (*Newton*); to hang upon a point (*Sandys*); to nominate by a puncture or mark; as, he is pricked for sheriff; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, pierce with remorse (*Allen*); to make acid; as, the wine is pricked (*Hudibras*);—to make a tume.

Prick, *v. n.* (Dutch prijken) to dress one's self for shew; to come upon the spur. *Spenser.*

Prick, *s.* (Sax. pricca) a sharp slender instrument, a pricker, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a spot or mark at which archers aim; a point, a fixed place (*Shak.*); a puncture; the print of a hare upon the ground.

Prick'ér, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument; a goad; † a light horseman. *Hayward.*

Prick'et, *s.* (prick) a buck in his second year. *Mansel.*

Prick'le, *s.* (prick) small sharp point, like that of a brier, a thorn, the point of a thorn.

Prick'li-nēss, *s.* (prickly) fulness of sharp points, spinosity, thorniness.

PRICK'LY, **Prick'ly**, *a.* (prick) full of sharp points, spinous, spiny, acanacious, aculeate, briery, braky, thorny.

Prick'lōuse, *s.* a word of contempt for a tailor.

Pride, *s.* (Sax. pryd) inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; conceitedness; presumption, presumptuousness; insolence, lordliness, arrogance, rude treatment of others; insolent exultation;—dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity;—ornament, show, decoration (*Milton*); splendour, ostentation (*Dryden*);—the state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakespeare.*

Pride, *v. a.* to make proud, to rate himself high; only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

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Pri'er, *s.* (pry) one who looks or inquires too narrowly into any thing.

Priest, *s.* (Sax. preost) one who officiates in sacred offices, a **CLERGYMAN**, one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

Priestcraft, *s.* religious fraud, management of wicked priests to gain power.

Priestess, *s.* (priest) a woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Priesthood, *s.* the office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order in the hierarchy. *See* **PRIEST**.

Priestliness, *s.* (priestly) the appearance or manner of a priest.

Priestly, *ad.* (priest) becoming a priest, ministerial, sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

Priestrid-den, *a.* managed or governed by priests, subjected to the clergy.

Prig, *s.* (a cant word) a pert, conceited, faucy, pragmatical little fellow.

Prill, *s.* (in ichthyology) a birt or turbot.

Prim, *a.* (by contraction from primitive) **FORMAL**, stiff, precise, affectedly nice.

Prim, *v. a.* to deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

Prima-cy, *s.* (Fr. primatie, Lat. primatus) the chief ecclesiastical station.

† **Primäl**, *a.* (Lat. primus) first. *Shak.*

Prima-ri-ly, *ad.* (primary) originally, in the first intention; in the first place.

Prima-ri-ness, *s.* (primary) the state of being first in act or intention.

Prima-ry, *a.* (Lat. primarius) first in intention; **ORIGINAL**, first; first in dignity, principal, **CHIEF**.

Primate, *s.* (Fr. primat, Lat. primas) the chief ecclesiastic.

Primate-ship, *s.* the dignity or office of a primate.

Prime, *s.* (Lat. primus) the first part of the day, the dawn, the morning (*Spenser*); the beginning, the early days (*Milton*); the best part (*Swift*); the spring of life, the height of health, strength, or beauty (*Milton*); spring (*Waller*); the height of perfection (*Woodward*); the first canonical hour (*Ainsworth*); the first power, the beginning: as, the *prime* of the moon.

Prime, *a.* (Lat. primus) early; blooming; principal, first rate (*Clarendon*): first, **ORIGINAL**; excellent. *Shakespeare.*

Prime, *v. a.* (from the noun) to put in the first powder, to put powder into the pan of a gun; to lay the foundation upon a canvas to be painted.

Primely, *ad.* originally, primarily, in the first place; in the intention; excellently, very well. *A low sense.*

Primeness, *s.* (prime) the state of being first; excellence.

Prim'er, *s.* (Lat. primarius) a small prayer book in which children are taught to read; an elementary book.

Pri-mē-ro, *s.* (Spanish) a game at cards.

Pri-mē-väl, **Pri-mē-voüs**, *a.* (Lat. primævus) **ORIGINAL**, such as was at first.

Pri-mi'tial, *a.* (Lat. primitius, primitiæ) being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

Prim'i-tive, *a.* (Fr. primitif, Lat. primitivus) **ORIGINAL**, ancient, established from the beginning; **FORMAL**, affectedly solemn, imi-

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tating the supposed gravity of old times; original, primary, not derivative; as, in *grammar*, a primitive verb.

Prim'i-tive-ly, *ad.* originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule, according to ancient practice.

Prim'i-tive-ness, *s.* (primitive) state of being original, originalness, **ANCIENTNESS**; antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

Prim'ness, *s.* (prim) preciseness, demureness, affected niceness or **FORMALITY**.

Pri-mo-gē-ni-äl, *a.* (Lat. primogenius) first-born; **ORIGINAL**; primary, constituent, elemental. *Brown.*

Pri-mo-gē-ni-ture, *s.* (French, Lat. primo and genitus) state of being first born, priority of birth, eldership, seniority.

Pri-mör'di-äl, *a.* (French) **ORIGINAL**, primordial, existing from the beginning.

Pri-mör'di-äl, *s.* **ORIGIN**, first principle.

Pri-mör'di-ate, *a.* (Lat. primordium) **ORIGINAL**, primordial, existing from the first.

Prim'rose, *s.* (in botany) a flower that appears early in the year. *It is used by Shakespeare for gay or flowery; as, the primrose way.*

Prince, *s.* (French, Lat. princeps) a **KING**, a sovereign, a potentate, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; a principality (*Milton*); the son of a king: popularly, the eldest son of him who reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the electoral prince;—the chief of any body of men: as, the *prince* of learning. *Peacham.*

Prince, *v. n.* to play the prince, to take or assume state. *Shakespeare.*

Princ'dóm, *s.* the rank, estate, or power of the prince, **SOVEREIGNTY**.

Prince'like, *a.* becoming a prince.

Prince'li-ness, *s.* (princely) the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Princely, *a.* (prince) having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, **ROYAL**, grand, august.

Princely, *ad.* in a princelike manner.

Prin'cess, *s.* (Fr. princesse) a sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince: as, the *princess* of Wales.

Prin'ci-päl, *a.* (French) **CHIEF**, of the first rate, capital, essential, especial, leading, main, head, great, important, considerable, supreme, cardinal.

Prin'ci-päl, *s.* a head, a **CHIEF**, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; president or governor.

Prin-ci-päl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. principauté) **SOVEREIGNTY**, supreme power; a **PRINCE**, one invested with sovereignty (*Milton*); the country which gives titles to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales;—superiority, predominance. *Digby.*

Prin'ci-päl-ly, *ad.* chiefly, above all, above the rest, especially.

Prin'ci-päl-ness, *s.* (principal) the state of being principal or chief.

Prin'ci-ple, *s.* (Lat. principium, Fr. principe) element, constituent part, primordial substance; original cause (*Dryden*); being productive of other being, operative cause (*Tillotson*); fundamental truth, original postulate,

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first position from which others are deduced (*Hooker*); ground of action, motive (*Shak.*); tenet on which morality is founded, doctrine, institute. *Addison.*

Prin'ci-ple, *v. a.* to establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

† **Prin'cock**, **Prin'cox**, *s.* a *FOR*, a coxcomb, a conceited person, a pert young rogue. *Shak.*

Prink, *v.* (Dutch *pronken*) to *FRANK*, to dress for show. *It is the diminutive of prank.*

Print, *v. a.* (Fr. *empreint*, from *empreindre*) to mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to form by impression; to impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

Print, *v. n.* to use the art of typography; to publish a book. *Pope.*

Print, *s.* mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*;—pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed upon paper (*It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates*);—picture made by impression;—the form, size, arrangement or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer (*Shak.*); single sheet printed for sale, a paper something less than a pamphlet (*Addison*); formal method. *A low word. Locke.*

Print'er, *s.* one who prints books.

Print'less, *a.* that leaves no impression.

Pri'or, *a.* (Lat.) *FORMER*, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.

Pri'or, *s.* the head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot, a *CONVENTUAL*.

Pri'or-ess, *s.* a lady superiour of a convent of nuns; a *CONVENTUAL*.

Pri'or-ty, *s.* (Fr. *priorité*) the state of being first, precedence in time;—precedence in place. *Shakespeare.*

Pri'or-ship, *s.* (prior) the state or office of a prior.

Pri'or-y, *s.* a *CONVENT*—in dignity below an abbey.

Pris'age, *s.* (prise) a custom now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price (*Cowell*); the share that belongs to the king or commander in chief of all lawful prizes taken at sea. *Ash.*

Prism, *s.* (Gr. *πρίσμα*) a glass used in experiments on light and colours.

Pris-mat'ic, *a.* formed as a prism.

Pris-mat'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in form of a prism.

Pris'moid, *s.* (Gr. *πρίσμα* and *εἶδος* a *shape*) a body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRIS'ON, **Pris'on**, *s.* (French) a strong hold in which persons are confined, a gaol, a jail, a dungeon; durance, limbo.

Pris'on, *v. a.* to *IMPRISON*; to captivate, to enchain (*Milton*); to confine. *Shakespeare.*

Pris'on-base, *s.* a kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*.

Pris'on-ér, *s.* (Fr. *prisonnier*) one who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under arrest.

Pris'on hōūse, *s.* gaol, jail, dungeon, hold in which one is confined.

Pris'on-mēt, *s.* (prison) *IMPRISONMENT*, confinement, captivity. *Shakespeare.*

Pristine, *a.* (Lat. *pristinus*) *ORIGINAL*, first, ancient: as, its *pristine* constitution. *Milton.*

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Prith'ee, a familiar corruption of *prayer*, or *I pray thee*.

PRIVACY, **Prī'va-cy**, *s.* (private) state of being secret, secrecy, invisible or undiscovered state, concealment, privateness, concealedness, delitescence, solitude, hiding place; retirement, retreat, recess, place intended to be secret;—† taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

Pri-vā'do, *s.* (Span.) a secret friend. *Bacon.*

Prī'vate, *a.* (Lat. *privatus*) not open, secret, *HIDDEN*, occult, retired; alone, not accompanied; being on the same terms with the rest of the community, particular: opposed to *public*.
In private, secretly, not publicly, not openly.

Prī'vate, *s.* a secret message. *Shak.*

Prī'va-tēer, *s.* (private) a ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

Prī'vate-ly, *ad.* secretly, not openly.

Prī'vate-ness, *s.* (private) the state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, *PRIVACY*; obscurity, retirement.

Pri-vā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *privatio*) removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant;—the act of degrading from rank or office.

Prī'va-tive, *a.* (Fr. *privatif*, Lat. *privativus*) causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions.

Prī'va-tive, *s.* that of which the essence is the absence of something; as, silence is only the absence of sound.

Prī'va-tive-ly, *ad.* (privative) by the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively.

Prī'va-tive-ness, *s.* (privative) notation of absence of something that should be present.

Priv'et, *s.* (in botany) a plant, evergreen.

PRIV'ILEGE, **Priv'i-lège**, *s.* (French, Lat. *privilegium*) freedom, liberty, peculiar advantage; immunity, indult, indulto, charter, dispensation, exemption, right not universal. "I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shak.*

Priv'i-lège, *v. a.* to invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

Priv'i-ly, *ad.* (privy) secretly, privately.

Priv'i-ties, *s. pl.* (privy) secret parts, nakedness, the parts of generation.

Priv'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *privauté*) private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge, private concurrence.

Priv'y, *a.* (Fr. *privé*) private, not public, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine, done by stealth; secret, concealed, hidden, not shewn, not public; admitted to secrets of state; as, *privy* counsellor;—conscious to any thing, admitted to participation of knowledge.

Priv'y, *s.* place of retirement, necessary house, house of office, *BOGHOUSE*.

Prize, *s.* (Fr. *prix*) a reward gained by contest with competitors; a reward gained by any performance.

Prize, *s.* (Fr. *prise*) capture, something taken by adventure, *PLUNDER*.

Prize, *v. a.* (Fr. *appraiser*) to rate, to *APPRAISE*, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to regard, to value highly.

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Priz'er, *s.* he who values. *Shakespeare.*
Prize-fight-er, *s.* one who fights publicly for a reward.
Pro, (Latin) for, in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against.
PROBABIL/ITY, *Pröb-a-bil'i-ty*, *s.* (Fr. *probabilité*) likelihood, likeliness, seeming, verisimilitude, verisimilarity, credibility, credence, credibleness, appearance or resemblance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: *it is less than moral certainty.*
PROBABLE, *Pröb'a-ble*, *a.* (French) likely, verisimilar, credible, having more evidence than the contrary.
Pröb'a-bly, *ad.* likely, in likelihood.
Pröb'ät, *s.* (Lat.) the proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by oath of the executor, or with witnesses.
Pro-bä'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *probatio*) proof, evidence, **TESTIMONY**; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; **TRIAL**, examination; moral trial; trial before entrance into monastic life, noviciate.
Pro-bä'tion-a-ry, *a.* probatory, serving for trial.
Pro-bä'tion-er, *s.* (probation) one who is on trial, a novice, a neoteric.
Pro-bä'tion-er-ship, *s.* state of being a probationer, noviciate.
Pröb'a-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *probo to prove*) probationary, serving for trial.
Pro-bä'tum est, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt signifying *it is tried or proved.*
Pröbe, *s.* (Lat. *probo*) a slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.
Pröbe, *v. a.* to search, to try the depth of a wound by an instrument.
Pröb'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *probité*, Lat. *probitas*) **HONESTY**, sincerity, veracity.
Pröb'lém, *s.* (Fr. *problème*, Gr. *πρόβλημα*) a mathematical question proposed.
Prob-le-mät'i-cäl, *a.* (Fr. *problématique*) uncertain, unsettled, disputed, disputable.
Prob-le-mät'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* uncertainly.
Pro-bös'cis, *s.* (Lat.) a snout; the trunk of an elephant.
† Pro-cä'cious, *a.* (Lat. *procax*) petulant, pert, loose. *Johnson.*
† Pro-cäc'i-ty, *s.* petulance. *Johnson.*
Pro-cē'dure, *s.* (French, *from proceed*) manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process, proceeding, operation;—produce, thing produced. *Bacon.*
Pro-cē'd', *v. n.* (Lat. *procedo*, Fr. *procéder*) to pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to advance, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender (*John*); to go or march in state; to issue, to flow, to arise, to be the effect of, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to take effect, to have its course; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.
 O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milt.*
Pro-cē'd', *s.* (a commercial term) produce.
Pro cē'd'er, *s.* one who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

Pro-cē'd'ing, *s.* (Fr. *procédé*, *from proceed*) progress, operation, process from one thing to another; series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure: as, such are the *proceedings* at law.
Pro-cēr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *procerus tall*) tallness, height of stature. *Addison.*
Pro-cēs, *s.* (Fr. *procés*, Lat. *processus*) tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual process, proceeding; course, continual flux for passage; procedure, methodical management of any thing; course of law, lawsuit.
Pro-cēs'sion, *s.* (French) a train marching in ceremonious solemnity.
Pro-cēs'sion-äl, *a.* relating to procession.
Pro-cēs'sion-a-ry, *a.* (procession) consisting in procession.
Pro-chro-nism, *s.* (Gr. *προχρόνισμα*) an error in chronology, an **ANACHRONISM**, a dating a thing before it happened. *Johnson.*
Pro-cinct', *a.* (Lat. *procinctum*) complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*
Pro-clām', *v. a.* (Lat. *proclamo*) to promulgate or pronounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation: as, I heard myself *proclaimed*.
Pro-clām'er, *s.* one who publishes by authority.
Pro-c la-mä'tion, *s.* (Lat. *proclamatio*) publication by authority, a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.
Pro-cliv'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *proclivitas*) **TENDENCY**, natural inclination, propension, proneness; readiness, aptness, facility of attaining.
Pro-cliv'ous, *a.* (Lat. *proclivis*) inclined, disposed to, tending by nature. *Johnson.*
Pro-cön'sul, *s.* (Lat.) a Roman officer who governed a province with consular authority.
Pro-cön'sul-ship, *s.* (proconsul) the office of a proconsul.
Pro-cräs'ti-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. *procrastinor*) to defer, to **DELAY**, to put off from day to day.
Pro-cräs'ti-nate, *v. n.* to be dilatory.
Pro-cräs-ti-nä'tion, *s.* **DELAY**, dilatoriness, lingering inactivity.
Pro-cräs'ti-na-tör, *s.* a dilatory person.
Pro'cre-änt, *a.* (Lat. *procreans*) **GENERATIVE**, procreative, productive, pregnant.
Pro'cre-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *procreo*) to **GENERATE**, to beget, to cause, to propagate, to produce.
Pro'cre-ä'tion, *s.* **GENERATION**, production.
Pro'cre-a-tive, *a.* (procreate) **GENERATIVE**.
Pro'cre-a-tive-ness, *s.* power of generation.
Pro'cre-a-tör, *s.* **GENERATOR**, begetter.
Proctör, *s.* (*contracted from procurator*) a manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university. *Walter.*
† Proctör, *v. n.* (a cant word) to manage. *Shak.*
Proctör-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of a proctor.
Pro-cüm'bent, *a.* (Lat. *procumbens*) lying down, prone, having the face downwards.
Pro-cür'a-ble, *a.* (procure) acquirable, obtainable, to be procured.
Pro-cü-ra-cy, *s.* (procure) the management of any thing.
Pro-cü-rä'tion, *s.* the act of procuring.
Pro-cü-rä'tör, *s.* (Fr. *procurateur*) manager, one who transacts affairs for another.
Pro-cü-ra-tör-i-äl, *a.* made by a proctor.
Pro-cü-ra-to-ry, *a.* tending to procuration.
Pro-cüre, *v. a.* to manage, to transact for ano-

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ther; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to induce, to prevail on: to contrive, to forward. "Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall." *Shakespeare.*

- Pro-cūre'**, *v. n.* to bawd, to PIMP.
Pro-cūre'mēt, *s.* the act of procuring.
Pro-cūr'ér, *s.* (procure) one who gains, an obtainer; a PIMP, a pander.
Pro-cūr'ēs, *s.* a bawd. *Spectator.*
PROD'IGAL, **Prōd'i-gāl**, *a.* (Lat. prodigus) profuse, wasteful, extravagant, vainly expensive, unthrifty, unthrifty, lavish, not frugal, not parsimonious; *with of before the thing.*
PROD'IGAL, **Prōd'i-gāl**, *s.* a waster, a spendthrift, a lavisher, a mispender, an unthrifty, a profuse person.
PROD'IGALITY, **Prōd-i-gāl'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. prodigalité) extravagance, profusion, profuseness, dissipation, waste, wastefulness, unthriftiness, lavishness, excessive liberality, vain and superfluous expence, luxurious destruction.
Prōd'i-gāl-ly, *ad.* profusely, wastefully, lavishly, extravagantly.
Pro-dig'iōūs, *a.* (Lat. prodigiosus, Fr. prodigieux) **ASTONISHING**, amazing, such as may seem a prodigy; portentous, enormous, monstrous, **HUGE**, amazingly great.
Pro-dig'iōūs-ly, *ad.* amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously. *It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole; as, I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume.* *Pope.*
Pro-dig'iōūs-nēss, *s.* (prodigious) **HUGENESS**, enormoufness; portentousness; monstrosity, monstrousness; **ASTONISHINGNESS**, amazing qualities.
Prōd'i-gy, *s.* (Fr. prodige, Lat. prodigium) any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster, horrible deformity; any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator.*
Pro-di'tion, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. proditio *treason*) treason, treachery. *Ainsworth.*
† Prōd'i-tōr, *s.* a traitor. *Shakespeare.*
Pro-dūc'e, *v. a.* (Lat. produco) to offer to the view or notice (*Isaiab*); to exhibit to the public (*Swif*); to bring as an evidence (*Shak.*), to bring, to bear, to yield, to bring forth, as a vegetable; to cause, to occasion, to effect; to breed, to beget, to **GENERATE**.
Prōd'uce, *s.* product, production, that which any thing yields or brings; **GROWTH**, increment; amount, profit, gain, emergent sum or quantity.
Pro-dūc'ēt, *s.* (produce) one who exhibits, one who offers.
Pro-dūc'ér, *s.* (produce) one who generates or produces, a **GENERATOR**.
Pro-dūc'i-ble, *a.* (produce) such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*
Pro-dūc'i-ble-nēss, *ad.* (producible) the state of being producible.
Prōd'uct, *s.* (Lat. productus, Fr. produit) produce, production, something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition, production, effect of art or labour; thing consequential, effect: as, these are the *product* of those ill-mated marriages;—result, sum: as, the *product* of many sums added together; the *product* of a trade.
Pro-dūc'tile, *a.* (Lat. produco) that may be produced, or drawn out at length.
Pro-dūc'tion, *s.* (French) the act of producing;

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- the thing produced, fruit, **GROWTH**, product, produce; composition, work of art or study.
Pro-dūc'tive, *a.* (produce) having the power to produce; fertile, fecund, fruitful, efficient, **GENERATIVE**.
Pro-dūc'tive-nēss, *s.* **FRUITFULNESS**.
Prō'em, *s.* (Gr. προέμιον, Lat. proæmium) **PREFACE**, introduction.
Prōf-a-nā'tion, *s.* (French, from Lat. profano) the act of violating any thing sacred, exauguration, desecration, irreverence to holy things or persons, profaneness, irreligion.
Pro-fān'e, *a.* (French, Lat. profanus) irreverent to sacred names or things, impious, libertin, irreligious, ungodly, godless, atheous, atheistic; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; unsanctified, unholy, not purified by holy rites.
PROFANE', **Pro-fān'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. profano, Fr. profaner) to violate, to defile, to pollute, to desecrate, to exaugurate, to unhallow, to deprive of holiness; to put to wrong use. *Shak.*
Pro-fān-ly, *ad.* with irreverence to sacred names or things.
PROFANE'NESS, **Pro-fān'e'nēss**, *s.* (profane) irreverence of what is sacred, profanation, irreligion, libertinism, unholiness, ungodliness, atheisticalness, impiousness, wickedness.
Pro-fān'ér, *s.* **POLLUTER**, violater.
Pro-fēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. profectio from proficiscor to go) a going forward, advance, progression.
Pro-fēs's, *v. a.* (Fr. professeur) to declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment; to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.
Pro-fēs's, *v. n.* to declare openly: to enter into a state of life by a public declaration: † to declare friendship. *Shakespeare.*
Pro-fēs's'ed-ly, *ad.* (professed) according to open declaration made by himself.
Pro-fēs'sion, *s.* (French, from profess) calling, vocation, known employment (*The term profession is particularly used of divinity, physic, and law*); declaration: as, with strong *professions* of sincerity;—the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
Pro-fēs'sion-āl, *a.* relating to a particular calling or profession.
Pro-fēs's'r, *s.* (Fr. professeur) one who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly practises or teaches an art;—one who is visibly religious. *Locke.*
Pro-fēs'sōr-ship, *s.* the station or office of a public teacher in the universities.
Prōffer, *v. a.* (Lat. profero) to propose, to tender, to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord. *Milton.*
Prōffer, *s.* **PROPOSAL**, offer made, tender, something proposed to acceptance; essay, attempt. *Bacon.*
Prōffer-ér, *s.* he who offers.
Pro-fī'cience, **Pro-fī'ciē-cy**, *s.* (Lat. proficio) profit, advancement, **IMPROVEMENT** gained. *It is applied to intellectual acquisition.*
Pro-fī'cient, *s.* (Lat. proficiens) one who has made advances in any study or business.
Pro-fīc'u-ōūs, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. proficiuus) advantageous, useful. *Harvey.*
Pro-fīl'e, *s.* (French) the side face, half face.
PROFIT, **Prōfit**, *s.* (French) gain, lucre, benefit, emolument, interest, finances, pecuniary advantage; advantage, use, good, thrift, bene-

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fit, behoof, availment, usefulness, gainfulness; IMPROVEMENT, advancement, proficiency.

Prōfit, *v. a.* (Fr. profiter) to benefit, to advantage, to avail, to boot, to bestead; to IMPROVE, to advance.

Prōfit, *v. n.* to gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

PROFITABLE, **Prōfit-a-ble**, *a.* (French) gainful, lucrative, luciferous, bringing money; useful, behooveful, serviceable, beneficial, advantageable, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, **Prōfit-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* gainfulness; usefulness, beneficialness, serviceableness, advantageousness.

Prōfit-a-bly, *ad.* gainfully, lucratively; usefully, advantageously.

Prōfit-lēss, *a.* (not used, though proper) void of gain or advantage. *Shakespeare.*

Prōfli-gate, *a.* (Lat. profligatus) ABANDONED, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.

Prōfli-gate, *s.* an abandoned, shameless wretch.

Prōfli-gate-ly, *ad.* shamelessly.

Prōfli-gate-nēss, *s.* (profligate) the quality of being profligate, DISSOLUTENESS.

Prōflu-ēce, *s.* (profluent) progress, passage, course, motion forward.

Prōflu-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. profluens, *from* pro before, and fluo to flow) flowing forward.

Pro-fōund, *a.* (Fr. profond, Lat. profundus) descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind, not easily fathomed by the mind: as, a profound treatise;—lowly, humble, submissive: as, what profound reverence;—learned beyond the common reach, knowing to the bottom; deep in contrivance; having profound or hidden qualities. *Shakespeare.*

Pro-fōund, *s.* the deep, the main, the sea, the ocean, the abyss.

Pro-fōund-ly, *ad.* deeply; with deep concern; with great degree of knowledge; with deep insight.

Pro-fōund-nēss, *s.* (profound) depth of place, deepness, profundity, depth of knowledge.

Pro-fūn'di-ty, *s.* (profound) depth of place or knowledge, deepness, profoundness.

Pro-fuse, *a.* (Lat. profusus) lavish, too liberal, PRODIGAL; overabounding, EXUBERANT.

Pro-fuse-ly, *ad.* prodigally; exuberantly.

Pro-fuse-nēss, *s.* (profuse) PRODIGALITY.

Pro-fū'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. profusio) lavishness, PRODIGALITY, extravagance, lavish expence, waste, superfluous effusion; abundance, plenty, EXUBERANCE.

Prōg, *v. n.* (a cant word) to rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions.

Prōg, *s.* victuals, provisions. *Swift.*

Prō-ġen-ēr-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. progenero) the act of begetting, propagation.

Prō-ġen'i-tōr, *s.* (Lat. progenitus) a forefather, an ANCESTOR in a direct line.

Prō-ġen'i-tōr-ship, *s.* ANCESTRY.

Prō-ġe-ny, *s.* (Lat. progenies) RACE, generation, OFFSPRING.

Prō-ġnōs'tic, *a.* (Fr. prognostique, Gr. προγνωστικός) foretokening disease or recovery; foretelling: as, a prognostic symptom.

Prō-ġnōs'tic, *s.* the skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases (*This is a gallicism*):—a PREDICTION; a token forerunning. *Swift.*

Prō-ġnōs'ti-ca-ble, *a.* (prognosticate) such as may be foreknown or foretold.

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Prō-ġnōs'ti-catē, *v. a.* (prognostic) to foretel, to foretew, to presage, to PREDICT.

Prō-ġnōs'ti-cā'tion, *s.* act of foreknowing or foretelling; foretoken, presage, PREDICTION.

Prō-ġnōs'ti-ca-tōr, *s.* one who prognosticates, foreteller, foreknower.

Pro-ġrām'ma, *s.* (in the universities) a billet or advertisement inviting to an oration or other college exercise.

Prō-ġrēs, *s.* (Fr. progrès, *from* Lat. progressus) course, procession, passage; advancement, profluence, progression, motion forward; intellectual improvement, advancement in knowledge, proficiency; removal from one place to another (*Denham*); a journey of state, a circuit. *Bacon.*

† **Prō-ġrēs**, *v. a.* to pass, move forward. *Shak.*

Pro-ġrēs'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. progressio) proportional process, regular and gradual advance, profluence; motion forward, course, progress, passage: intellectual advance. *Locke.*

Pro-ġrēs'sion-āl, *a.* such as are in a state of increase or advance.

Pro-ġrēs'sive, *a.* (Fr. progressif, *from* progrès) going forward, advancing.

Pro-ġrēs'sive-ly, *ad.* by gradual steps or regular course.

Pro-ġrēs'sive-nēss, *s.* (progressive) the state of advancing or being progressive.

PROHIBIT, **Pro-hib'it**, *v. a.* (Lat. prohibeo, Fr. prohiber) to forbid, to inhibit, to bar, to stop, to cry down, to disallow, to lay an embargo, to order an arrest, to put a temporary stop to trade, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barred over us, *prohibet* all egress. *Milton.*

Pro-hib'it-ēr, *s.* forbider, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, **Pro-hi-bi'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. prohibitio) act of forbidding; forbiddance, restraint, disallowance, interdict, interdiction, inhibition, stop, embargo, edict against any thing, order not to depart or set sail.

Pro-hib'i-to-ry, *a.* (prohibit) implying prohibition, interdictory, forbidding.

Pro-jēct, *v. a.* (Lat. projicio, projectus) to throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown upon a mirror.

PROJECT, **Pro-jēct**, *v. n.* to jut, to jet, to jut out, to beetle, to overhang, to hang over, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it: as, the cornice *proj. its*.

Pro-jēct, *v. a.* (Fr. projeter) to scheme, plan, design, contrive, form in the mind.

Pro-jēct, *s.* (Fr. projet, *pr n.* prōd'jēct) scheme, plan, design, contrivance.

Pro-jēct'ile, *a.* (French) impelling forward.

Pro-jēct'ile, *s.* a body put in motion.

Pro-jēction, *s.* (project) the act of shooting forward; that which shoots forward, a projecture, a jutting out.

Pro-jēction, *s.* (project *from* Fr. projeter) plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action: as, a *projection* of a new scheme.

Pro-jēction, *s.* (in chymistry, French) an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation. *Bacon.*

Pro-jēct'ōr, *s.* (project) one who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Pro-jēcture, *s.* (French, Lat. projectura) a jutting out, a projection.

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† *Prōm*, *v. a.* (*a corruption of prune*) to lop, to cut, to trim, to prune. *Ben Jonson.*
Pro-lāte, *v. a.* (*little used, Lat. prolatum*) to pronounce, to utter. *Howel.*
Pro-lā'tion, *s.* pronunciation, utterance (*Ray*); delay, act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*
Pro-le-gōm'e-na, *s.* (Greek) previous discourse, introductory observations; **PREFACE**.
Pro-lēp'sis, *s.* (Greek) a form of rhetoric in which objections are anticipated; an error in chronology by which events are dated too early, an **ANACHRONISM**.
Pro-lēp'ti-cāl, *a.* previous, antecedent.
† *Pro-le-tā'ri-ān*, *Pro-le-tā're-ōūs*, *a.* mean, wretched, vile, vulgar. *Hudibras.*
Pro-lif'ic, *Pro-lif'i-cāl*, *a.* (Fr. *prolifique*) **GENERATIVE**, fruitful, pregnant, productive.
Pro-lif'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* fruitfully, pregnantly.
Pro-lif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *proles an offspring*, and *facio to make*) generation of children, fructification, fecundation. *Brown.*
Pro-lif'ic-nēss, *s.* (prolific) the state of being prolific, the power of bringing forth, fertility, **FRUITFULNESS**. *Scott.*
Pro-lix, *a.* (Fr. *prolix*, Lat. *prolixus*) long, **TEDIOUS**, not concise; † of long duration.
† *Pro-lix'itūs*, *a.* dilatory, tedious. *Shak.*
Pro-lix'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *prolixité*) **TEDIOUSNESS**, tiresome length, want of brevity.
Pro-lix'ly, *ad.* tediously, at great length.
Pro-lix'nēss, *s.* (prolix) prolixity, **TEDIOUSNESS**.
Pro-lo-cū'tōr, *s.* (Latin) the foreman, the speaker of a convocation.
Pro-lo-cū'tōr-shīp, *s.* the office or dignity of a prolocutor.
Prō'logue, *s.* (French, Gr. *πρόλογος*) **PREFACE**, introduction to any discourse or performance (*Shak.*); something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.
Prō'logue, *v. a.* to introduce with a formal prologue. *Shakespeare.*
Pro-lōng, *v. a.* (Fr. *prolonger*, Lat. *pro* and *longus*) to lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to **DELAY**, to protract, to pro-rogue, to put off to a distant time.
Pro-lōn-gā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of lengthening, continuance; delay to a longer time, prorogation.
Pro-lū'sion, *s.* (Lat. *prolusio*) entertainments, **DIVERSION**, performance of diversion.
Prōm'i-nēnce, *Prōm'i-nēn-cy*, *s.* (Lat. *prominentia*) **PROTUBERANCE**, extant part.
Prōm'i-nēnt, *a.* (Lat. *prominens*) **PROTUBERANT**, standing out beyond the other part.
Pro-mis'cu-eūs, *a.* (Lat. *promiscuus*) mingled, confused, indiscriminate, undistinguished, thrown together without distinction.
Pro-mis'cu-eūs-ly, *ad.* with confused mixture, indiscriminately.
Pro-mis'cu-eūs-nēss, *s.* (promiscuous) confusedness, indistinctness, indiscrimination.
Prōm'ise, *s.* (Lat. *promissum*, Fr. *promesse*) declaration of some benefits to be conferred; performance of promise, grant of the thing promised: as, now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee (*Alis*);—*hopes*, expectation: as, your young prince Maximilian is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Sb.*
Prōm'ise, *v. a.* (Fr. *promettre*, Lat. *promitto*) to make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.
Prōm'ise, *v. n.* to assure one by promise. *It is used of assurance even of ill.*

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Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shak.*
† *Prōm'ise-brēach*, *s.* violation of promise. *Shak.*
Prōm'ise-brēak-ēr, *s.* violator of promises.
Prōm'is-ēr, *s.* one who promises.
Prōm'is-so-ry, *a.* (Lat. *promissorius*) containing professions of some benefit to be conferred.
Prōm'is-so-rī-ly, *ad.* by way of promise.
PROM'ONTORY, *Prōm'on-to-ry*, *s.* (Fr. *promontoire*) a headland, a foreland, a foreness, a cape, a *ness*, high land jutting into the sea.
PROMOTE, *Pro-mōte*, *v. a.* (Lat. *promoveo*, *promotus*) to further, to help, to put onward, to forward, to advance, to advantage, to patronise, to bring forward; to elevate, to prefer, to dignify, to **EXALT**.
Pro-mōt'ēr, *s.* one who promotes, advancer, forwarder, encourager.
Pro-mō'tion, *s.* (French) advancement, patronage, encouragement; preferment, **EXALTATION** to some new honour or rank.
Pro-mōve, *v. a.* (*little used*, Lat. *promoveo*) to forward, advance, **PROMOTE**. *Suckling.*
Prōmpt, *a.* (French, Lat. *promptus*) quick, ready, acute; easy; quick, pert, petulant (*Dryden*); ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive (*Shak.*); ready, told down—as, *prompt* payment;—easy, unobstructed. *Watson.*
Prōmpt, *v. a.* (Italian *prontare*) to assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to dictate (*Addison*); to **INCITE**, to instigate (*Shak.*); to remind. *Brown.*
Prōmpt'ēr, *s.* one who helps an actor or a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters: an admonisher, a reminder. *L'Estrange.*
Prōmpt'i-tude, *s.* (French) **READINESS**, aptitude, quickness, promptness, alacrity.
Prōmpt'ly, *ad.* (prompt) readily quickly.
Prōmpt'nēss, *s.* (prompt) **READINESS**, quickness, promptitude, alacrity.
Prōmpt'u-a-ry, *s.* (Fr. *promptuaire*, Lat. *promptuarium*) a **STOREHOUSE**, a repository, a magazine. *Woodward.*
† *Prōmpt'ure*, *s.* (prompt) suggestion. *Shak.*
Pro-mūl'gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *promulgo*) to **PUBLISH**, to make known by open declaration.
Pro-mūl-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *promulgatio*) **PUBLICATION**, open exhibition.
Pro-mūl-gā'tōr, *Pro-mūl'ga-tōr*, *s.* a publisher, promulger, open teacher.
Pro-mūl'ge, *v. a.* (Lat. *promulgo*) to **PUBLISH**, to promulgate, to teach openly.
Pro-mūl'gēr, *s.* publisher, **PROMULGATOR**.
Prōne, *a.* (Lat. *pronus*) bending downward, not erect; procumbent, lying with the face downward: contrary to *supine*;—precipitous, headlong, going downward (*Milton*); **DECLIVOUS**, sloping (*Blackmore*); inclined, propensed, disposed: *commonly in an ill sense*. *Hooker.*
Prōne'nēss, *s.* the state of bending downward, not erectness; the state of lying with the face downward, not supineness; **DECLIVITY**, descent, inclination, propension, disposition to ill. *Hooker.*
Prōng, *s.* (Dutch *pronghen*) a fork.
Pro-nōm'i-nāl, *a.* (pronoun) belonging to a pronoun; having the nature of a pronoun, doing the office of a pronoun.
Prōnōūn, *s.* (Fr. *pronom*, Lat. *pronomēn*) a word that is used instead of the proper name.

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Pro-nōūnce, *v. a.* (Fr. prononcer, Lat. pronuncio) to speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.
Pro-nōūnce, *v. n.* to speak with confidence or authority; *with of.*
Pro-nūn-cī-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. pronunciatio) the act or mode of utterance, prolation, utterance, speech; that part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture, delivery.
Prōof, *s.* (prove) evidence; **TESTIMONY**; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction; test, **TRIAL**, experiment (*Milton*); firm temper, impenetrability, the state of being wrought and hardened 'till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained (*Dryden*); armour hardened 'till it will abide a certain trial (*Shak.*); *in printing*, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
Prōof, *a.* impenetrable, able to resist; *with to or against.*
Prōof'less, *a.* unproved, wanting evidence.
PROP, **Prōp**, *v. a.* (Dutch proppen) to support by placing something under or against, to shore, to stay, to buttress, to bolster, to bear up; to support by standing under or against; to sustain, to support. *Pope.*
PROP, **Prōp**, *s.* (Dutch proppe) a support, a stay, a shore, a buttress, that upon which any thing rests.
Prōp'a-ga-ble, *a.* (propagate) such as may be spread or propagated, such as may be continued by succession.
Prōp'a-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. propago) to continue or spread by generation or successive production; to extend, to widen (*Shak.*); to carry on from place to place, to promote: as, to propagate religion; to propagate truth;—to increase, to promote (*Shak.*); to **GENERATE**. *Clarissa.*
Prōp'a-gate, *v. n.* to have offspring. *Milton.*
Prōp'a-gā-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. propagatio) continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.
Prōp'a-ga-tōr, *s.* one who continues by successive production; **GENERATOR**; a spreader, a promoter: as, a propagator of morality.
Pro-pēl, *v. a.* (Lat. propello) to drive forward.
Pro-pēnd, *v. n.* (Lat. propendo to hang forward) to incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
Pro-pēn'dēn-cy, *s.* **INCLINATION** or tendency of desire to any thing, propensity.
Pro-pēn'dēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. propendo to weigh) preconsideration, attentive deliberation, perpendency. *Hale.*
Pro-pēn'se, *a.* (Lat. propensus) inclined, disposed: *used both of good and bad.* *Hooker.*
Pro-pēn'sion, **Pro-pēn'si-ty**, *s.* **MORAL INCLINATION**, disposition to any thing good or bad; natural tendency. *Digby.*
Prōp'er, *a.* (Fr. propre, Lat. proprius) peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own (*It is joined with any of the possessives*: as, my proper, their proper); natural, original (*Milton*); **FIT**, accommodated, convenient, adapted, apposite, suitable, qualified; exact, accurate, just; not figurative: as, in plain and proper terms;—
 † tall, lusty, handsome with bulk. *A low word.* *Shakespeare.*

Prōp'er-ly, *ad.* fitly, suitably, becomingly, in a strict sense.
Prōp'er-nēss, *s.* (proper) the quality of being proper, fitness, suitability; talness.
Prōp'er-ty, *s.* (proper) peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession (*Locke*); possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; nearness or right (*Shak.*); something useful, an appendage (*a theatrical term*): as, I will draw a bill of properties such as our play wants. *Shakespeare.*
 † **Prōp'er-ty**, *v. a.* to invest with qualities. *Sh.*
Prōph'e-cy, *s.* (Gr. προφητεια) a declaration of something to come, **PREDICTION**.
Prōph'e-si-er, *s.* who prophesies, a **PREDICTOR**.
Prōph'e-sy, *v. a.* to **PREDICT**, to foretel, to prognosticate, to foreshew. *Shakespeare.*
Prōph'e-sy, *v. n.* to utter predictions: † to preach. *A scriptural sense.* Prophecy unto the wind, prophecy son of man. *Ezekiel.*
Prōph'ēt, *s.* (Fr. prophète) one who tells future events, a **PREDICTOR**; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.
Prōph'ēt-ess, *s.* a woman who foretells future events, a divineress.
Pro-phēt'ic, **Pro-phēt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. prophétique) foreseeing or foretelling future events, fatidical, **PRESCIENT**, *with of before the thing foretold.*
Pro-phēt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.
Pro-phy-lāc'tic, *a.* (*a term in medicine*, Gr. προφυλακτικός) preventive, preservative.
Pro-pīn'quī-ty, *s.* (Lat. propinquitas) **PROXIMITY**, nearness, neighbourhood; nearness of time; **KINDRED**, consanguinity, nearness of blood.
Pro-pī'tiable, *a.* (propitiate, *pron.* pro-pīsh'i-able) such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.
Propī'tiate, *v. a.* (Lat. propitio, *pron.* * pro-pīsh'i-ate) to induce to favour, to gain, to conciliate, to make propitious.
 * **Propī'tiation**, *s.* the act of making propitious; the atonement, the expiation, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.
Propī'tiator, *s.* (propitiate *pron.* * pro-pīsh'i-ator) one who propitiates.
Propī'tiatory, *a.* (Fr. propiciatoire, *pron.* pro-pīsh'i-a-to-ry) having the power to render propitious or favourable.
Pro-pī'tious, *a.* (Lat. propitius, French propice) favourable, **KIND**.
Pro-pī'tious-ly, *ad.* favourably, kindly.
Pro-pī'tious-nēss, *s.* (propitious) favourableness, **KINDNESS**.
Prōplāsm, *s.* (Gr. προ before, and πλάσμα a likeness) a **MATRIX**, a mould, a model.
Pro-plāst'ice, *s.* (Gr. προπλαστική) the art of making moulds for casting.
Pro-pō'nēnt, *s.* (Lat. proponens) one who makes a proposal, a proposer; one who lays down a position. *Dryden.*
Pro-pōr'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. proportio) comparative of one thing to another, ratio, commensuration; settled relation of comparative quantity, adequateness, equal degree; harmonic degree (*Milton*); symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size. *Davies.*
Pro-pōr'tion, *v. a.* (Fr. proportionner) to adjust by comparative relation, to form symmetrically.
Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* adjusted by comparative relation, proportional, proportionate, such as is fit.

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Pro-por'tion-a-bly, *ad.* according to proportion, according to comparative relation.

Pro-por'tion-ál, *a.* (Fr. proportionnel) having a settled comparative relation, **PROPORTIONATE**; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

Pro-por'tion-ál'i-ty, *s.* (proportional) proportionateness, the quality of being proportional.

Pro-por'tion-ál-ly, *ad.* in a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, **Pro-por'tion-ate**, *a.* proportionable, proportional, commensurate, commensurable, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; symmetrical, symmetrical; correspondent, suitable.

Pro-por'tion-ate, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else.

Pro-por'tion-ate-néss, *s.* state of being by comparison adjusted; commensurableness.

PROPOSAL, **Pro-pō'sál**, *s.* (propose) scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance, proffer, offer, first advance, motion, proposition, overture, tender; offer to the mind. *South.*

Pro-pōse, *v. a.* (Fr. proposer) to offer to the consideration, to move, to propound; *with to.*

† **Pro-pōse**, *v. n.* to lay schemes. *Shak.*

Pro-pōs'er, *s.* one who offers any thing to consideration, proponent, propounder.

Prōp-o-si'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. propositio) one of the three parts of a regular argument; a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or declared; **PROPOSAL**, offer of terms.

Prōp-o-si'tion-ál, *a.* considered as a proposition; containing proposals.

Pro-pōnd', *v. a.* (Lat. propono) to propose, to move, to offer to consideration; to offer, to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*

Pro-pōnd'ér, *s.* he who propounds, or offers to consideration, proponent, proposer.

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *s.* (Fr. propriétaire) possessor in his own right.

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *a.* belonging or appertaining to a certain owner.

Pro-prī'e-tór, *s.* (Lat. proprius) a possessor in his own right, master, owner.

Pro-prī'e-tréss, *s.* a female possessor in her own right, mistress, owner.

Pro-prī'e-ty, *s.* (Fr. propriété, Lat. proprietas) peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness. *Locke.*

Prōpt', *a.* sustained by some prop.

Pro-pūgn', *v. a.* (Lat. propugno) to defend, to vindicate, to justify.

Pro-pūg-nā'tion, *s.* defence. *Shak.*

Pro-pūgn'ér, *s.* (propugn) a defender.

Pro-pūls'ion, *s.* (Lat. propulsus) the act of driving forward.

Prōre, *s.* (Lat. prora) the prow, the forepart of a ship. *A poetical word. Pope.*

Pro-ro-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. prorogatio) continuance, state of lengthening out to a distant time, prolongation, the interruption of the session of parliament by the king's authority.

Pro-rōgue, *v. a.* (Lat. prorogo) to protract, to prolong; to put off, to **DELAY**; to withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

Pro-rūp'tion, *s.* (Lat. prorumpo, prorumpus) the act of bursting out. *Brown.*

Pro-sā'ic, *a.* (Fr. profaïque, Lat. profaicus) belonging to prose, resembling prose.

Pro-scribe, *v. a.* (Lat. prescribo) to censure ca-

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pitally; to doom to destruction: † to interdict. *Not in use. Dryden.*

Pro-scrib'ér, *s.* (proscribe) one who dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*

Pro-scrip'tion, *s.* (Lat. proscriptio) doom to death or confiscation. *Shak.*

Prōse, *s.* (French, Lat. prosa) language not restrained to harmonic sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

Prōs'e-cute, *v. a.* (Lat. prosequor, prosecutus) to pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*; to *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *prosecute* is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause.

Prōs'e-cū'tion, *s.* pursuit, endeavour to carry on a process at law, suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Prōs'e-cu-tór, *s.* one who carries on a thing, a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by a law in a criminal case.

Prōs'e-lýte, *s.* (Gr. προσήλυτος) a convert, a neophyte, one brought over to a new opinion.

Prō-sēm-i-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. profemino, profeminatus) propagation by seed.

Pro-sōd'i-ān, *s.* (prosody) one skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*

Prōs'o-dy, *s.* (Fr. prosodie, Gr. προσωδία) that part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measure of verse.

Prōs-o-po-pō'e'ia, *s.* (Greek) personification, figure by which things are made persons.

Prōs'pect, *s.* (Lat. prospectus) view of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the view; object of view (*Denham*); view delineated, a picturesque representation of a landscape; view into futurity: opposed to *retrospect* (*Locke*);—regard to something future. *Tillotson.*

† **Prōs'pect**, *v. a.* to look forward. *Johnson.*

Prōs-pēct'ive, *a.* viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

Prōs'pér, *v. a.* (Lat. prospero) to make happy; to favour.

Prōs'pér, *v. n.* (Fr. prospérer) to be prosperous, to be successful (*Isaiah*); to thrive, to come forward. *Bacon.*

Prōs-pér'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. prosperitas, Fr. prospérité) success, good, weal, welfare, fortunateness, auspiciousness, prosperousness, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

Prōs'pér-ous, *a.* (Lat. prosperus) successful, fortunate, lucky, **AUSPICIOUS**.

Prōs'pér-ous-ly, *ad.* successfully, fortunately, auspiciously, luckily.

Prōs'pér-ous-néss, *s.* (prosperous) **PROSPERITY**.

Prōs-pi'cience, *s.* (Lat. prospicio) the act of looking forward, foresight, providence, forecast, timely care of futurity.

Prōs'ti-tute, *v. a.* (Lat. prostituo, Fr. prostituer) to sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward (*It is used commonly of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.*); to expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*

Prōs'ti-tute, *a.* vitious for hire, sold to whoredom, sold to wickedness and infamy.

Prōs'ti-tute, *s.* a hireling, a mercenary, one who

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is set to sale; a public strumpet, a common WHORE.

Prös-ti-tüt-ion, *s.* (French) the act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale; the life of a public strumpet.

Prös'trate, *a.* (Lat. prostratus) lying at length; lying at mercy; as, look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall (*Shak.*);—thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*

Prös'trate, *v. a.* to lay flat, to throw down; to throw down in adoration.

Prös-trä'tion, *s.* the act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression: as, a sudden *prostration* of strength. *Arbutnot.*

Pro-syl'lo-gism, *s.* a *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.

Pro-tä'sis, *s.* (Greek, Fr. protase) in the ancient drama, the first part of comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece; a maxim or proposition.

Pro-tect', *v. a.* (Lat. protectus) to defend, to shield, to ensnail, to SHELTER, to harbour, to cover from evil.

Pro-tect-ion, *s.* (French) defence, SHELTER from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested: as, he had a *protection* during the rebellion.

Pro-tect-ive, *a.* (protect) defensive, protecting, sheltering. *Thomson.*

Pro-tect'or, *s.* defender, supporter, shelterer, one who shields from evil or oppression, guardian; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Pro-tect'or-ate, *s.* (protector) government by a protector. *Mason.*

Pro-tect'rë's, *s.* (Fr. protectrice) a woman who protects.

Pro-tënd', *v. a.* (Lat. protendo) to hold out, to stretch forth: as, with his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

Pro-tër'vi-ty, *s.* (Lat. protervitas) PEEVISHNESS, petulance. *Johnson.*

Pro-tëst', *v. n.* (Lat. protestor, Fr. protester) to give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution; *with, sometimes, against.*

Pro-tëst', *v. a.* to call as a witness (*Milton*); † to prove, shew, give evidence of. *Shak.*

Pro-tëst', *s.* a solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: as, the lords published a *protest*.

Pröt'ës-tänt, *a.* (protest) belonging to protestants: as, the *protestant* religion.

Pröt'ës-tänt, *s.* (Fr. protestant, from protest) one of those who adhere to them who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

Pröt'ës-tänt-ism, *s.* (protestant) the religion of protestants.

Pröt'ës-tä'tion, *s.* (French) a solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

Pro-tëst'ër, *s.* (protest) one who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

Pro-thön'o-ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. protonotarius) the head registrar.

Pro-thön'o-ta-rë-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of the principal registrar.

Prö'to-cöl, *s.* (Dutch protokol, Fr. protocole) the original copy of any writing.

Pro-töl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. πρῶτος *first*, and λόγος *a word*) A PREFACE.

Prö-to-mär'tyr, *s.* (Gr. πρῶτος and μαρτυρ) the first martyr. *A term applied to St. Stephen.*

Prö'to-type, *s.* (French, Gr. πρωτοτυπος) the ORIGINAL of a copy, the exemplar, the archetype. *Wotton.*

Pro-träct', *v. a.* (Lat. protractus) to draw out, to DELAY, to prorogue, to lengthen, to prolong, to spin to length.

Pro-träct', *s.* tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

Pro-träct'ër, *s.* one who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

Pro-träct-ion, *s.* (protract) the act of drawing to length, tedious continuation.

Pro-träct-ive, *a.* (protract) dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

Pro-trëp'ti-cäl, *a.* (Gr. προτρεπτικός) hortatory, suasive, EXHORTATIVE.

Pro-trüde', *v. n.* (Lat. protrudo) to thrust itself forward, to prolapse.

Pro-trüde', *v. a.* to thrust forward.

Pro-trü'sion, *s.* (Lat. protrusus) the act of thrusting forward; thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, **Pro-tü'be-ränce**, *s.* (Lat. protubero) something swelling above the rest, extant part, prominence, extuberance, convexity, gibbosity, bump, boss, knob, bunch, hunch, tumour, SWELLING.

PROTUBERANT, **Pro-tü'be-ränt**, *a.* (protubero) prominent, extant, extuberant, gibbous, convex, tumorous, swelling.

Pro-tü'be-rate, *v. n.* (Lat. protubero) to swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

Pröüd, *a.* (Sax. prude) too much pleased with himself; elated, conceited, valuing himself: *with of before the object*;—arrogant, haughty, supercilious, lordly, highminded, highflown, impatient; daring, presumptuous (*Job*); lofty of mien, grand of person (*Milton*); grand, lofty, magnificent, splendid (*Bacon*); ostentatious, specious, grand; falacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant: as, *proud* flesh.

Pröüd'ly, *ad.* arrogantly, ostentatiously, haughtily, conceitedly, in a proud manner; with loftiness of mien. *Milton.*

Pröve, *v. a.* (Fr. prouver) to evince, to make out, to make evident, to † evict, to shew by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience (*Milton*): to endure, to try by suffering or encountering. *Shak.*

Pröve, *v. n.* to make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event. *Milton.*

Pröve'a-ble, *a.* that may be proved.

Pro-vëd'i-tör, *s.* (Ital. proveditore) one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army, an army contractor. *Friend.*

Pröv'en-dër, *s.* (Fr. provende) dry food for cattle, hay and corn, horsemeat.

Pröv'ërb, *s.* (Fr. proverbe, Lat. proverbium) a short pithy sentence frequently repeated by the people, a saying, an adage,—a word, a by-word, name or observation commonly received or uttered: as, thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tobit.*

Pröv'ërb, *v. a.* (not a good word) to mention in a proverb (*Milton*); to provide with a proverb.

Pro-vër'bë-äl, *a.* mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PRO

Pro-vér'bī-āl-ly, *ad.* in a proverb.

Pro-vide', *v. a.* (Lat. provideo) to procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate, to make a conditional limitation; *with* with.
To provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *To provide for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, on these terms, this stipulation being made.

Prōv'i-dence, *s.* (French, Lat. providentia) **PROSPICIENCE**, foresight, timely care; forecast, the act of providing;—the care of God over created beings, divine superintendence;—prudence, **FRUGALITY**, reasonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

Prōv'i-dent, *a.* forecasting, careful beforehand, cautious: prudent with respect to futurity, foresightful, **PRESCIENT**.

Prōv-i-dēn'tial, *a.* (providence) effected by providence, referrible to providence.

Prōv-i-dēn'tial-ly, *ad.* (providential) by the care of providence.

Prōv'i-dēn't-ly, *ad.* with forecast, with foresight, with wise precaution.

Pro-vid'ér, *s.* he who provides or procures, a caterer.

Prōv'ince, *s.* (French, Lat. provincia) a conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract, a district, a division of a country. *Milton.*

Pro-vin'cial, *a.* (French) relating to a province, belonging to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction, not œcumenical.

Pro-vine', *v. n.* (Fr. provigner) to propagate the vine, to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

Pro-vi'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. provisio) the act of providing beforehand (*Sidney*); measures taken beforehand (*Shak.*); accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected (*Milton*); food, fare, victuals, forage, provender; terms settled, care taken: as, *provision* was made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs.

Pro-vi'sion-āl, *a.* temporarily established, conditional, stipulative, provided for present need.

Pro-vi'sion-āl-ly, *ad.* by way of provision.

Pro-vi'so, *s.* (Lat.) **STIPULATION**, caution, provisional condition.

Pro-vi'sor, *s.* (*in the universities*) one who has the care of providing necessaries.

Prōv-o-cā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. provocatio) an act or cause by which anger is raised, exasperation, irritation, malignant representation: *in law*, an appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*

Pro-vō'ca-tive, *a.* (provoke) tending to revive a decayed or lost appetite. *Addison.*

PROVOKE', **Pro-vōke'**, *v. a.* (Fr. provoquer, Lat. provoco) to rouse, to excite by something offensive, to awake: as, to whet their courage, and their rage *provoke* (*Dryden*); to pique, to sting, to nettle, to exasperate, to irritate, to fire, to heat, to chafe, to enrage, to inflame, to enrage, to anger, to offend, to incense; to cause, to promote (*Shak.*); to challenge (*Dryden*); to induce by motive, to move, to incite. *Burnet.*

Pro-vōke', *v. n.* to produce anger (*Shak.*); † to appeal. *A latinism.* *Dryden.*

PRU

Pro-vōk'ér, *s.* one who raises anger; causer, promoter.

Pro-vōk'ing-ly, *ad.* (provoking) in such a manner as to raise anger.

Prōv'ōst, *s.* (Fr. prévôt) the chief of any body: as, the *provost* of a college;—the executioner of any army.

Prōv'ōst-shīp, *s.* the office of a provost.

Prōw, *s.* (Fr. proue) the head or forepart of a ship, the stem.

† **Prōw**, *a.* valiant, brave, courageous. *Spenser.*

Prōw'ēss, *s.* (Fr. prouesse) **BRAVERY**, valour, military gallantry.

Prōw'ēst, *a.* (*superlative of* prow) bravest, most valiant (*Spenser*); brave, valiant. *Milton.*

Prōwl, *v. a.* (*uncert. etymology*) to rove over, to rove over in quest of prey.

Prōwl, *v. n.* to wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

Prōwl'ér, *s.* one who roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, **Prōx'i-mate**, *a.* (Lat. proximus) next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate, proxime: opposed to *remote* and *mediate*;—nigh, adjacent, bordering upon, contiguous, close, with nothing intervening.

Prōx'i-mate-ly, *ad.* immediately, without intervention.

Prōx'ime, *a.* (Lat. proximus) proximate, next; immediate.

PROXIMITY, **Prōx-īm'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. proximité, Lat. proximitas) nearness: as, *proximity* of blood;—propinquity, confinity, closeness, vicinage, vicinity, neighbourhood, adjacency.

Prōx'y, *s.* (*by contraction from* procuracy) the agency of another; the substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative; the person substituted or deputed.

Prūce, *s.* (for Prussia) Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

Prūde, *s.* (French) a woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

Prūd'ence, *s.* (French, Lat. prudentia) wisdom applied to practice.

Prūd'ent, *a.* (French, Lat. prudens) practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*

Pru-dēn'tial, *a.* eligible on principles of prudence.

Pru-dēn'tials, *s.* maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Prudential'ity, *s.* (*pron. pru-dēn-shi-āl'i-ty*) eligibility on principles of prudence.

Pru-dēn'tial-ly, *ad.* according to the rules of prudence.

Prūd'ent-ly, *ad.* discreetly, judiciously.

Prūd'ér-y, *s.* (prude) overmuch nicety in conduct, rigid scrupulosity.

Prūd'ish, *a.* (prude) affectedly grave.

Prūne', *v. a.* (*of unknown derivation*) to lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to trim, to clear from excrescences.

† **Prūne'**, *v. n.* to dress, to prink. *Dryden.*

Prūne, *s.* (Fr. prune, pruneau; Lat. prunum) a dried plum. *Bacon.*

Pru-nēl'lo, *s.* (*in commerce*) a kind of filken stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

Prūn'ér, *s.* one who lops trees.

Pru-nif'ér-oūs, *a.* (Lat. prunum a plum, and fero to bear) bearing plums.

Prūn'ing-hòok, **Prūn'ing-knife**, *s.* a hook or knife used in lopping trees.

Prūri-ēnce, **Prūri-ēn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. prurio to itch) an itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PUB

Pru-rig-in-oüs, *a.* (Lat. prurio) tending to an itch.

Prÿ, *v. n.* (of unknown derivation) to peep narrowly, to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently; *with* into.

Psalm, *s.* (Gr. ψαλμος) a holy song.

Psalmist, *s.* a writer of holy songs.

Psäl'mo-dy, *s.* (Gr. ψαλμωδία) the act or practice of singing holy songs.

Psäl'mög'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. ψαλμος, and γραφή) the act of writing psalms.

Psäl'tér, *s.* (Gr. ψαλτήριον, Fr. pseautier) the volume of psalms, a psalm book.

Psäl'tér-y, *s.* a kind of harp beaten with sticks.

Pscü'do, *s.* (Gr. ψεύδω) a prefix, which being before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudoapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

Pseu-dög'ra-phy, *s.* false writing. *Holder.*

Pseu-döl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. ψευδολογία) act of speaking falsely, falsehood of speech.

Pshâw, *intj.* an expression of contempt.

Ptisân, *s.* (Fr. ptisanne, Gr. πτισσανη) a medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and licorice.

Ptyäl-ism, *s.* (Fr. ptyalisme, Gr. πτυαλισμός) salivation, effusion of spittle.

Pübér-ty, *s.* (Fr. puberté, Lat. pubertas) the time of life in which hair begins to grow upon the pudenda.

Pu-bës'cënce, *s.* (Lat. pubesco) the state of arriving at puberty, or attaining the age of fourteen, adulthood, adolescence.

Pu-bës'cënt, *a.* (Lat. pubescens) arriving at puberty, attaining the fourteenth year.

Püb'lic, *a.* (Fr. publique, Lat. publicus) belonging to a state or nation, national, not private; open, overt, notorious, glaring, flagrant, generally known; general, done by many: as, a dismal universal hiss, the sound of public scorn (*Milton*);—regarding not private interest but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

Püb'lic, *s.* the general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people;—open view, general notice: as, he appears in public.

Püb'li-cân, *s.* (Lat. publicus) a toll gatherer: as, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him (*Matthew*);—in low language, a man who keeps a house of general entertainment, an innkeeper.

PUBLICATION, **Püb-li-cä'tion**, *s.* (Lat. publico) the act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; divulgation, promulgation, proclamation, manifestation, notification;—edition, the act of giving a book to the public.

Püb-liç'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. publicité) PUBLICNESS.

Püb'lic-ly, *ad.* in the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

Püb'lic-nëss, *s.* (public) state of belonging to the community; openness, notoriety, publicity, notorioussness, state of being generally known or public.

Püb'lic-spîr-ît-éd, *a.* having regard to the general advantage above private good.

PUB'lish, **Püb'lish**, *v. a.* (Fr. publier, Lat. publico) to discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known, to announce, to proclaim, to promulge, to promulgate, to divulge, to declare openly; to put forth a book into the world.

Püb'lish-ér, *s.* one who makes public or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUG

Pück, *s.* an APPARITION, a spright among the fairies, common in romances. *Shak.*

Pück'ball, *s.* (a fairy's ball) a kind of mushroom full of dust, a puffin. *Johnson.*

Pück'ér, *v. a.* (from puck the fairy, as elflock from elf) to gather into corrugations, to rumple, to crumple, to corrugate, to WRINKLE, to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

† **Püd'dér**, *s.* (commonly written) POTHER. *Shak.*

† **Püd'dér**, *v. n.* to make a bustle, to make a tumult. *Locke.*

† **Püd'dér**, *v. a.* to perplex, to disturb, to confound. *Locke.*

Püd'ding, *s.* (Welsh potten an intestine) a kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal (*Shak.*); a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients;—a proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

Püd'ding-pie, *s.* a pudding with meat boiled in it.

Püd'ding-time, *s.* the time of dinner, the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute. *Hudibras.*

Püd'dle, *s.* (Lat. puteolus, *Skinner*) a small muddy lake, a slab, a podge, a dirty plash.

Püd'dle, *v. a.* to SOIL, to muddy, to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

Püd'dly, *a.* muddy, dirty, FILTHY.

Püd'en-cy, *s.* (Lat. pudens) shamefacedness, MODESTY.

Pu-diç'i-ty, *s.* (little used, from Fr. pudicité) MODESTY, chastity. *Johnson.*

† **Püç'fél-low**, *s.* a partner. *Shakespeare.*

Püç'ile, *a.* (French) CHILDISH, boyish.

Pu-ér-il'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. puerilité, Lat. puerilitas) CHILDISHNESS, boyishness, boyism.

Püçet, *s.* (in ornithology) a kind of water fowl, the lapwing, the plover, the houp.

Püçf, *s.* (Dutch pof a blast which swells the cheeks) a quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; any thing light and porous: as, *püçf* paste;—something to sprinkle powder upon the hair.

Püçf, *v. n.* to swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind or air.

Püçf, *v. a.* to inflate or make swell as with wind; *with* up *intensive*;—to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

Püç'ér, *s.* one who puffs.

Püç'fin, *s.* (Ital. puffino) a water fowl; a fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

Püç'fi-nëss, *s.* (puffy) FLATULENCY, windiness, bloatedness, turgidness.

Püç'fing-ly, *ad.* (puffing) tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

Püç'fy, *a.* (puff) FLATULENT, windy; tumid, turgid, turgent, bloated.

Püg, *s.* (Sax. piga a girl. *Skinner*) a kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved; a kind of Dutch dog.

Püçb, *intj.* a word of contempt.

Püç'il, *s.* (Fr. pugille) as much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

Püç'il-ism, *s.* (Fr. pugilisme) the art or science of boxing; BOXING, fistcuffs.

P U L

Pū'gīl-ist, *s.* (Fr. pugiliste) one skilled in the art of boxing; a boxer.
Pu-gīl-ist'ic, *a.* relating to boxing.
Pu-gīl-lā'tion, *s.* (Fr. pugilat *a boxing*) the exercise of fighting with the fist. *Cole.*
Pūg-nā'ciōus, *a.* (Lat. pugnax) inclinable to fight, quarrelsome, fighting, choleric, petulant, wrangling, contentious.
Pūg-nā'ci-t'y, *s.* (Lat. pugnax) quarrelsomeness, inclination to quarrel or fight.
Pu'isne, *a.* (French, *pron.* pūne) young, younger, later in time; inferior, lower in rank; petty, inconsiderable, small. *Shak.*
Pu-is'sance, *s.* (French) power, strength, potency, force.
Pu-is'sant, *a.* (French) powerful, strong, potent, forcible.
Pu-is'sant-ly, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly.
Pūke, *s.* (of uncertain derivation) vomit, emetic; puker, medicine causing vomit.
Pūke, *v. n.* to open, to vomit.
Pūk'er, *s.* a medicine causing vomit. *Garth.*
Pūl'chri-tude, *s.* (Lat. pulchritudo) beauty, grace, comeliness, handsomeness, quality opposite to deformity.
Pūle, *v. n.* (Fr. pioier) to pip, to cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.
PULL, **Pūll**, *v. a.* (Sax. pullian) to draw violently toward one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one;—to haul, to lug, to drag, to train, to trail;—to draw forcibly, *with*, commonly, on or off, or some other particle;—to pluck, to gather (*Dryden*); to tear, to rend. *Lamentations.*
To pull down, to subvert, to demolish;—to degrade. *To pull up*, to extirpate, to ERADICATE. *Locke.*
Pūll, *s.* the act of pulling, a haul, an effort to draw toward one; contest, struggle (*Carew*); pluck, violence suffered. *Shak.*
Pūll'er, *s.* one who pulls. *Shak.*
Pūl'let, *s.* (Fr. poulet) a young hen.
Pūl'ley, *s.* (Fr. poulie) a small wheel turning upon a pivot, with a furrow upon its outside in which a rope runs.
Pūl'lu-late, *v. n.* (Lat. pullulo) to bud.
Pūl'mo-na-ry, **Pūl-mōn'ic**, *a.* (Lat. pulmo) belonging to the lungs.
Pūlp, *s.* (Fr. poulpe, Lat. pulpa) any soft mass; the soft part of fruit, the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.
Pūl'pit, *s.* (Lat. pulpitum) a place raised on high where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced, distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.
Pūlp'oūs, *a.* (pulp) soft, pappy, pulpy; FLESHY: applied to ripe fruits.
Pūlp'oūs-nēss, *s.* the quality of being pulpy, FLESHINESS.
Pūlp'y, *a.* (pulp) soft, pappy, pulpy; FLESHY: applied to fruits.
Pūl-sā'tion, *s.* (Lat. pulsatio) the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing: the motion of the pulse.
Pūl-sā'tōr, *s.* (Lat. pulso) a striker, a beater.
Pūlse, *s.* (Lat. pulsus) the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration, alternate expansion and contraction, alternate approach and recession. *To feel one's pulse*, to try or know one's mind artfully.

P U N

Pūlse, *s.* (in botany, from pull) leguminous plants, peas, beans, plants not reaped but pulled or plucked. *Milton.*
Pūlse, *v. n.* to beat as the pulse. *Ray.*
Pūl'sion, *s.* (Lat. pulsus) the act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to *suction* or *traction*.
PULVERABLE, **Pūl'vér-a-ble**, *a.* possible to be reduced to dust, powdery, comminable, crisp, crimp, friable, easily reduced to powder.
PULVERIZATION, **Pūl'vér-i-zā'tion**, *s.* (pulverize) the act of powdering, comminution, levigation, trituration, reduction to dust or powder.
PULVERIZE, **Pūl'vér-ize**, *v. a.* (Fr. pulveriser) to reduce to dust, to pound, to beat, to bray, to grind small, to comminute, to triturate, to levigate, to reduce to powder.
Pūl'vér'u-lēnce, *s.* (Lat. pulverulentia) dustiness, fulness of dust. *Johnson.*
Pūl'vil, *s.* (Lat. pulvillum) sweet scented powder. *Gay.*
PERFUME.
Pūl'vil, *v. a.* to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.
Pūm'ice, *s.* (Lat. pumex, puniceis) a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire, it being particularly found about *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*.
Pūmp, *s.* (French pompe) an engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air;—a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.
Pūmp, *v. n.* (Dutch pompen) to work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.
Pūmp, *v. a.* to raise or throw out as by mean of a pump;—to examine artfully by sly interrogations, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.
Pūmp'brāke, *s.* the handle of a pump.
Pūmp'ér, *s.* (pump) the person or the instrument that pumps.
Pūmp'kin, *s.* (in botany) the pompon, a kind of melon.
Pūn, *s.* (of unknown derivation) an equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings, a play or witticism on the mere sound of words.
Pūn, *v. n.* to quibble, to play on the sound of words, to use the same word at once in different senses.
Pūnch, *s.* (Fr. poinçon) a pointed instrument which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a puncher: it is often used of an instrument which, being hollow, cuts out a piece.
Pūnch, *v. a.* to bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.
Pūnch, *s.* (a cant word) a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice.
Pūnch, *s.* (Italian puncinello) the *BUFFOON* or harlequin of a puppet-show; a short well set strong horse; a short fat fellow in *ridicule*.
Pūn'ch-ōn, *s.* (Fr. poinçon) a measure of liquids containing a hoghead and half.
Pūnch'ér, *s.* (punch) an instrument that makes an impression or hole, a punch.
Pūnc-til'i-o, *s.* (Lat. punctillum) a small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness; puncto. *Addison.*
Pūnc-til'i-oūs, *a.* nice, exact, scrupulously precise, punctual to superstition.
Pūnc-til'i-oūs-nēss, *s.* nicety, exactness of behaviour, superstitious punctuality.
Pūnc'to, *s.* (Spanish punto) nice point of cere-

PUP

PUR

mony or behaviour, punctilio; the point in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
Pūnc'tu-āl, *a.* (Fr. ponctuel) comprised in a point, consisting in a point (*Milton*); exact, nice, punctilious.
Pūnc-tu-āl'i-ty, *s.* nicety, niceness, punctualness, scrupulous exactness.
Pūnc'tu-āl-ly, *ad.* nicely, scrupulously, with minute exactness.
Pūnc'tu-āl-nēss, *s.* (punctual) PUNCTUALITY.
Pūnc-tu-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. punctum a point) the art or method of pointing. *Addison.*
Pūnc'tu-late, *v. a.* (*little used*, Lat. punctulum) to mark with small spots. *Woodward.*
Pūnc'ture, *s.* (Lat. punctum) a small prick, a hole made with a sharp point.
Pūn'dle, *s.* (*cant word*) a short, fat woman. *Ainsw.*
Pūn'gēn-cy, *s.* (pungent) power of pricking, stimulation; heat upon the tongue, mordacity, acridness, sharpness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness: as, the pungency of his expressions.
Pūn'gēt, *a.* (Lat. pungens) pricking; sharp upon the tongue, mordent, stimulating, mordacious, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.
Pūn'ī-nēss, *s.* (puny) the state of being puny; pettiness, SMALLNESS.
PUN'ISH, Pūn'ish, *v. a.* (Fr. punir, Lat. punio) to chastise, to afflict with penalties or death for some crime; to scourge, to whip, to lash, to castigate, to correct by stripes, to revenge a fault with pain or death. *Bible.*
Pūn'ish-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. punissable) worthy of punishment, capable of punishment; actionable at law.
Pūn'ish-a-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
Pūn'ish-ēr, *s.* (punish) one who inflicts pains for a crime.
PUNISHMENT, Pūn'ish-mēt, *s.* (Fr. punissement) any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime; scourge, castigation, flagellation, discipline, correction, chastisement.
Pu-ni'tion, *s.* (*little used*, French, Lat. punitio) PUNISHMENT. *Ainsworth.*
Pūn'i-tive, *a.* (Lat. punio) awarding or inflicting punishment, PUNITORY. *Hammond.*
PUNITORY, Pūn'i-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. punio to punish) punishing, punitive, emendatory, castigatory; tending to punishment.
Pūnk, *s.* (*a low word*) a WHORE, a common prostitute, a strumpet. *Hudibras.*
Pūn'stēr, *s.* (pun) a quibbler, one who deals in puns, one who plays on the sound of words, one who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.
Pūnt, *v. n.* to play at basset and ombre.
Pūny, *a.* (Fr. puné) younger; inferior, petty, SMALL, of an under rate, sickly, tender, weak, weakly.
Pūny, *s.* a young unexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South.*
Pūp, *v. n.* (puppy) to bring forth whelps, to puppy, to litter.
Pūp, *v. a.* to bring forth young, as a bitch, to puppy, to litter.
Pūpil, *s.* (Lat. pupilla) the apple of the eye.
Pūpil, *s.* (Lat. pupillus) a SCHOLAR, an eleve, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of a guardian.
Pūpil-age, *s.* state of being a scholar; GUARDIANSHIP, wardship, minority.

Pūpil-a-ry, *a.* (Fr. pupillaire) pertaining to a pupil or ward.
Pūp'pet, *s.* (Fr. poupée, Lat. pupus) a small image moved by wire in a mock drama, a mammet, a wooden tragedian; a word of contempt. *Shak.*
Pūp'pet-mān, *s.* master of a puppetshow.
Pūp'pet-shōw, *s.* a mock drama performed by mammetts, or wooden images moved by wire.
Pūp'py, *s.* (Fr. poupée) a whelp, a young dog, progeny of a bitch; a name of contemptuous reproach to a man.
Pūp'py, *v. n.* to pup, to litter, to bring forth whelps.
Pūp'py, *v. a.* to bring forth young, as a bitch, to pup, to litter.
PUR'BLIND, Pūr'blind, *a.* (*corrupted from pore-blind*) near sighted, shortsighted, sandblind, moonblind, poreblind, mope-eyed, mopsical.
Pūr'blind-nēss, *s.* shortness of sight, myopy, dimness of sight.
Pūr'chaf-a-ble, *a.* (purchase) that may be purchased, bought, or obtained.
Pūr'chafe, *v. a.* (Fr. pourchasser to seek after) to acquire, not inherit, to buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger (*Milton*); to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shak.*
Pūr'chafe, *s.* any thing bought or obtained for a price; bargain, emption; any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.
Pūr'chaf-ēr, *s.* a buyer, one who gains any thing for a price.
Pūre, *a.* (French, Lat. purus) clear, fair, limpid, not dirty, not muddy; not filthy, not sullied, immaculate, spotless, undefiled, uncorrupt, clean from moral evil, holy; meracious, unmingled, SHEER, not altered by mixtures; GENUINE, real, unadulterated; — not connected with any thing extrinsic: as, pure mathematics; — free, clear: as, who can say, I am pure from sin (*Proverbs*); — free from guilt, guiltless, INNOCENT (*Milton*); incorrupt, not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; chaste, continent, modest: as, a pure virgin; — clean, free from moral turpitude: *used of men and things*; — ritually clean, unpolluted: as, all of them were pure and killed the passover. *Ezra.*
Pūrely, *ad.* in a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely; completely, totally.
Pūre'n'is, *s.* (pure) clearness, limpidness, purity, cleanness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity, exemption from composition; INNOCENCE, freedom from guilt.
Pūr'file, *s.* (Fr. pourfilée) a sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin work. *Bailey.*
Pūr'fle, *v. a.* (Fr. pourfiler) to decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to border with embroidery, to embroider. *Milton.*
Pūr'fle, *s.* a border of embroidery.
Pūr-gā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. purgatio) the act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of cleansing from imputation of guilt.
PUR'GATIVE, Pūr'ga-tive, *a.* (Fr. purgatif, Lat. purgativus) cathartic, purgative; aperient, aperitive, laxative, solutive, opening, diarrhoe-

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tic, having the power to cause evacuation downward.

Pür'ga-tive, *s.* a purge, a cathartic, a medicine to evacuate by stool.

Pür'ga-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. purgatoire, Lat. purgatorium) a place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Pürge, *v. a.* (Fr. purger, Lat. purgo) to cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities, *with* of; to clear from guilt, *with* from; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities: as, I will *purge* out from among you the rebels (*Ezekiel*);—to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate, to PURIFY.

Pürge, *v. n.* to grow pure by clarification; to have frequent stools.

Pürge, *s.* a cathartic, a PURGATIVE.

Pür'ger, *s.* one who clears away any thing noxious; † a purge, a cathartic.

PURIFICATION, Pür-rí-fí-cá-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. purificatio) the act of making pure, the act of cleansing from extraneous mixture, clarification, depuration, defecation, despumation, filtration, colation, colature, percolation; the act of cleansing from guilt or pollution; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

Pür-rí-fí-ca-tive, Pür-rí-fí-ca-to-ry, *a.* (purify) having power or tendency to make pure.

Pür-rí-fí-ér, *s.* (purify) cleanser, refiner.

PURIFY, Pür-rí-fý, *v. a.* (Fr. purifier) to make pure; to free from any extraneous mixture, to fine, to refine, to rack, to clear, to clarify, to scum, to despumate, to depurate, to defecate, to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to free from pollution, as by lustration; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

Pür-rí-fý, *v. n.* to grow pure.

Pür'ist, *s.* (Fr. puriste) one superstitiously nice in the use of words.

Pür-rí-tán, *s.* (pure) a sectary pretending to eminent purity in religion.

Pür-rí-tán/i-cál, *a.* relating to puritans.

Pür-rí-tán-ism, *s.* (puritan) the notions of a puritan.

Pür-rí-ty, *s.* (Fr. purité, Lat. puritas) cleanness, pureness, freedom from foulness or dirt; INNOCENCE; freedom from guilt, CHASTITY, freedom from contamination of sexes.

Pür'l, *s.* (contracted from purple) an embroidered and puckered border.

Pür'l, *v. a.* to decorate with fringe or with embroidery. *Sidney.*

Pür'l, *s.* (unknown derivation) a malt liquor called *twopenny*, medicated with wormwood or some other bitter herb.

Pür'l, *v. n.* (Swedish porla to murmur. *Lyc*) to murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

Pür'lieu, *s.* the grounds on the borders of a forest; border, enclosure, district.

Pür-lóin', *v. a.* (of doubtful etymology) to STEAL, to pilfer, to take by theft.

Pür-lóin'ér, *s.* one who steals clandestinely, a THIEF.

† Pür'pár-ty, *s.* (Fr. pour and parti) share, part in division. *Darvies.*

Pür'ple, *a.* (Fr. pourpre) red tinged with blue: *in poetry*, red.

Pür'ple, *v. a.* (Lat. purpureo) to make red, to colour with purple.

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Pür'ple, *s.* the colour of red tinged with blue; a purple dress, the dress of royalty.

Pür'ples, *s.* (without a singular) spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Pür'plish, *a.* (purple) somewhat purple.

Pür'pört, *s.* INTENT, design, tendency of a writing or discourse.

Pür'pört, *v. a.* to INTEND, to tend to shew.

Pür'pöse, *s.* INTENTION, design; effect, consequence, use, service, the end desired: as, that will serve us to very little *purpose*;—instance, example. *L'Esrange.*

Pür'pöse, *v. a.* to INTEND, to design, to resolve.

Pür'pöse, *v. n.* to have an intention, to have a design. *Psalms.*

Pür'pöse-ly, *ad.* by design, by intention.

Pür'r, *v. n.* (from the sound) to murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

Pür'se, *s.* (Welsh pwr, Fr. bourse) a small bag in which money is contained.

Pür'se, *v. a.* to put into a purse; to contract as a purse.

Pür'se'nét, *s.* a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Pür's'próud, *a.* puffed up with money.

Pür's'ér, *s.* the officer on board a king's ship who has the care of the provisions.

Pür'sí-néss, *s.* (purfy) shortness of breath.

Pür's'lain, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Pür's'lain-trée, *s.* (Lat. halimus) a shrub proper to hedge with.

Pür-sü'a-ble, *a.* that may be pursued.

Pür-sü'ance, *s.* (pursue) prosecution, process.

Pür-sü'ant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

Pür-sü'e, *v. a.* (Fr. poursuivre) to chase, to hunt, to go after, to follow in hostility; to prosecute, to continue, to carry on (*Milton*); to imitate, to follow as an example: as, the fame of ancient matrons you *pursue* (*Dryden*); to endeavour to attain. *Milton.*

Pür-sü'ér, *s.* one who follows in hostility.

Pür-süt', *s.* (Fr. poursuite) the act of following with hostile intention; quest, search; endeavour to attain; prosecution, continuance of endeavour. *Clarendon.*

Pür'süiv'ant, *s.* (French) a state MESSENGER, an attendant on the heralds.

Pür'fy, *a.* (Fr. pouffé) shortbreathed and fat.

Pür'te-nance, *s.* (Fr. appartenance) the pluck of an animal. *Exodus.*

Pür-vèy', *v. a.* (Fr. pourvoir) to procure. *Thomson.*

Pür-vèy', *v. n.* to cater, to buy in provisions.

Pür-vèy'ance, *s.* provision, food; procurement of victuals; an exaction of provisions for the king's followers. *Bacon.*

Pür-vèy'ór, *s.* one who provides victuals, a caterer; an officer who exacted provisions for the king's followers: a procurer, a PIMP. *Dryden.*

Pür-vèy'ór-shíp, *s.* the office of purveyor, catering.

Pür'u-lence, Pür'u-lén-cy, *s.* (purulent) generation of pus or matter.

Pür'u-lént, *a.* (Lat. purulentus) consisting of pus or the running of wounds, mattery.

Püs, *s.* (Latin) the matter of a well digested wound, or sore, † atter.

Püsh, *v. a.* (Fr. pousser) to strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse, to jostle, to shove, to shoulder, to extrude, to force not by a quick blow but by continued violence;

PUT

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to press forward (*Dryden*); to urge, to drive (*Spectator*); to enforce, to drive to a conclusion (*Swift*); to importune, to tease.

Pūsh, *v. n.* to make a thrust; to shove; to make an effort; to make an attack; to burst out with violence.

Pūsh, *s.* thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; a jog, a shove, an impulse, force impressed; **ASSAULT**, attack, a forcible onset, a strong effort; exigence, trial, extremity, sudden emergency; a **PIMPLE**, an efflorescence, a wheal, an eruption.

Pūsh'ér, *s.* he who pushes forward.

Pūsh'ing, *a.* (push) enterprising, vigorous.

Pūsh'pīn, *s.* a child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Pu-sil-la-nim'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. pusillanimité) **COWARDICE**, meanness of spirit.

Pu-sil-lān'i-mōus, *a.* (Lat. pusillus weak, and animus the mind) **COWARDLY**, recreant, mean-spirited, narrow-minded.

Pu-sil-lān'i-mōus-nēs, *s.* **COWARDICE**, dastardy, meanness of spirit.

Pūfs, *s.* (deriv. uncert.) the fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

Pūstule, *s.* (French, Lat. pustula) a **PIMPLE**, a push, an efflorescence, a small swelling.

Pūstuloūs, *a.* pimply, full of pustules, efflorescent, eruptive, exanthematous.

Pūt, *v. a.* (supposed, by Junius, from Danish putter to plant) to lay or repose in any place; to place in a situation, to place in any state or condition; to repose: as, they put their trust in God; to trust, to give up: as, he put himself into the pursuer's hands;—to expose, to apply to any thing: as, do not put that part quickly again to robust employment;—to push into action (*Milton*); to apply (*Dryden*); to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed: as, I do but keep the peace, put up thy sword (*Shak.*);—to cause, to produce (*Locke*); to comprise, to consign to writing (*2 Chronicles*); to add: as, whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it (*Ecclesiasticus*); to place in a reckoning (*Locke*); to reduce to any state: as, the enemy was put to flight;—to oblige, to urge: as, a friend put me on that task;—to **INCITE**, to instigate, to exhort, to urge by influence: as, I would fain have put him upon that business;—to propose, to state: as, put the question thus;—to form, to regulate; to reach to another; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*

To put by, to turn off, to divert;—to thrust aside. *To put down*, to baffle, to repress, to crush;—to degrade;—to bring into disuse;—to confute. *To put forth*, to propose;—to extend;—to emit as a sprouting plant;—to exert. *To put in*, to interpose;—to drive into harbour. *To put in practice*, to use, to exercise. *To put off*, to divest, to lay aside;—to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse;—to **DELAY**, to defer, to procrastinate;—to pass fallaciously;—to discard;—to recommend, to vend or obtrude. *To put on or upon*, to impute, to charge;—to invest with, as clothes or covering;—to implore, to inflict. *To put on*, to forward, to promote, to incite;—to assume, to take. *To put over*, to refer. *Shakespeare.* *To put out*, to place at interest;—

to quench, to extinguish;—to emit as a plant;—to extend, to protrude;—to expel, to drive from;—to make public;—to disconcert. *To put to*, to kill by, to punish by: as, the captives were put to the sword;—to refer to, to expose: as, it is to be put to question in general, &c. *To put to it*, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; as, I shall be hard put to it to bring myself off. *To put to death*, to **KILL**. *To put together*, to accumulate into one sum or mass. *To put up*, to expose publicly: as, these goods are put up to sale;—to hoard;—to hide. *Shakespeare.* *To put upon*, to impose, to lay upon. *To put upon trial*, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Pūt, *v. n.* to go or move; to **BUD**, to put forth, to shoot or germinate.

To put forth, † to leave a port (*Shak.*);—to **BUD**, to germinate. *To put in*, to enter a haven;—to offer a claim. *To put in for*, to claim, to stand candidate for. *To put off*, (a sea phrase) to leave land. *To put over*, to sail across. *To put to sea*, to set sail, to begin the course. *To put up*, to offer one's self a candidate;—to advance to, to bring one's self forward. *To put up with*, to suffer without resentment.

Put off, **SHIFT**, excuse, evasion, subterfuge.

Pūt, *s.* an action of distress; a rustic, a clown; as, a country put;—a game at cards.

Pūta-tive, *a.* (Fr. putatif, Lat. puto to think) supposed, reputed. *Ayliffe.*

Pūtid, *a.* (not much used, Lat. putidus) **MEAN**, worthless, low. *L'Esrange.*

Pūtid-nēs, *s.* **MEANNESS**, vileness.

Pūt'lōck, **Pūt'lōg**, *s.* (with builders) the short pieces of timber which support the boards in scaffold.

Pu-trēd'i-nōus, *a.* (Lat. putredo rottenness) stinking, rotten, corrupt, **PUTRID**.

PUTREFACTION, **Pu-tre-fāction**, *s.* (French) the state of being rotten, the state of being putrefied, rottenness, putridness, corruption.

Pu-tre-fāctive, *a.* (Lat. putrefacio) making rotten, causing rottenness.

Pūtre-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. putréfier) to make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

Pūtre-fy, *v. n.* to rot, to grow rotten, to spoil, to corrupt, to become putrid.

Pu-trēs'cēce, *s.* (Lat. putresco to grow rotten) the state of rotting.

Pu-trēs'cēt, *a.* (Lat. putrescens, from putresco) growing rotten.

PUTRID, **Pūtrid**, *a.* (Fr. putride, Lat. putridus) rotten, corrupt, rotted, addle, decayed, tainted, stinking, putredinous, carious.

Pūtrid-nēs, *s.* rottenness, **PUTREFACTION**.

Pūt'tér, *s.* (put) one who puts; a putter on, inciter, instigator.

Pūt'tōck, *s.* (in ornithology) a buzzard.

Pūt'ty, *s.* (Fr. potée) a kind of powder used to polish glass; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

Pūz'zle, *v. a.* (for puzzle from pose. *Skinner*) to **PERPLEX**, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle, to gravel, to tease, to pose, to nonplus, to put to a stand; to make intricate, to entangle. *Addison.*

Pūz'zle, *v. n.* to be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

Pūz'zle, *s.* embarrassment, **PERPLEXITY**.

Pūz'zlér, *s.* he who puzzles.

Pyg'me-ān, *a.* (pygmy) belonging to a pygmy, **DWARFISH**.

Pyg'my, *s.* (Fr. pygmée) any **DWARF**, one of a

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nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes; any thing little.
Pÿ-lô'rûs, *s.* (in anatomy, Gr. πυλωρ) the lower orifice of the stomach.
Pÿr'a-mîd, *s.* (Fr. pyramide, Gr. πύραμις from πυρ fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone) a solid figure whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.
Pÿ-râm'i-dal, *Pÿr-a-mîd'i-câl*, *a.* having the form of a pyramid; spiry, taper, conical.
Pÿr-a-mîd'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in the form or shape of a pyramid.
Pÿr'a-mîs, *s.* (Greek) a pyramid. *Bacon.*
Pÿre, *s.* (Lat. pyra) a pile to be burnt, the funeral pile. *Dryden.*

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Pÿr'i-teş, *Pÿ-rî-teş*, *s.* (Gr. πῖρ) firestone; the marcasite of copper.
Pÿ-rôm'an-cy, *Pÿr'o-mân-cy*, *s.* (Gr. πυρομαντῖα) divination by fire.
Pÿr-o-têch'nî-câl, *a.* (pyrotechnics) engaged or skilful in fireworks.
Pÿr-o-têch'nics, *s.* (Gr. πῦρ fire, and τεχνη art) the act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
Pÿr-o-têch'ny, *s.* (Fr. pyrotechnie) the art of managing fire.
Pÿr'r'hôn-îsm, *s.* (Pyrrho, the founder of the skeptics) skepticism, universal doubt.
Pÿx, *s.* (Gr. πύξις) the box in which the Romanists keep the host.

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Q, *s.* the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. Its power or sound is that of *k*; and it is always followed by *u*.
Quâb', *s.* (Lat. gobis) a sort of fish.
Quäck, *v. n.* (Dutch quacken) to cry like a duck; to chatter boastingly, to brag loudly, to talk ostentatiously.
QUACK, *Quäck*, *s.* a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic, an empiric, a mountebank, a saltinbanco, a charlatan, a medicalter, a quackfalver, an itinerant doctor, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in public places; — an artful tricking practitioner in physic. *Pope.*
QUACK, *Quäck*, *a.* belonging to a pretender in physic; prescribed by a pretender in physic, charlatanic, charlatanical, empiric, quackish.
QUACKTRY, *Quäck'er-y*, *s.* charlatanry, empiricism, quackism, mean or bad acts in physic, false pretensions to any art.
Quäck'ish, *a.* (quack) charlatanic, empiric.
Quäck'ism, *s.* (quack) **QUACKERY**.
Quäck'sâl-vér, *s.* (quack and salve) one who brags of medicines and salves, a medicalter, a charlatan, a **QUACK**.
Quâd-ra-gês'i-mâl, *a.* (French, Lat. quadragesima) lenten, belonging to lent, used in lent.
Quâd'rân-gle, *s.* (Lat. quadratus and angulus) a square; a parallelogram, a surface with four right angles.
Quâd-rân'gu-lâr, *a.* square, quadrate; parallelogramic, having four right angles.
Quâd'rânt, *s.* (Lat. quadrans) the fourth part, the quarter (*Brown*); the quarter of a circle; an instrument to take altitudes.
Quâd-rânt'al, *a.* included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*
Quâd'rate, *a.* (Lat. quadratus) square, having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; — suited, applicable. *Harvey.*
Quâd'rate, *s.* a square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.
Quâd'rate, *v. n.* (Lat. quadro, Fr. quadrer) to suit, to be accommodated.
Quâd-râ'tic, *a.* four square; belonging to a square. *Johnson.*
Quâd'ra-tur, *s.* (French, Lat. quadratura) the art of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square. *Newton.*

Quâd-rên'nî-âl, *a.* (Lat. quadriennium from quatuor and annus) comprising four years; happening once in four years.
Quâd'rî-ble, *a.* (Lat. quadro to square) that may be squared. *Derham.*
Quâd'rî-fîd, *a.* (Lat. quadrifidis) cloven into four divisions.
Quâd-rî-lât'é-r-âl, *a.* (Fr. quadrilatère) having four sides.
Quâd-rî-lât'é-r-âl-nê's, *s.* the property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles.
Qua-drill, *s.* (French) a game at cards.
Quâd-rîp'âr-tite, *a.* (Lat. quatuor and partitus) having four parties; divided into four parts.
Quâd-rîp'âr-tite-ly, *ad.* in a quadripartite distribution.
Quâd-rî-pâr-tî'tion, *s.* a division by four, or the taking of the fourth part of any quantity or number.
Quâd-rî-sÿ'lla-ble, *a.* (quatuor and syllable) a word of four syllables.
Quâd-riv'i-âl, *a.* (Lat. quadrivium) having four ways meeting in a point.
Quâd'ru-pêd, *s.* (Fr. quadrupède, Lat. quadrupes) an animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps, all beasts.
Quâd'ru-pêd, *a.* having four feet.
Quâd'ru-ple, *a.* (French, Lat. quadruplus) fourfold, four times told.
Quâd-rû'pli-cate, *s.* (Lat. quadruplico) to double twice, to make fourfold.
Quâd'ru-pli-câ'tion, *s.* the act of making any thing fourfold.
Quâd'ru-ply, *ad.* to a fourfold quantity, in a quadruple proportion.
Quâ're, (Lat.) inquire, seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry.
Quâ're, *Quê'ry*, *s.* a question, an inquiry to be solved; a doubt. *Asb.*
Quâ'ss, *v. a.* (of uncertain derivation) to drink, to swallow in large draughts. *Shak.*
Quâ'ss, *v. n.* to drink luxuriously.
Quâ'ss'er, *s.* one who quasss.
Quâ'ss'er, *v. n.* (a low word, without etymology) to feel out. "Ducks quass'er and grope out their meat moist." *Derham.*
Quâg'gy, *a.* (quagmire) **BOGGY**, soft. *Clarissa.*
Quâg'mîre, *s.* (that is, quakemire) a shaking earth, a bog that trembles under the feet, a marsh, a swamp. *Tupper.*

Quail, *s.* (Ital. quaglia) a bird of game.
Quail-pipe, *s.* a pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
Quaint, *a.* (Lat. comptus) nice, precise, scrupulously minute, superfluously exact; having petty elegance; neat, pretty, exact (*Shak.*); subtly excogitated, finespun (*Milton*): † affected, foppish. *Swift.*
Quaintly, *ad.* nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully (*Shak.*); —† ingeniously, with success. *This is not the true sense. Gay.*
Quaintness, *s.* (quaint) nicety, exactness, preciseness; petty elegance.
Quake, *v. n.* (Sax. cwacan) to shake with cold or fear, to TREMBLE, to didder, to shudder; to shake, not to be solid or firm.
Quake, *s.* a shudder, a tremor, a fleshquake, a tremulous agitation.
Qual-i-fi-ca-tion, *s.* (French) that which makes any person or thing fit for any thing, accomplishment: diminution, abatement of qualities. *Raleigh.*
Qual-i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. qualifier) to fit for any thing, to enable, to capacitate, to furnish with qualifications; to make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game; —to abate, to soften, to mollify, to diminish (*Shak.*); to ease, to assuage, to ALLEVIATE (*Spenser*); to modify, to attemper, to regulate. *Brown.*
Qual-i-ty, *s.* (Lat. qualitas, Fr. qualité) nature relatively considered; property, accidental adjunct; particular efficacy; disposition, temper (*Shak.*); virtue or vice (*Dryden*); accomplishment, qualification (*Clarendon*); character (*Swift*); comparative or relative rank (*Hooker*); rank, superiority of birth or station (*Shak.*); persons of high rank. *Collectively. Addison.*
Quælm, *s.* (Sax. cwealm a sudden stroke of death) a sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor, a nausea.
Quælmish, *a.* seized with sickly languor, queasy, squeamish.
Quælmish-ness, *s.* queasiness, squeamishness, nausea, sickness at the stomach.
Quæn-dā-ry, *s.* (Fr. qu'en dirai-je) a doubt, a difficulty, an uncertainty. *A low word.*
Quæn-ti-tive, *a.* (Lat. quantitativus) estimable according to quantity.
Quæn-ti-ty, *s.* (Fr. quantité, Lat. quantitas) that property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure: as, the metals were in different quantities; —bulk or weight (*Dryden*); a portion, a part (*Shak.*); † a large portion (*Arbutnot*); the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Drayton.*
Quæn-tum, *s.* (Lat.) quantity, the amount.
Quar-an-tine, *s.* (Fr. quarantain) the space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse and commerce.
Quarrel, *s.* (Fr. querelle) a breach of concord; a brawl, broil, feud, petty fight, scuffle; a dispute, controversy, contest; a cause of debate; something that gives rise to mischief, reprisal, or action: as, he thought he had a good quarrel to attack him; —objection, ill-will. *Mark.*
† **Quarrel**, *s.* (Ital. quadrella) a quarry, an arrow with a square head. *Camden & Fairfax.*
Quarrel, *v. n.* (French quereller) to debate, to

scuffle, to squabble, to WRANGLE; to fall into variance (*Shak.*); to fight, to bicker, to skirmish, to combat (*Dryden*); to cavil, to find fault, to pick objections (*Dryden*); to disagree, to have contrary principles.
Quar-rel-er, *s.* he who quarrels.
Quar-rel-ous, *a.* (Fr. querelleux) petulant, easily provoked to enmity, irascible, quarrelsome, CONTENTIOUS.
Quar-rel-some, *a.* (quarrel) inclined to brawls, easily irritated, petulant, choleric, irascible, quarrelous, CONTENTIOUS.
Quar-rel-some-ly, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.
Quar-rel-some-ness, *s.* (quarrelsome) CONTENTIOUSNESS, cholerickness, petulance.
Quar-ry, *s.* (Fr. carreau) a square of glass (*Mortimer*); an arrow with a square head. *Fairfax.*
Quar-ry, *s.* (Fr. querir to seek) game flown at by a hawk.
Quar-ry, *s.* (Fr. carrière) a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.
Quar-ry-man, *s.* who digs in a quarry.
Quart, *s.* (French) the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong beer is generally retailed.
Quar-tan, *s.* (Lat. febris quartana) the fourth day ague. *Brown.*
Quar-tan-tion, *s.* (Lat. quartus) a chymical operation to refine gold.
Quar-ter, *s.* (Lat. quatuor) a fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shewn to an enemy; a measure of eight bushels; † friendship, amity, concord. *Not now in use. Shakespeare.*
Quar-ter, *v. a.* to divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force (*Shak.*); to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to lodge, to fix on a temporary dwelling; † to diet (*Hudibras*); to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.
Quar-ter-age, *s.* a quarterly allowance.
Quar-ter-day, *s.* one of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.
Quar-ter-deck, *s.* (a sea term) the short upper deck of a ship.
Quar-ter-ly, *a.* (quarter) containing a fourth part; done every quarter.
Quar-ter-ly, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year.
Quar-ter-mas-ter, *s.* one who regulates the quarters of soldiers.
Quar-tern, *s.* (quarter) a gill or the fourth part of a pint.
Quar-ters, *s.* the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.
Quar-ter-ses-sions, *s.* a court held every quarter by the justices in every county.
Quar-ter-staff, *s.* a staff of defence.
Quar-tile, *s.* (in astrology) an aspect of any two of the planets when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.
Quar-to, *s.* (Lat. quartus) a book in which every sheet makes four leaves.
Quash, *v. a.* (Lat. quasso to shake) to crush, to squeeze (*Waller*); to subdue suddenly; as, to quash a rebellion.
Quash, *v. a.* (Fr. casser) to ANNUL, to nullify, to make void: as, the indictment was quashed.
Quash, *v. n.* to be shaken with a noise.
Quash, *s.* (in botany) a POMPION.

QUE

Quā'tér-cōū's'ns, *s.* cousins of the first four degrees of kindred.
They are not quatercousins, that is, they are not friends.

Quā-tér'na-ry, *s.* (Lat. quaternarius) the number four, quaternity, quaternion. *Boyle.*

Quā-tér'ní-ón, *s.* (Lat. quaternio) the number four, quaternity, quaternary. *Milton.*

Quā-tér'ní-ty, *s.* (Lat. quaternus) the number four, quaternion, quaternary. *Brown.*

Quāt'rain, *s.* (French) a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,
*Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
 Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
 What nymph or gaudes in a luckless hour
 Disclosed to light the mischief-making boy?*

Quā'vér, *v. n.* (Sax. cwavan) to shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate. *Newton.*

Quay, *s.* (Fr. quai) a key, a wharf, an artificial bank to the sea or river, upon which goods are conveniently unladen.

Quēan, *s.* (Sax. cwean a barren cow) a worthless woman, generally a strumpet or whore.

Quēa'si-nēs, *s.* (queasy) the sickness of a nauseated stomach, qualmishness, squeamishness, nausea.

Quēa'sy, *a.* (of uncertain etymology) sick with nausea, qualmish, squeamish, fastidious, causing nauseousness.

Quēen, *s.* (Sax. cwen) the wife of a king; a woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

Quēen, *v. n.* to play the queen. *Shak.*

Quēer, *a.* (the original not known) odd, strange, original, PARTICULAR.

Quēer'ly, *ad.* oddly, particularly.

Quēer'nēs, *s.* oddness, PARTICULARITY.

Quēll, *v. a.* (Sax. cwellan) to CRUSH, to subdue.

† Quēll, *s.* murder. *Not in use. Shakespeare.*

Quēll'er, *s.* one who crushes or subdues.

Quēnch, *v. a.* (Sax. cwencan) to put out, to extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion, to repress any motion of the mind good or bad; to slake, to allay thirst; to destroy.

Quēnch, *v. n.* to cool, to grow cool. *Shak.*

Quēnch'a-ble, *a.* (quench) extinguishable, that may be quenched.

Quēnch'ér, *s.* (quench) an extinguisher; one who quenches.

Quēnch'lēs, *a.* unextinguishable, unquenchable, ever burning.

Quē'rēnt, *s.* (Lat. querens) the complainant, the plaintiff. *Johnson.*

Quē'r-ī-mō'ní-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. querimonia complaint) QUERULOUS, complaining.

Quē'r-ī-mō'ní-ōūs-ly, *ad.* querulously, with complaint.

Quē'r-ī-mō'ní-ōūs-nēs, *s.* (querimonius) querulousness, complaining temper.

Quē'ríst, *s.* (Lat. quæro to inquire) an inquirer, one who asks, or proposes questions.

Quērn, *s.* (Sax. cweorn) a handmill. *Shak.*

Quē'r'po, *s.* (corrupted from Spanish cuerpo) a dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*

Quē'r'u-lōūs, *a.* (Lat. querulus) querimonius, mourning, whining, habitually complaining.

Quē'r'u-lōūs-ly, *ad.* querimoniously, in a querulous manner.

Quē'r'u-lōūs-nēs, *s.* (querulous) querimoniousness, complaining temper, habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

Quē'ry, *s.* (Lat. quære) a question, an inquiry to be resolved, a quare.

QUI

Quē'ry, *v. a.* to ask questions.

Quēst, *s.* (Fr. quête) search, pursuit, the act of seeking; —† an empanneled jury (*Shak.*); searchers. *Collectively. (Shak.);* inquiry, examination (*Shak.*); request, desire, solicitation: as, go not abroad at every quest and call. *Herbert.*

Quēst, *v. n.* to go in search. *Johnson.*

Quēst'ant, *s.* (Fr. quêter) seeker, endeavourer after. *Shakespeare.*

Quēs'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. quæstio, *pron.* * quēs'tchūn) interrogatory, interrogation, any thing inquired; INQUIRY, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate (*John*); affair to be examined (*Swift*); doubt, controversy, dispute (*Shak.*); judicial trial: as, he was called in *question* for this fault (*Hooker*);—state of being the subject of present inquiry: as, he professes to state the points in *question*. *Atterbury.*

* **Quēs'tion**, *v. n.* to inquire; to put questions, to debate by interrogatories.

* **Quēs'tion**, *v. a.* to examine one by questions, to catechise, to INTERROGATE; to doubt of, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

* **Quēs'tion-a-ble**, *a.* DOUBTFUL, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question. *Shakespeare.*

* **Quēs'tion-a-ble-nēs**, *s.* the quality of being questionable, DOUBTFULNESS.

* **Quēs'tion-a-ry**, *a.* (question) inquiring, interrogative, interrogatory, asking questions. *Pope to Swift.*

* **Quēs'tion-lēs**, *a.* doubtless, certainly, assuredly, without doubt.

Quēst'mān, **Quēst'mōn-gér**, *s.* starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*

Quēst'ríst, *s.* (quest) seeker, pursuer. *Shak.*

Quēs'tu-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. quæstus gain) studious of profit. *Brown.*

Quēs'tūs, *s.* (a *law* term) a real estate acquired by industry, and not by hereditary right.

Quīb, *s.* (derivation not noted) a SARCAASM, a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.*

Quīb'ble, *s.* (Lat. quidlibet) a slight cavil, a pun, a clinch, a low conceit depending on the sound of words.

Quīb'ble, *v. n.* to pun, to play on the sound of words.

Quīb'blér, *s.* a PUNSTER.

Quíck, *a.* (Sax. cwic) living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, prompt, free from delay; active, smart, sprightly, READY.

Quíck, *ad.* nimbly, speedily, readily.

Quíck, *s.* the living flesh, sensible parts (*Dryden*); living plants. *Mortimer.*

Quíck'bēam, *s.* (in botany) kind of wild ash.

Quíck'en, *v. a.* (Sax. cwiccan) to make alive (*Psalms*); to hasten, to ACCELERATE; to sharpen, to actuate, to EXCITE.

Quíck'en, *v. n.* to become alive: as, a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

Quíck'en-ér, *s.* one who makes alive; that which accelerates, or actuates.

Quíck'grās, *s.* dog-grass, quitchgrass, couchgrass, a weed.

Quíck'límē, *s.* lime unquenched.

Quíck'ly, *ad.* speedily, soon, without delay.

Quíck'nēs, *s.* (quick) SWIFTNESS, speed, velocity, celerity; activity, briskness; keen sensibility (*Locke*); sharpness, pungency. *Dryden.*

Quíck'sānd, *s.* moving sand, unsolid ground.

QUI

QUO

Quick'set, *s.* a living plant set to grow; a young plant of hawthorn.

Quick'set, *v. a.* to plant with living plants.

Quick-sight'ed, *a.* having a sharp sight.

Quick-sight'ed-ness, *s.* sharpness of sight.

Quick'sil-ver, *s.* (in natural history) a fluid mineral, called by the chymists *mercury*.

Quick'sil-ver-ed, *a.* overlayed with quicksilver, as is a mirror.

Quid'dit, *s.* (a low word, corrupted from Lat. quidlibet, or Fr. que dit) a **SUBTILTY**, an equivocation.

Quid'di-ty, *s.* (low Lat. quidditas) essence, that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastic term (*Hudibras*);—† a trifling nicety, a cavil, a quirk, a captious question, a **SUBTILTY**. *Camden.*

Qui-ès'cènce, *s.* (Lat. quiesco) rest, repose, **QUIET**.

Qui-ès'cènt, *a.* (Lat. quiescens) resting, not being in motion, not movent, lying at repose.

Qui-èt, *a.* (French, Lat. quietus) still, undisturbed, restful, easeful, easy, tranquil free from disturbance; peaceable, peaceful, placid, halcyon, not turbulent, not offensive, mild; still, hush, silent, not in motion; smooth, not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

Qui-èt, *s.* rest, repose, quiescence, tranquillity, freedom from disturbance, peace, serenity, calmness, stillness.

Qui-èt, *v. a.* to calm, to lull, to allay, to appease, to pacify, to put to rest; to still. *Locke.*

Qui-èt-ér, *s.* who, or that which quiets.

Qui-èt-ism, *s.* (quiet) great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

Qui-èt-ly, *ad.* (quiet) calmly, without violent emotion; peaceably, without offence; at rest, without agitation.

Qui-èt-nèss, *s.* (quiet) peace, **TRANQUILLITY**; stillness, calmness; coolness of temper. *Sidney.*

Qui-è-tude, *s.* (not in common use, French) rest, repose, tranquillity. *Wotton.*

Quill, *s.* (derivation not noted) the hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; the instrument of writing; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed upon which weavers wind their threads; the instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

Quill'et, *s.* (Lat. quidlibet) **SUBTILTY**, nicety, fraudulent distinction. *Johnson.*

Quilt, *s.* (Dutch kulcht, Lat. culcita) a covering for a bed made by stitching one cloth over another, with cotton, or some soft substance between them.

Quilt, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another with wool or something soft between them.

Quina-ry, *a.* (Lat. quinaris) consisting of five.

Quince, *s.* (in botany) the tree, the fruit.

Quin-cun'cial, *a.* (Lat. quincunx) having the form of a quincunx.

Quin'cunx, *s.* (Lat.) a plantation of trees disposed in a square consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Quin'qua-gès'i-ma, *s.* (Lat.) the first Sunday in lent, shrove Sunday.

Quin-quàn'gu-lár, *a.* (Lat. quinque and angulus) having five corners, pentagonal, pentangular.

Quin-quár-tic'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. quinque and articulum) consisting of five articles.

Quin-quèn'ní-ál, *a.* (Lat. quinquennis) lasting five years, happening once in five years.

Quin'sy, *s.* (corrupted from squinancy) a tumid inflammation in the throat.

Quint, *s.* (French) a set of five.

Quin'tain, *s.* (French quintaine) a post with a turning top.

Quin'tál, *s.* (Lat. centupondium) a hundred weight to weigh with.

Quint'is-sènce, *s.* (Lat. quinta essentia) a fifth being (*Watts*):—an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Shakespeare.*

Quint-ès sèn'tial, *a.* consisting of or containing the quintessence.

Quint'mā-jór, *s.* a sequence of the five best cards.

Quin'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. quintuplus) fivefold.

Quip, *s.* (supposed from whip) a sharp jest, a taunt, a **SARCASM**.

Quip, *v. a.* to rally with sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

Quire, *s.* (Fr. chœur) a body of singers, a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung.

Quire, *v. n.* to sing in concert. *Shak.*

Quire, *s.* (Fr. cahier) a bundle of paper consisting of twenty four sheets.

Quir'is-tér, *s.* (quire) chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

Quirk, *s.* (of uncertain derivation) quick stroke, sharp fit: as, I've felt many *quirks* of joy and grief (*Shak.*); smart taunt (*Shak.*); slight conceit (*Watts*); † flight of fancy (*Shak.*); **SUBTILTY**, quiddet, quillet, nicety, artful distinction: as, there are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke of the law;—a loose light tune. *Pope.*

Quit, *v. a.* (Fr. quitter) to discharge an obligation, to make even: as, by this act, I shall be *quit* with thee;—to set free: as, thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities;—to carry through, to discharge, to perform: as, never worthy prince a day did *quit* with greater hazard, and with more renown (*Dan.*);—to clear himself of an affair with the reciprocal pronoun: as, Samson hath *quit himself* like Samson (*Milton*);—to repay, to requite (*Shak.*); to vacate obligations (*Milton*); to pay any obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount (*Hooker*); to absolve, to acquit (*Fairfax*); to pay (*Fairfax*); to **ABANDON**, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

Quitch'grafs, *s.* (Sax. cwice) dog-grafs, quick-grafs, couchgrafs, a weed.

Quite, *a.* (Fr. quitté) completely, perfectly, totally, thoroughly.

Quit'rènt, *s.* small rent reserved.

Quits, *intj.* an exclamation used when any thing is repayed, and the parties become even.

Quit'tance, *s.* (French) discharge from a debt or obligation, acquittance.

Quit'tér, *s.* a deliverer (*Ainsworth*); scoria or dross of tin. *Ainsworth.*

Quiv'er, *s.* (seemingly corrupted from Fr. couvrir to cover) a case or sheath for arrows.

† **Quiv'er**, *a.* nimble, active. *Shakespeare.*

Quiv'er, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain) to quake, to play with a tremulous motion: as, the green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind;—to shiver, to shudder, to didder, to **TREMBLE**. *Sidney.*

Quiv'er-ed, *a.* furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

Quòb, *v. n.* (a low word) to move as the embryo

RAC

- does in the womb, to move as the heart does when throbbing. *Johnson.*
- Quod'li-bet, *s.* (Lat.) a nice point, a quiddet, a quillet, a **SURTILITY**.
- Quod-lib-e-tā'ri-ān, *s.* one who talks or disputes on any subject, a subtle disputant.
- Quod-li-bet'i-cāl, *a.* (quodlibet) not restrained to any particular subject.
- Quoif, *s.* (Fr. coëffe) any cap with which the head is covered, a headdress, a coiffure, a coif, the cap of a serjeant at law.
- Quoif, *v. a.* (Fr. coëffer) to cap, to coif, to dress with a headdress. *Addison.*
- Quoiffure, *s.* (French coëffure) a headdress, coiffure. *Addison.*
- Quo'n, *s.* (Fr. coin) corner; an instrument for raising warlike engines. *Ainsworth.*
- Quoit, *s.* (Dutch coete) something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; a circular piece of iron to be pitched at a mark, a disk, a coit.
- The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English quoit, but improperly; the game of quoits is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.*
- Quoit, *v. n.* to throw quoits, to play at quoits; to throw the discus. *Dryden.*

RAD

- Quoit, *v. a.* to throw. Quoit him down, *Bar-*
dolph, like a shove-groat shilling. *Shak.*
- Quon'dām, *a.* (a ludicrous word, Latin) having been formerly. *Shak.*
- Quo'rūm, *s.* (Lat.) a bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business; one or more commissioners without whom the rest cannot act.
- Quo'ta, *s.* (Lat. quotus) a **SHARE**, a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*
- Quo-tā'tion, *s.* (quote) the act of quoting, citation, cital, passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.
- Quōte, *v. a.* (Fr. quoter) to cite an author or passage of an author, to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.
- Quō'ter, *s.* citer, he who cites.
- Quoth, Quóth, *v. imperf.* (Sax. cwothan, *used only in ludicrous language*) to say. "Quoth I," *say I, or said I; "quoth he," says he or said he.*
- Quo-tid'i-ān, *a.* (Fr. quotidien) **DAILY**, happening every day.
- Quo-tid'i-ān, *s.* an ague which returns every day.
- Quō'tient, *s.* (French, Lat. quoties *as often as*) the number produced by the division of one given number by another.

R.

- R**, *s.* the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has one unvaried sound.
- † Rāb'a-to, *s.* a ruff, a neckband. *Shak.*
- Rāb'bet, *s.* (Fr. rabattre) to pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.
- Rāb'bet, *s.* a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so that they wrap over one another.
- Rāb'bi, Rāb'bin, *s.* a doctor among the Jews.
- Rāb-bin'i-cāl, *a.* relating to the rabbies.
- Rāb bit, *s.* (Dutch robbekin) a well known furry animal.
- Rāb'bit-hōle, *s.* the burrow of a rabbit.
- Rāb'ble, *s.* (Lat. rabula) a tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.
- † Rāb'ble-m'nt, *s.* crowd. *Shak.*
- Rāb'id, *s.* (Lat. rabidus) fierce, furious, mad, raging.
- RACE, Rāce, *s.* (French, Lat. radice) a family ascending, **ANCESTRY**; family descending, lineage, line, progeny, house, offspring, issue, breed, stem, stock; a generation, a collective family; a particular **BREED**;—a root or sprig of ginger, a raze; a particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary or natural force of intellect.
- Rāce, *s.* (Islandic ras) contest in running, course upon the feet; progress, career, course (*Milton*); train, process. *Bacon.*
- Rāce'hōrse, *s.* a racer, a horse bred to run for prizes.
- Rāc-e-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. racemus) cluster, like that of grapes.
- A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole race-mation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks afterwards.* *Brown.*
- Rāc-e-mif'er-ōus, *a.* (Lat. racemus *a branch, and fero to bear*) bearing clusters.
- Rāc'er, *s.* runner, one who contends in speed; a racehorse, a running horse.
- Rāc'i-nēs, *s.* (racy) the quality of being racy, strong, or flavorful.

- Rāck, *s.* (Dutch racke) an engine to torture; **TORTURE**, extreme pain; any instrument by which extension is performed; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball: this is commonly spoken and written *rock*.
- Rāck, *v. a.* to torment by the rack, to harass, to **TORTURE**; to harass by exaction; to screw, to force to performance: as, to *rack* the wit or invention;—to stretch, to extend;—to defecate, to purify, to decant, to draw off from the lees.
- Rāck, *s.* (Dutch racke *a track*) the clouds as they are driven by the wind.
- Rāck, *v. n.* to stream as clouds before the wind.
- Rāck, *s.* (Sax. hracca *the occiput*) a neck of mutton cut for the table.
- Rāck, *s.* (Islandic pracca *binges*) a grate, the grate upon which bacon is laid; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.
- Rāck, *s.* (in commerce) arack, arrack, a spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies.
- Rāck'ēt, *s.* (Fr. raquette) the instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball; an irregular clattering noise (*Shak.*): in *burlesque language*, a confused talk.
- Rāck'rēnt, *s.* rent raised to the utmost.
- Rāck'rēnt-ēr, *s.* one who pays the uttermost rent.
- Rāc-ōn', *s.* (in zoology) a New England animal, like a badger.
- Rā'cy, *a.* (perhaps from Spanish rays) strong, flavoured, tasting of the soil.
- Rād'dōck, Rūd'dōck, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the redbreast. *Shak.*
- Rād'i-ānce, Rād'i-ān-cy, *s.* (radiant) sparkling lustre, glitter, **BRIGHTNESS**.
- Rād'i-ānt, *a.* (Lat. radians) **SHINING**, brightly sparkling, emitting rays, **BRIGHT**.
- Rād'i-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. radio) to **SHINE**, to sparkle, to emit rays.

RAI

Rā'dī-at-ēd, *a.* adorned with rays.
 Ra-dī-ā'tion, *s.* BRIGHTNESS, beamy lustre, radiance, emission of rays:—emission from a centre every way. *Bacon.*
 Rād'i-cāl, *a.* (French; Lat. radix) primitive, original; pertaining to the root; seminal;—implanted by nature, constitutional; serving to origination.
 Rād-i-cāl'i-ty, *s.* ORIGINATION.
 Rād-i-cāl-ly, *ad.* originally, primitively.
 Rād'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (radical) the state of being radical, ORIGINALNESS.
 Rād'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. radix *a* root) to root, to plant deeply and firmly.
 Rād-i-cā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of taking root and fixing deep.
 Rād'i-cle, *s.* (Fr. radicule) that part of the seed of a plant which, on its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*
 Rād'ish, *s.* (in botany, Sax. rædic) a root, commonly eaten raw.
 Rād'i-ūs, *s.* (Latin) the semidiameter of a circle; a bone of the fore arm.
 Rāff, *v. a.* to sweep, to huddle, to take hastily without distinction.
 Rāffle, *v. a.* (Fr. raffler *to snatch*) to cast dice for a prize, for which each person lays down a stake.
 Rāffle, *s.* a species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.
 Rāft, *s.* (probably from Lat. ratis) a frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.
 Rāf'ter, *s.* (Sax. ræfter) the secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.
 Rāf'ter-ēd, *a.* built with rafters.
 Rāg, *s.* (Sax. hracode *torn*, Gr. γάρ) a piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes, frippery: *proverbially*, mean dress;—a fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*
 Rāg'a-nūffin, *s.* a sorry, paltry, mean fellow. *Sb.*
 Rāge, *s.* (French) violent anger, vehement fury, madness, fellness; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful;—enthusiasm, rapture (*Cowley*); eagerness, vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.
 RAGE, Rāge, *v. n.* to be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger, to gnash, to storm, to chafe, to fret, to fume; to ravage, to exercise fury, to act with mischievous impetuosity.
 Rāge'fūl, *a.* violent, furious; FRANTIC.
 Rāg'gēd, *a.* (rag) rent into tatters; dressed in tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited: as, a *ragged* staff;—rugged, ROUGH, not smooth.
 Rāg'gēd-nēss, *s.* state of being dressed in tatters.
 Rāg'ing, *p. a.* acting with fury, ireful, desperate, FRANTIC; making devastation.
 Rāg'ing-ly, *ad.* with vehement fury.
 Rāg'mān, *s.* one who deals in rags.
 Rā-gōūt, *s.* (French) meat stewed and highly seasoned.
 Rāg'stōne, *s.* a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool newly ground and left ragged.
 Rāg'wōrt, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
 Rāil, *s.* (German riegel) a cross beam fixed at

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the ends with two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it;—a kind of bird.
 Rāil, *v. a.* to enclose with rails; to range in a line: as, they were brought to London all *railed* in ropes like a team of horses in a cart. *Bacon.*
 Rāil, *v. n.* (Fr. railler) to use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or mention in opprobrious terms; *with* at.
 Rāil'ér, *s.* one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.
 Rāil'ing, *s.* (rail) a series of cross beams supported with posts; reproachful language.
 Rāil'lér-y, *s.* (Fr. raillerie) slight satire, satirical merriment, banter, JEST.
 Rā'mēnt, *s.* (for arraignment, from array) vesture, vestment, garment, DRESS. *A word now little used but in poetry.*
 Rāin, *v. n.* (Sax. renian) to fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain.
It rains, the water falls from the clouds.
 Rāin, *v. a.* to pour down as rain.
 Rāin, *s.* the moisture which falls from the clouds.
 Rāin'bōw, *s.* the iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.
 Rāin'dē'r, *s.* (Lat. rangifer) a deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.
 Rāin'i-nēss, *s.* (rainy) the state of being showery, showeriness, wet weather.
 Rāin'wā-tér, *s.* water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.
 Rāin'y, *a.* (rain) showery, wet, pluvial, pluvios.
 Rāise, *v. a.* (Danish raisir) to lift, to heave; to set upright: as, he *raised* a mast;—to erect, to build up; to EXALT to a state more great or illustrious; to AMPLIFY, to enlarge; to increase in current value; to elevate, to exalt; to advance, to promote, to prefer; to excite, to put in action: as, he *raised* the stormy wind (*Psalms*);—to stir up, to EXCITE to war or tumult; to rouse, to stir up (*Job*); to give beginning of importance to: as, he *raised* the family;—to bring into being (*Milton*); to call into view from the state of separate spirits: as, the spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices, were *raised* (*Sandys' Journal*);—to bring from death to life (*Romans*); to occasion, to begin; as, *raise* not a false report;—to set up, to utter loudly: as, they *raise* a cry;—to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy (*Milton*); to give rise to (*Milton*); to procure to be bred or propagated: as, he *raised* sheep; he *raised* wheat where none grew before.
To raise paste, to form paste into pics without a dish.
 Rāis'ér, *s.* he who raises.
 Rāis'in, *s.* (French) dried grape.
 Rāke, *s.* (Sax. race) an instrument with teeth by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
 Rāke, *s.* (Fr. raquille *the rabble*) a loose, disorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow, a man addicted to pleasure.
 Rāke, *v. a.* to gather with a rake, to clear with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement

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diligence (*Swift*); to heap together and cover: as, to *rake* the fire. *Suckling.*
Rake, *v. n.* to search, to grope: as, to *rake* into a dunghill (*South*);—to pass with violence.
*The Belgians tack upon our rear,
 And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send.* *Dryden.*
Rāk'ér, *s.* one who rakes.
Rāk'hēll, *s.* (*Fr. raçaille. Skinner*) a wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, forry fellow.
Rāk'hēl-ly, *a.* wild, DISSOLUTE.
Rāk'ish, *a.* (*rake*) LEWD loose, dissolute.
Rāl'ly, *v. a.* (*Fr. rallier*) to put disordered or dispersed forces into order.
Rāl'ly, *v. n.* to come together in a hurry, to come again into order.
Rāl'ly, *v. a.* (*Fr. railler*) to banter, to play on, to treat with satirical merriment; to treat with slight contempt.
Rāl'ly, *v. n.* to exercise satirical merriment.
Rām, *s.* (*Saxon*) a male sheep; in some provinces, a tup; aries, the vernal sign; an instrument with an iron head to batter down walls.
Rām, *v. a.* to drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together. *Arbutnot.*
Rām'ble, *v. n.* (*Dutch rammelin to rove loosely in lust*) to rove loosely and irregularly, to WANDER.
Rām'ble, *s.* WANDERING, irregular excursion.
Rām'blér, *s.* WANDERER, ROVER.
Rām-i-fi-cā'tion, *s.* (*French*) division or separation into branches, the act of branching out; small branches. *Arbutnot.*
Rām'i-fy, *v. a.* (*Fr. raméfier*) to separate into branches.
Rām'i-fy, *v. n.* to be parted into branches.
Rām'mér, *s.* (*ram*) an instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.
Rām'mish, *a.* (*ram*) strong, scented.
Rām'mōis, *a.* (*Lat. ramus a branch*) branchy, consisting of branches.
Rāmp, *v. n.* (*Fr. ramper*) to leap with violence: as, a *ramping* lion rushed suddenly;—to climb as a plant.
Rāmp, *s.* leap, spring. *Shakespeare.*
† *Rām-pāl'li-ān*, *s.* a mean wretch. *Shak.*
Rām'pān-cy, *s.* (*from rampant*) prevalence, EXUBERANCE.
Rām'pānt, *a.* (*French*) EXUBERANT, overgrowing restraint: in heraldry, raised as a lion upon his hinder legs as ready to combat with an enemy.
Rām'pārt, *s.* (*Fr. rempart*) the platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.
Rām'pī-ōn, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
Rān, *pret.* of to run; did run.
† *Rānch*, *v. a.* (*corrupted from wrench*) to sprain, to injure with violent contortion (*Gartb*); † to tear. *Dryden.*
Rān'cid, *a.* (*Lat. rancidus*) strong scented, rank, FETID.
Rān'cid-nēfs, *Rān-cid'i-ty*, *s.* strong scent, as of old oil, fetor, FETIDNESS.
Rān'cōr, *Rān'cōūr*, *s.* (*Latin, old French*) MALICE, inveterate malignity, stedfast implacability, standing hate; virulence, corruption. *Shakespeare.*
Rānd, *s.* (*Dutch*) border, seam: as, the *rand* of a woman's shoe.
Rān'dóm, *s.* (*Fr. randon*) want of direction,

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want of rule or method, chance, hazard, roving motion.
Rān'dóm, *a.* done by chance, roving without direction. *Dryden.*
Rāng, *pret.* of to ring; did ring.
Rānge, *v. a.* (*Fr. ranger*) to place in order, to arrange, to put in ranks; to rove over: as, *teach him to range the ditch and force the brake.*
Rānge, *v. n.* to rove at large; to be placed in order, to be ranked properly; to lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*
Rānge, *s.* a rank, a row, a tier, a file, a line of men placed abreast, any thing placed in a line; a class, order; excursion, WANDERING; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order; step of a ladder; a kitchen grate; † a bolting sieve to sift meal.
Rān'gér, *s.* one who ranges; a rover, a robber; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.
Rānk, *a.* (*Sax. ranc*) high growing, strong, luxuriant, exuberant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; rampant, highgrown, raised to a high degree: as, *rank* pride;—*gross*, coarse. *Shak.*
Rānk, *a.* (*Lat. rancidus*) rancid, strong scented, FETID; high tasted, strong in quality.
Rānk, *s.* (*Fr. rang*) line of men placed abreast, a rank, row, tier; range of subordination; CLASS, order; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence: dignity, high place: as, he is a man of *rank*.
Rānk, *v. a.* to place abreast; to place in a row; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.
Rānk, *v. n.* to be ranged, to be placed, to fall in a row or line.
Rān'kle, *v. n.* (*rank*) to CANKER, to fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed; to be inflamed in body or mind.
Rānk'ly, *ad.* coarsely, grossly.
Rānk'nēfs, *s.* (*rank*) exuberance, luxuriance, superfluity of growth.
Rān'ny, *s.* (*in zoology*) the shrewmouse.
Rān'sack, *v. a.* (*Sax. ran, and Swedish saka to search for or to seize*) to pillage, to plunder, to ROB; to rummage, to search narrowly: † to violate, to deflower, to ravish. *Spenser.*
Rān'sōme, *s.* (*Fr. rançon*) price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment; release, deliverance from captivity; redemption from sin and death.
Rān'sōme, *v. a.* to redeem from captivity or punishment, to buy off.
Rān'sōme-lēfs, *a.* free from ransom.
Rān'sōm-ér, *s.* one who redeems.
Rānt, *v. n.* (*Dutch randen to rave*) to rave in violent and high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.
Rānt, *s.* high sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought, redomontade.
Rānt'ér, *s.* a ranting fellow.
Rānt'i-pōle, *a.* (*a low word, formed from rant*) wild, roving, rakish. *Congreve.*
Rānt'i-pōle, *v. n.* (*a low word*) to run about in a wild, giddy manner. *Arbutnot.*
Ra-nūn'cu-lūs, *s.* (*in botany*) crowfoot, a rich, beautiful flower.
Rāp, *v. n.* (*Sax. hræppan*) to strike with a quick sharp blow.
To rap out, to utter with hasty violence.
Rāp, *v. a.* (*Lat. rapio extra se*) to affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of

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himself; to snatch away: as, *rapt* in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds (*Milton*);—to seize by violence (*Drayton*); to exchange, to truck.
A low word.

Ra-pā'cious, *a.* (Fr. rapace, Lat. rapax) given to plunder, seizing by violence.

Ra-pā'cious-ly, *ad.* by violent robbery.

Ra-pā'cious-nēss, *s.* (rapacious) the quality of being rapacious, rage for prey, ravenousness, rapacity, exercise of plunder.

Ra-pā'cī-ty, *s.* (Fr. rapacité) rapaciousness, ravenousness, addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder.

Rāpe, *s.* (Fr. rapt) violent defloration of chastity, criminal conversation with a woman by an act of violence, constupration, defloration, ravishment; privation, act of taking away (*Chapman*); something snatched away (*Sandys*); fruit plucked from the cluster (*Ray*); a division of the county of Sussex answering to a hundred in other counties.

Rāpe, *s.* (in botany) a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

Rāp'id, *a.* (Fr. rapide) quick, SWIFT.

Ra-pid'ity, *s.* (Fr. rapidité) speed, SWIFTNESS.

Rāp'id-ly, *ad.* (rapid) swiftly, with quick motion.

Rāp'id-nēss, *s.* (rapid) celerity, SWIFTNESS.

Rāp'i-ér, *s.* (Fr. rapière) a small sword used only in thrusting.

Rāp'i-ér fish, *s.* the swordfish.

Rāp'ine, *s.* (French, Lat. rapina) the act of plundering; violence, force. *Milton.*

Rāp'ér, *s.* (rap) one who strikes.

Rāpt, *p.* (rap) affected with rapture; *with* with: as, "I'm *rapt* with joy." *Pope.*

Rāpt, *s.* a trance, an ECSTASY.

Rāp'ture, *s.* (Lat. raptura) ECSTASY, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm, uncommon heat of imagination; rapidity, haste (*Milton*); violent seizure. *Chapman.*

Rāp'tur-éd, *a.* (*a bad word.* *Johnson*) ravished, transported. *Thomson.*

Rāp'tur-ōūs, *a.* (rapture) ECSTATIC.

Rāre, *a.* (French, Lat. rarus) scarce, infrequent, UNCOMMON, not frequent; EXCELLENT, incomparable, valuable to a degree seldom found;—thin, subtle, not dense: raw, not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*

Rāre-show, *s.* (*formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing rare show*) a show carried in a box. *Pope.*

Rā-re-fā'ction, *s.* (French) extension of the parts of a body that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.

Rā-re-fā-ble, *a.* (rarefy) admitting rarefaction, capable of being rarefied.

Rā-rē-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. rarefier) to make thin, to expand: contrary to condense.

Rā-rē-fy, *v. n.* to become thin.

Rā-rē-ly, *ad.* (rare) seldom, not often, not frequently, now and then: ironically, finely, nicely, accurately.

Rā-rē-nēss, *s.* (rare) UNCOMMONNESS, infrequency, state of happening seldom, value arising from scarcity; thinness, SUBTILTY, tenuity;—distance from each other, thinness.

Rā-ri-ty, *s.* (Lat. raritas) UNCOMMONNESS, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness, SUBTILTY, tenuity; the contrary to density.

Rās'cāl, *s.* (Sax. rascal a lean beast) a mean fellow, a scoundrel, a sorry wretch.
Rascal deer, are still mentioned for lean deer.

Rās-cāl'ion, *s.* (rascal) one of the lowest of the people. *Hudibras.*

Rās-cāl'i-ty, *s.* the low mean people.

Rās'cāl-ly, *ad.* mean, worthless.

Rāse, *v. a.* (Fr. raser) to skim, to graze, to strike upon the surface: as, the bullet *rased* his cheek;—to overthrow, to root up, to ruin, to DESTROY;—to blot out by rasure, to erase, to EFFACE. *Milton.*

Rāse, *s.* a cancel, a slight wound. *Johnson.*

RĀSH, Rāsh, *a.* (Dutch rasch) hasty, violent, precipitate, inconsiderate, unheedy, heady, thoughtless, headlong, temerarious, desperate, foolhardy, acting without caution or reflection.

Rāsh, *s.* (*probably corrupted from rash*) an efflorescence of the body, a breaking out, a kind of cuticular eruption.

Rāsh'ér, *s.* (Lat. rasura lardi) a thin slice of bacon.

Rāsh'ly, *ad.* (rash) hastily, violently, giddily, without due consideration.

RASH'NESS, Rāsh'nēss, *s.* (rash) foolhardiness, desperateness, foolish contempt of danger, precipitancy, precipitation, inconsiderateness, temerariousness, indiscretion, temerity, inconsiderate heat of temper.

Rāsp, *s.* (Ital. raspo) a delicious berry that grows upon a species of the bramble, a rasp-berry.

Rāsp, *v. a.* (Dutch raspen) to rub to powder with a kind of rough file.

Rāsp, *s.* a kind of rough file used principally to wear away wood.

Rāsp'a-to-ry, *s.* a surgeon's rasp.

Rāsp'bēr-ry, *s.* a kind of berry. See *Rasp*.

Rā'sure, Rā'zure, *s.* (Lat. rasura, *pron.* rā'zhure) the act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Rāt, *s.* (French, Dutch ratte) an animal of the mouse kind, but larger, that infests houses and ships.
To smell a rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.

Rā'ta-ble, *a.* (rate) set at a certain value.

Rā'ta-bly, *ad.* proportionably.

Rāt-a-fā'a, *s.* a liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

Rāt-ān', *s.* an indian cane.

Rātch, *s.* (*in clock work*) a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

Rāte, *s.* (Lat. ratus) price fixed on any thing; allowance settled (*Addison*); degree, comparative height or value (*Shak.*); quantity assignable (*Shak.*); that which sets value, principle on which value is set (*South*); manner of doing any thing, degree to which any thing is done (*Addison*); TAX imposed by the parish.

Rāte, *v. a.* to value at a certain price, to estimate, to APPRAISE; to lay on a proportionate parish tax, to TAX.

Rāte, *v. n.* to make an estimate.

Rāte, *v. a.* (Islandic reita) to chide hastily and vehemently; to scold, to REPROVE.

† Rāth, *a.* (Saxon) early, coming before the usual time: as, the *rath* primrose.

Rāth'ér, *ad.* (*the comparative of † rath*) more willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly (*Shak.*); especially. *Shakespeare.*

To have rather, or, more properly, To will rather, to desire in preference.

Rat-i-fi-ca-tion, *s.* (French) the act of ratifying; CONFIRMATION.

Rat'i-fi-er, *s.* (ratify) the person who or the thing which ratifies.

Rat'i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. *ratum facio*) to CONFIRM, to settle, to establish.

Ra'tio, *s.* (Lat. *pron. rā'shī-o*) proportion.

Ratio'cinate, *v. n.* (Lat. *rationor*, *pron. rāsh-ī-ōc'i-nate*) to reason, to ARGUE.

Ratiocination, *s.* (Lat. *rationatio*, *pron. rāsh-ī-ōc'i-nā'tion*) the act of reasoning. the act of deducing consequences from premises, disputation, ARGUMENTATION.

Ratio'cinative, *a.* (rationate, *pron. rāsh-ī-ōc'i-na-tive*) ARGUMENTAL, logical, advancing by process of discourse.

Ra'tional, *a.* (Lat. *rationalis*, *pron. rāsh'ōn-āl*) having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious: as, a rational man.

Rational'e, *s.* (Lat. *ratio*, *pron. rāsh-ī-o-nā'le*) a detail with reasons: as, *Dr. Sparrow's Rationale of the Common Prayer.*

Ra'tionalist, *s.* (rational, *pron. rāsh'ōn-āl-ist*) one who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly on reason.

Rational'ity, *s.* (rational, *pron. rāsh'ōn-āl'i-ty*) the power of reasoning, reasonableness, rationalness.

Ra'tionally, *ad.* (rational, *pron. rāsh'ōn-āl-ly*) reasonably, with reason.

Ra'tionalness, *s.* (rational, *pron. rāsh'ōn-āl-nēss*) the state of being rational; rationality, reasonableness.

Rāts'bāne, *s.* poison for rats, arsenic.

Rāt-tēn, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of stuff.

Rāt'tle, *v. n.* (Dutch *ratelen*) to make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*;—to speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*

Rāt'tle, *v. a.* to move any thing so as to make a rattling noise; to hum with a noise, to drive with a noise; to rate, to scold.

Rāt'tle, *s.* a quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise.

Rāt'tle-hēd-ēd, *a.* giddy, not steady.

Rāt'tle-snāke, *s.* a kind of serpent.

Rāt'tle-snāke root, *s.* the seneka.

Rāv'age, *v. a.* (Fr. *ravager*) to lay waste, to spoil, to desolate, to destroy; to sack, to ransack, to pillage, to plunder, to ROB.

Rāv'age, *s.* spoil, ruin, waste, depredation, desolation, destruction.

Rāv'a-gēr, *s.* plunderer, spoiler, one who ravages or desolates.

Rāu'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. *raucus*) hoarseness; loud rough noise: as, the *raucity* of a trumpet.

Rāve, *v. n.* (Dutch *reven*) to be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst into furious exclamations as if mad;—to be unreasonably fond: *with on. A colloquial and improper sense. Locke.*

Rāv'el, *v. a.* (Dutch *ravelen*) to ENTANGLE, to entwine one with another; to make intricate, to involve, to PERPLEX; to unweave, to untwist: as, *to ravel out a twist or piece of knit work.*

Rāv'el, *v. n.* to fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

Rāvellin, *s.* (in fortification, French) a kind of half moon.

Rāven, *s.* (Sax. *hrafn*) a large black fowl, whose cry is supposed ominous.

Rā'ven, *v. a.* (Sax. *rafan*) to devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shak.*

Rā'ven, *v. n.* to prey with rapacity.

Rāv'en-ōus, *a.* (raven) furiously voracious, rapacious, hungry to rage.

Rāv'en-ōus-ly, *ad.* with raging voracity.

Rāv'en-ōus-nēss, *s.* (ravenous) furious voracity, extreme rapacity, rage for prey.

Rāught, (the old *pret. and part. pass. of reach*) snatched, reached, attained. *Shak.*

Rāv'in, *s.* (raven) prey, food gotten by violence, rapine, rapaciousness. *Ray.*

Rāv'ing-ly, *ad.* (rave) with distraction, with frenzy.

RAV'ISH, **Rāv'ish**, *v. a.* (Fr. *ravir*) to constuprate by force, to depucilate, to deflower by violence, to violate chastity; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to enrapture, to transport. *Proverbs.*

Rāv'ish-ér, *s.* he who embraces a woman with violence, a deflowerer; one who takes any thing by violence.

Rāv'ish-ing-ly, *ad.* (ravishing) to extremity of pleasure.

RAV'ISHMENT, **Rāv'ish-mēnt**, *s.* (ravish) a rape, defloration, defilement, forcible constupration, violation of chastity; transport, rapture, ECSTASY, pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*

Rāw, *a.* (Sax. *hrew*) not subdued by the fire; as, *raw* meat;—not covered with the skin; sore; immature, crude, green, UNRIPE, not concocted; unseasoned, unexperienced, unripe in skill; bleak, cold, chill; not decocted: as, *raw* waters; not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

Rāw'bōn-ēd, *a.* having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

Rāw'hēd, *s.* the name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.

Rāw'ly, *ad.* (raw) in a raw manner; unskillfully, without experience; newly.

Rāw'nēss, *s.* (raw) state of being raw; crudeness, UNRIPENESS; unskillfulness, inexperience, want of art.

Rāy, *s.* (Fr. *rais*, *rayon*) a beam of light; any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

Rāy, *s.* (in ichthyology, Fr. *raie*) a fish.

Rāy, *s.* (in botany, Lat. *lolium*) an herb.

Rāy, *v. a.* (Fr. *rayer*) to streak, to mark in long lines. *An old word. Shakespeare.*

Rāze, *s.* (Spanish *rayz* a root) a root of ginger. *The correct orthography. Shak.*

Rāze, *v. a.* (Fr. *raser*) to overthrow, subvert, ruin, DESTROY; to EFFACE: to extirpate. *Sh.*

Rā'zōr, *s.* (Fr. *rasoir*) an instrument used in shaving.

Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

Ra'zure, *s.* (Fr. *rasure*, *pron. rā'zhure*) the act of erasing (*Shak.*); OBLITERATION.

Re, an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration, or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again: *repercussion*, the act of driving back: *reciprocation*, as, to *recriminate*.

It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in rejoice.

REA

Rē-āc-cēs', *s.* visit renewed.

Rēach, *v. a.* (Sax. *ræcan*) to touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant, to strike from a distance; to strike from a distant place (*Dryden*); to fetch from some place distant, and give: as, he *reached* me a full cup;—to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain, to gain, to obtain; to extend to (*Addison*); to extend, to spread abroad (*Milton*); to take in hand: as, lest he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

Rēach, *v. n.* to be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate: as, we *reach* forward into futurity;—to make efforts to attain.

Rēach, *s.* act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties (*Pope*); CONTRIVANCE, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, a trick, an artifice to obtain some distant advantage; tendency to distant consequences (*Shak.*); extent. *Milton.*

Rē-āct', *v. a.* to return the impulse, to resist the impression.

Rē-āct'ion, *s.* the reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body upon which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Rēad, *v. a.* (Sax. *ræd*) to peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation (*Shak.*); to know fully: as, Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

Rēad, *v. n.* to perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading. *Swift.*

Rēad, *p. a.* skilful by reading.

Rēad'ing, *s.* (read) study of books; perusal of books; a lecture, a prelection; public recital;—variation of copies: as, the learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity. *Arbutnot.*

Re-ād-ēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. *re* and *adeptus*) recovery, act of regaining. *Bacon.*

Rēad'ēr, *s.* (read) one who peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

Rēad'ēr-shīp, *s.* the office of reading prayers.

Rēad'i-ly, *ad.* (ready) expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READ'INESS, Rēad'i-nēs, *s.* (ready) expediteness, quickness, forwardness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing, preparedness; easiness, facility, facileness; dexterity, knack, expertness, handiness; state of being willing or prepared, aptness, aptitude. *Addison.*

Rē-ād-mīs'sion, *s.* the act of admitting again.

Rē-ād-mīt', *v. a.* to let in again.

Rē-a-dōrn', *v. a.* to decorate again, deck anew.

Rēad'y, *a.* (Sax. *hræde nimble*) prompt, not delayed; fit for a purpose, not to seek: as, all things are *ready*;—prepared, accommodated to any design so as that there can be no delay;—willing, eager, quick; being at the point, not distant, near, about to do or be (*Job*); being at hand, next to hand (*Dryden*); facile, easy; opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, nimble, expert, not embarrassed, not slow.

To make *ready*, that is, to make things *ready*, to make preparations.

Rēad'y, *ad.* readily, so as not to need delay, without delay. *Numbers.*

† Rēad'y, *s.* ready money. *Arbutnot.*

REA

Rē-āf-firm'ance, *s.* second confirmation.

Rēāl, *a.* (Fr. *réel*, Lat. *realis*) relating to things not persons, not personal; not fictitious, not imaginary, TRUE, actual, GENUINE: *in law*, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

Re-āl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *réalité*) TRUTH, verity; fact, effect, actuality, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

Rēāl-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. *réaliser*) to bring into being or act; to convert money into lands.

Rēāl-ly, *ad.* (real) with actual existence; in truth, truly, not seemingly only;—it is a slight corroboration of an opinion: as, why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Rēalm, *s.* (Fr. *royaume*) a kingdom, a king's dominions: † kingly government. *Pope.*

† Rēāl-ty, *s.* (Ital. *reale loyal*) loyalty. A word peculiar to *Milton*. *Paradise Lost.*

Rēam, *s.* (Fr. *rame*) a bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

Rē-ān'i-mate, *v. a.* (Lat. *re* and *animo*) to RE-VIVE, to restore to life.

Rē-ān-nēx', *v. a.* to annex again.

Rēap, *v. a.* (Sax. *repan*) to cut corn at harvest; to gather, to collect, to obtain.

Rēap, *v. n.* to harvest. *They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.* *Psalms.*

Rēap'ēr, *s.* one who cuts corn at harvest.

Rēap'ing-hōok, *s.* a hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Rēar, *s.* (Fr. *arrière*) the hinder troop of an army, *arriere*, the hinder line of a fleet; the last class, the last in order.

† Rēar, *a.* (a provincial word) early. *Gay.*

Rēar, *v. a.* (Sax. *aræran*) to raise up; to lift up from a fall; to move upward;—to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to EX-ALT, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up (*Dryden*); to raise, to breed, to produce more of the species. *Harte.*

Rēar'ward, *s.* the last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part *in contempt*. *Sh.*

Rēar'mōuse, Rāre'mōuse, *s.* (Sax. *hreremus*) the bat, the flittermouse.

Rē-ās-cēnd', *v. n.* to climb again.

Rē-ās-cēnd', *v. a.* to mount again.

Rēa'son, *s.* (Fr. *raison*, Lat. *ratio*) the power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty, discursive power; cause, ground, principle; efficient cause; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, consideration, motive; ratiocination, ARGUMENT, discursive act; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rationale, just account; moderation, moderate demands.

Rēa'son, *v. a.* (Fr. *raisonner*) to ARGUE rationally, to ratiocinate, to deduce consequences justly from premises; † to debate, talk, discourse, to take or give an account (*Shak.*); to raise disquisitions, to make inquiries: as, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *Luke.*

† Rēa'son, *v. n.* to examine rationally. *Burnet.*

Rēa'son-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. *raisonnable*) having the faculty of reasoning, endued with reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; conscionable, not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

Rēa'son-a-ble-nēs, *s.* the faculty of reason, rationality; agreeableness to reason, rationalness; compliance with reason; moderation.

REB

Rēa'son-a-bly, *ad.* agreeably to reason; moderately, conscionably, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Rēa'son-ér, *s.* (Fr. *raisonneur*) one who reasons, an arguer, a **DISPUTANT**.

Rēa'son-ing, *s.* (reason) **ARGUMENT**.

Rēa'son-lēss, *a.* void of reason.

Rē-ās-sēm'ble, *v. a.* to collect anew.

Rē-ās-sért', *v. a.* to assert anew, to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Rē-ās-sūme', *v. a.* to resume, to take again.

Reassure', *v. a.* (*pron.* *rē-āsh-shūre'*) to free from fear, to restore from terror.

Rēate, *s.* (*in botany*) a kind of long small grass which grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*

Rē-bāp-ti-zā'tion, *s.* renewal of baptism.

Rē-bap-tize', *v. a.* to baptize again.

Re-bāte', *v. a.* (Fr. *rebattre*) to blunt, to beat to obtuseness, deprive of keenness.

Re-bāte', *v. a.* (*in commerce*) to discount.

Rēbate, *s.* the discount, that which is allowed for prompt payment of a bill.

Re-bāte', *v. a.* (*in heraldry*) to put a mark of dishonour upon a coat armorial.

Re-bāte'mēt, *s.* abatement for ready money; a diminution of a bearing in a coat of arms.

Rē'bēc, *s.* (French) a three stringed fiddle.

Rēb'el, *s.* (Fr. *rebelle*) one who opposes lawful authority with violence; one who takes up arms against his sovereign; a runaway, a **FUGITIVE**.

Re-bēl', *v. n.* (Lat. *rebello*) to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority, to take up arms against one's sovereign.

Re-bēllér, *s.* one who rebels. *Johnson.*

Re-bēll'ion, *s.* (French) insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*

Re-bēll'ious, *a.* opponent to lawful authority; disposed to rebellion; *with* against.

Re-bēll'ious-ly, *ad.* in opposition to lawful authority.

Re-bēll'ious-nēss, *s.* (rebellious) the quality of being rebellious: opposition to lawful authority.

Rē-bēl'low, *v. n.* to bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

Rē-bo-ā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *reboo*) the return of a loud bellowing sound.

Re-bōund', *v. n.* (Fr. *rebondir*) to spring back, to recoil, to return after a stroke, to reverberate, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

REBOUND', *s.* the act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, resilience, resiliency, repercussion, recoil, rebuff.

Re-būff', *s.* (Fr. *rebuffade*) repercussion, **REBOUND**, quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*

Re-būff', *v. a.* to beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

Re-build', *v. a.* to build again, to restore from demolition, to re-edify; to rectify.

Re-būk'a-ble, *a.* (rebuke) worthy of reprehension, deserving reproof.

Re-būke', *v. a.* (Fr. *reboucher*) to chide, to reprehend, to **REPROVE**.

Re-būke', *s.* reprehension, chiding expression, oburgation, **REPROOF**.

Re-būk'ér, *s.* a chider, a reprehender, a reprover, an admonisher.

Rē'būs, *s.* (Latin) a word or name represented by a picture, a kind of riddle.

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† **Re-būt'**, *v. a.* (Fr. *rébuter*) to retire back, to repel, to drive back. *Spenser.*

Re-būt'tér, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder.

Re-cāll', *v. a.* to call back, to call again; to rescind, to revoke, to **ANNUL**.

Re-cāll', *s.* **REVOCATION**; the act or power of calling back.

Re-cānt', *v. a.* (Lat. *recanto*) to recal, to retract, to disown, to disavow, to contradict what one has once said or done.

Re-cānt', *v. n.* to revoke a position, to contradict what one has once said or done.

Re-cān-tā'tion, *s.* declaration contradictory to a former declaration; palinode; retraction, change of opinion declared.

Re-cānt'ér, *s.* one who recants.

Re-ca-pit'u-late, *v. a.* (Fr. *récapituler*) to repeat the sum of a former discourse.

Rē-ca-pit'u-lā'tion, *s.* distinct repetition of the principal points.

Rē-ca-pit'u-la-to-ry, *a.* repeating again.

Rē-cārry, *v. a.* to carry back. *Walton.*

Re-cēde', *v. n.* (Lat. *recedo*) to fall back, to retreat; to retire from an enemy: to desist, to relax any claim.

Re-cēpt', *s.* (Lat. *receptum*) the act of receiving; the place of receiving; reception, admission (*Hooker*); reception, welcome. *Sidney.*

Re-cēpt', *s.* (Fr. *recette*) a note given by which money is acknowledged to have been received, a quittance, an acquittance.

Re-cēpt', *s.* (Lat. *recipe*) prescription of ingredients for any composition, a recipe.

Re-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* capable of being received; coming in course of payment.

Re-cēive', *v. a.* (Fr. *recevoir*) to take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another, whether good or evil; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow: as, a long *received* custom;—to admit: as, let her, after that, be *received* again;—to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; as, he was *received* up into heaven;—to conceive in the mind, to take intellectually; to entertain as a guest.

Re-cēiv'ed-nēss, *s.* (received) general allowance, general admission or assent.

Re-cēiv'ér, *s.* (receive) one to whom any thing is given or paid; one to whom any thing is communicated by another; an officer appointed to receive public money;—one who partakes of the blessed sacrament (*Taylor*); one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body upon which experiments are tried.

Rē-cēle-brate, *v. a.* to celebrate anew.

Rē-cēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. *recens*) **NEWNESS**, new state.

Re-cēn'sion, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. *recensio*) enumeration, review. *Evans.*

Rē-cēnt, *a.* (Lat. *recens*) new, not of long existence; late, **MODERN**, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Rē-cēnt-ly, *ad.* newly; freshly.

Rē-cēnt-nēss, *s.* (recent) **NEWNESS**, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, *s.* (Lat. *receptaculum*) a vessel or place into which any thing is received, a *recevoir*, a cistern, a concepitale;—a capsule or seed vessel, a kind of pod.

REC

Re-cép-ti-bíl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. receptus) possibility of receiving.

Re-cép'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. receptus) the act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated (*Locke*); readmission (*Milton*); the act of containing (*Addison*); treatment at first coming, welcome, entertainment; opinion generally admitted; as, it is countenanced by common *reception*.

Re-cép'tive, *a.* (Lat. receptus) that has the quality of admitting what is communicated.

Re-cép'to-ry, *a.* (Lat. receptus) generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

Re-céss', *s.* (Lat. recessus) retirement, retreat, withdrawing, secession; departure (*Glanville*); place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; departure into privacy (*Milton*); remission or suspension of any procedure (*Bacon*); removal to a distance (*Brown*); **PRIVACY**, secrecy of abode; secret part: as, the deep *recesses* of the sciences.

Re-céss'ion, *s.* (Lat. recessio) the act of retreating, recess, retreat; the recess of the equinoctial points which is observed to be about fifty seconds in a year.

Réce-voir, *s.* (French) a receptacle for water, a large basin.

Rē-chāng'e, *v. a.* to change again.

Rē-chārg'e, *v. a.* to accuse in return; to attack anew.

Re-cíd-i-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. recidivus) backsliding, apostatizing, falling again.

Re-cí-div'ous, *a.* (Lat. recidivus) subject to backslide, or fall again.

Rēc'i-pe, *s.* (Lat.) a medical prescription.

Re-cíp'i-ēnt, *s.* (Lat. recipiens) the receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, **Re-cíp'ro-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. reciprocus) acting in vicissitude, altern, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

Reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versâ.

Re-cíp'ro-cāl-ly, *ad.* mutually, alternately, interchangeably.

Re-cíp'ro-cāl-néss, *s.* (reciprocal) mutual return, alternateness, **RECIPROCATION**.

Re-cíp'ro-cate, *v. n.* (Fr. réciproquer) to alternate, to act interchangeably.

RECIPROCATION, **Re-cíp'ro-cā'tion**, *s.* (Fr.) alternation, alternacy, alternity, alternateness, turn, succession, vicissitude, action interchanged, reciprocal succession, mutuality, mutual return, reciprocity.

Rēc'i-prōc'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. réciprocity) mutual return, **RECIPROCATION**.

Re-cí'sion, *s.* (Lat. recisus) the act of cutting off.

Re-cít'al, *s.* (recite) **REPETITION**, recitation, rehearsal; narration, enumeration.

Rēc'i-tā'tion, *s.* **REPETITION**, rehearsal.

Rēc'i-tā-tive, **Rēc'i-tā-tívo**, *s.* (recite) a kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

Re-cí-te, *v. a.* (Lat. recito) to rehearse, to repeat; to relate, to narrate; to enumerate, to number, to tell over, to count.

Re-cít'er, *s.* one who recites.

† **Rēck**, *v. a.* (Sax. recan) to care, to heed; *with* of. "Of God, or hell, or worse, be reck'd not."

REC

† **Rēck**, *v. a.* to care for. *Shakespeare.*

Rēck'léss, *a.* (reek) **CARELESS**, heedless, mindless, untouched. *Sidney.*

Rēck'léss-néss, *s.* **CARELESSNESS**, negligence.

Rēck'on, *v. a.* (Sax. reccan) to number, to count, to enumerate, to tell how many, to reckon up singly; to esteem, to account, to assign in an account.

Rēck'on, *v. n.* to compute, to calculate: to state an account; *with* with, *before* the other party; —to charge to account; —*with* on; —to pay a penalty; *with* for *before* the crime; —to call to punishment; *with* with; —to lay stress or dependance upon.

Rēck'on-ér, *s.* one who computes, one who calculates cost.

Rēck'on-ing, *s.* **COMPUTATION**, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged for entertainment at an inn; the shot; account taken, tale, number reckoned; —*es-teem*, account, estimation.

Re-clām', *v. a.* (Lat. reclamo) to reform, to correct, to amend, to change for the better; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against (*Dryden*); to **TAME**. *Dryden.*

Re-clíne', *v. a.* (Lat. reclino, Fr. recliner) to lean back, to lean sidewise.

Re-clíne', *v. n.* to rest, to repose, to lean.

Re-clíne', *a.* in a leaning posture. *Milton.*

Rē-clōse', *v. a.* to close again.

Re-clúde', *v. a.* (Lat. recludo) to open.

Re-clúse', *a.* (Fr. reclus, Lat. reclusus) shut up, retired, solitary, monastic, **CONVENTUAL**.

Re-clúse', *s.* a retired person, a **CONVENTUAL**; an ascetic, an anchorite, a **HERMIT**.

Re-clúse'néss, *s.* withdrawment, retirement, retiredness, closeness, **SOLITUDE**.

Rē-co-āg-u-lā'tion, *s.* second coagulation.

Re-cōgn'i-sānce, *s.* (French) acknowledgment of person or thing; badge (*Shak*); a bond for the payment of a certain sum entered in some court of record; the verdict of a jury on an affize.

Rēc'ogn-ise, *v. a.* (Fr. reconnoitre) to acknowledge, to recollect, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

Re-cōgn-i-sā', *s.* he in whose favour the bond is drawn.

Re-cōgn-i-sór, *s.* he who gives or enters into a recognisance.

Re-cōg-nítion, *s.* (Lat. recognitio) acknowledgment, commemoration, memorial; knowledge confessed; review, renovation of knowledge.

Re-cōil', *v. n.* (Fr. reculer) to rush back in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to fall back; as, ten paces huge he back recoil'd (*Milton*); —to fail, to shrink. *Shakespeare.*

Re-cōil', *s.* a falling back; **REBOUND**, the rebound of a gun after the discharge; a resilience, resiliency, starting or springing back.

Rē-cōin', *v. a.* to coin over again.

Rē-cōin'age, *s.* the act of coining anew.

Rēc-ōl-lēct', *v. a.* (Lat. recolletus) to recover to memory, to recognise; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again, to collect together.

Rēc-ōl-lēct'ion, *s.* recovery of notion, revival in the memory, remembrance, reminiscence.

Rē-cóm'fórt, *v. a.* to comfort or console again; to give new strength. *Bacon.*

Rē-cóm-mēnc', *v. a.* to begin anew.

Rēc-óm-mēnd', *v. a.* (Fr. recommender) to praise

REC

to another, to advance by praise to the kindness of another; to make acceptable (*Pope*); to commit with prayers: as, they had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts.*

Rĕc-ôm-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* worthy of praise or commendation.

Rĕc-ôm-mĕn-dâ'tion, *s.* (French) the act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another; commendation, favourable representation.

Rĕc-ôm-mĕn'da-to-ry, *a.* (recommend) that commends to another, commendatory.

Rĕc-ôm-mĕnd'ér, *s.* one who recommends.

Rĕ-côm-mĭt', *v. a.* to commit anew.

Rĕ-côm-păct', *v. a.* to join anew. *Donne.*

Rĕc'ôm-pĕnse, *v. a.* (Fr. recompenser) to REPAY, to requite; to give in requital; to COMPENSATE, to make up by something equivalent;—to redeem, to pay for. *Numbers.*

Rĕc'ôm-pĕnse, *s.* reward, something given as an acknowledgment of merit; equivalent, amends, COMPENSATION.

Rĕ-côm-pĭl'mĕnt, *s.* new compilement.

Rĕ-côm-pôse', *v. a.* to settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

Rĕ-côm-po-sĭ'tion, *s.* composition renewed.

Rĕc'ôn-cĭle, *v. a.* (Fr. reconcilier) to make to like again, to appease, to placate, to conciliate, to restore to favour, to procure good will, to compose different parties, to reunite, to make to be liked again;—to make any thing consistent, to obviate seeming contradictions. *Locke.*

Rĕc'ôn-cĭle'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. reconciliable) capable of renewed kindness, placable, appeasable: consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Rĕc'ôn-cĭle'a-bl-nĕss, *s.* APPEASEABLENESS, disposition to renew love; consistence, possibility to be reconciled.

Rĕc'ôn-cĭl'mĕnt, *s.* (reconcile) renewal of kindness, RECONCILIATION, friendship renewed.

Rĕc'ôn-cĭl'ér, *s.* (reconcile) one who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistency of propositions.

RECONCILIATION. Rĕc'ôn-cĭl-ĭ-â'tion, *s.* (Fr.) renewal of friendship, reconcilment, appeasement, pacification, accord, adjustment of differences; agreement of things seemingly opposite, solution of seeming contrarieties; atonement, expiation: as, to make reconciliation for sin. *Hebrews.*

Rĕ-côn-dĕnse', *v. a.* to condense anew.

Re-côn'dĭte, *a.* (Lat. reconditus) secret, profound, abstruse. *Felton.*

Rĕ-côn-dŭct', *v. a.* to conduct anew.

Rĕ-côn-join', *v. a.* to join anew.

Rĕ-côn'quĕr, *v. a.* to conquer again.

Rĕ-côn'se-crate, *v. a.* to consecrate anew.

Rĕ-côn-vĕne', *v. n.* to assemble anew.

Rĕ-côn-vĕy', *v. a.* to convey again.

Re-côrd', *v. a.* (Fr. recorder, Lat. recorder) to register any thing so that its memory may not be lost, to enrol, to set down in a list; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

Rĕc'ôrd, *s.* register, enrolment, authentic memorial; a register laid up or entered in a court or public office.

† Rĕc-ôr-dâ'tion, *s.* remembrance. *Shak.*

Re-côrd'ér, *s.* (record) one whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute. *Bacon.*

Rĕ-côŭch', *v. n.* to lie down again.

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Re-côv'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. recouvrer) to restore from sickness or disorder, to heal, to cure; to retrieve, to repair (*Rogers*); to regain, to get again; to release (2 *Timothy*); † to attain, to reach, to come up to. *Shakespeare.*

Re-côv'ér, *v. n.* to grow well from a disease, or from any evil.

Re-côv'ér-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. recouvrable) possible to be restored from sickness, CURABLE; possible to be regained, retrievable.

Re-côv'ér-y, *s.* (recover) restoration from sickness, cure; recure; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail. *Shak.*

Re-côunt', *v. a.* (Fr. raconter) to relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

Re-côunt'mĕnt, *s.* relation, recital. *Shak.*

Re-côurse', *s.* (Lat. recursus) return, new attack. *Brown.*

Re-côurse', *s.* (Fr. recours) application as for help or protection; access. *Shak.*

Re-côurse'fŭl, *a.* (recourse) moving alternately. "In that *recours-fŭl* deep." *Dryden.*

Rĕc're-ănt, *a.* (French) COWARDLY, craven, mean spirited, subdued, crying out for mercy, recanting out of fear; apostate, false. *Milton.*

Rĕc're-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. recreo, Fr. récréer) to refresh after toil, to amuse, to DIVERT in weariness; to delight, to PLEASE, to GRATIFY; to relieve, to revive: as, to walk in the open air *recreates* the lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey.*

Rĕc-re-ă'tion, *s.* relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, DIVERSION.

Rĕc're-a-tĭve, *a.* (recreate) refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, entertaining, diverting.

Rĕc're-a-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* the quality of being diverting or recreative.

Rĕc're-mĕnt, *s.* (Lat. recrementum) DROSS, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

Rĕc-re-mĕnt'ăl, Rĕc-re-mĕn-tĭ'tious, *a.* DROSSY, full of scorious parts.

Re-crĭm'i-nate, *v. n.* (Fr. recriminer, Lat. recriminor) to accuse in return; to return one accusation for another.

Rĕ-crĭm-ĭ-nă'tion, *s.* (French) return of one accusation with another.

Rĕ-crĭm'ĭ-na-tôr, *s.* he who returns one charge with another.

Rĕ-cru-dĕs'cent, *a.* (Lat. recrudescens) growing painful or violent again.

Re-crŭit', *v. a.* (Fr. recruter) to repair any thing wanted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

Re-crŭit', *v. n.* to raise new soldiers.

Re-crŭit', *s.* supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

Rĕc'tăn-gŭl, *s.* (French) a figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees; a right angle, a parallelogram, an orthogon.

Rĕc-tăn'gu-lăr, *a.* (Fr. rectangulaire) right angled, orthogonal, having angles of ninety degrees.

Rĕc-tăn'gu-lăr-ly, *ad.* with right angles.

Rĕc-tĭ-fĭ-a-ble, *a.* (rectify) capable of being set right.

Rĕc-tĭ-fĭ-că'tion, *s.* (French) the act of setting right what is wrong: in *chymistry*, a second or repeated distillation, to make it yet higher and finer.

Rĕc-tĭ-fŷ, *v. a.* (Fr. rectifier) to make right, to adjust, to put in order, to reform, to redress.

RED

to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

Rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'e-ĭl, *a.* (Lat. *rectus* right, and *linea* a line) consisting of right lines, rectilinear, rectilinous.

Rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'e-ĭr, **Rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'e-ĭs**, *a.* (Lat. *rectus* and *linea*) **RECTILINEAL**.

Rĕc'ti-tude, *s.* (French) straightness, not curvity; rightness, uprightness, honesty, freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Rĕc'tor, *s.* (Latin, Fr. *recteur*) ruler, lord, governor: as, a *rector* of an university of scholars (*Ayliffe*); parson of an unimpropriated parish.

Rĕc'tor-shĭp, *s.* (Fr. *rectorat*) the rank or office of rector.

Rĕc'tor-y, *s.* a parsonage or spiritual living, the benefice of a parish; the house or mansion of the rector.

Re-cu-bĭ-tion, *s.* (Lat. *recubo* to lie down) the act of lying or leaning.

Re-cūm'bĕn-cy, *s.* (recumbent) the posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose. *Locke.*

Re-cūm'bĕnt, *a.* (Lat. *recumbens*, from *recubo*) lying, leaning.

Re-cu-pe-rĭ-tion, *s.* (Lat. *recuperatio*) the recovery of a thing lost.

Re-cūpe-ra-tĭve, **Re-cūpe-ra-to-ry**, *a.* belonging to recovery.

Re-cūr, *v. n.* (Lat. *recurro*) to come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in; *with* to.

Re-cūr, *s.* recovery, remedy. *Knolles.*

Re-cūr'rence, **Re-cūr'rĕn-cy**, *s.* return: as, "Yet from some strings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error," &c. *Brown.*

Re-cūr'rĕnt, *a.* (Lat. *recurrens*) returning from time to time. *Harvey.*

Re-cūr'sĭon, *s.* (Lat. *recurfus*) return: as, one of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

Re-cūr-vĭ-tion, **Re-cūr'vĭ-ty**, *s.* (Lat. *recurvo*) flexure backward.

Re-cūr'vĕd, **Re-cūr'vōs**, *a.* (Lat. *recurvus*) bent back.

Re-cū'sĭant, *s.* (Lat. *recusans*) one who refuses any terms of communion or society.

Re-cūs, *v. n.* (a juridical word, Fr. *recuser*, Lat. *recuso*) to refuse. *Ayliffe.*

Rĕd, *a.* (old Sax.) sanguine, of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Rĕd'brĕast, *s.* a small bird, the robbin.

Rĕd'cōat, *s.* a soldier in contempt.

Rĕd'dĕn, *v. a.* (red) to make red.

Rĕd'dĕn, *v. n.* to grow red; to flush.

Rĕd'dĭsh, *a.* (red) somewhat red.

Rĕd'dĭsh-nĕss, *s.* tendency to redness.

Rĕd'dĭ-tion, *s.* (Lat. *reddo*) **RESTITUTION**.

Rĕd'dĭ-tĭve, *a.* (Lat. *redditivus*) answering to an interrogative. *A term in grammar.*

Rĕd'dle, *s.* (in natural history) a sort of mineral earth, ponderous, and of a fine florid though not deep red colour.

† **Rĕde**, *s.* (Sax. *rād*) counsel, advice. *Shak.*

Re-dĕm, *v. a.* (Lat. *redimo*) to ransom, to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to recompense, to compensate, to make amends for: as, having committed a fault, he became obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it;—to free by paying an atonement (*Shak.*); to pay the penalty of: as, which of you will be mortal, to *redeem*

man's mortal crime? (*Milton*); to perform the work of universal redemption, to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Re-dĕm'a-ble, *a.* capable of redemption; recoverable from forfeiture.

Re-dĕm'a-ble-nĕss, *s.* the state of being redeemable.

Re-dĕm'ĕr, *s.* (redeem) who ransoms or redeems, a ransom; the Saviour of the world.

Rĕ-de-lĭv'ĕr, *v. a.* to deliver back.

Rĕ-de-lĭv'ĕr-y, *s.* act of delivering back.

Rĕ-de-mānd, *v. a.* to demand back.

Re-dĕmp'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *redemptio*) ransom, release, purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

Re-dĕmp'to-ry, *a.* (Lat. *redemptus* redeemed) paid for ransom.

Rĕd'gūm, *s.* a disease of infants newly born.

Rĕd'hot, *a.* heated to redness.

Re-dĭn'te-grate, *a.* (Lat. *redintegratus*) restored, renewed, made new. *Bacon.*

Re-dĭn'te-grate, *v. a.* (Lat. *redintegrare*) to reintegrate, to renew, to renovate, to restore.

Re-dĭn'te-grĭ-tion, *s.* reintegration, renovation, renewal, restoration: in *chymistry*, the restoring of any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Rĕd'lĕad, *s.* minium, **VERMILION**.

Rĕd'nĕss, *s.* (red) the quality of being red; *erubescence*. *Johnson.*

Rĕd'o-lĕnce, **Rĕd'o-lĕn-cy**, *s.* (redolent) sweet scent, **FRAGRANCE**.

Rĕd'o-lĕnt, *s.* (Lat. *redolens*, from *redoleo*) sweet of scent, **FRAGRANT**.

Re-dōūble, *v. a.* (Fr. *redoubler*) to repeat in return (*Speuser*); to repeat often (*Shak.*); to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Re-dōūble, *v. n.* to become twice as much.

Re-dōūbt, *s.* (Fr. *redoute*) the outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

Re-dōūbt'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. *redoutable*) **FORMIDABLE**, terrible to foes.

Re-dōūnd, *v. n.* (Lat. *redundo*) to be sent back by reaction; to conduce in the consequence, to proceed in the consequence; to accrue; *with* to.

Re-drĕss, *v. a.* (Fr. *redresser*) to set right, to reform, to amend: as, in yonder spring of roses, find what to *redress* 'till noon (*Milton*);—to relieve, to remedy, to ease. *It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.*

Re-drĕss, *s.* reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; who gives relief. *Dryden.*

Re-drĕss'ive, *a.* succouring, affording remedy. *A word not authorized. Thomson.*

Rĕd'stĕrt, **Rĕd'tĕil**, *s.* a bird.

Rĕd'strĕak, *s.* an apple; cider pressed from the redstreak.

Re-dūce, *v. a.* (Lat. *reduco*) to bring to the former state (*Milton*); to reform from any disorder (*Clarendon*); to bring into any state of diminution (*Locke*); to **DEGRADE**, to impair in dignity (*Tillotson*); to bring to poverty, to bring into any state of misery or meanness (*Arbutnot*); to humble, to overpower, to crush, to subdue, to **CONQUER**; to bring into any state more within reach or power, to reclaim to order (*Milton*); to subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of languages are *reduced* to rules.

REE

Re-dūc'mēt, *s.* the act of bringing back, subduing, humbling, conquering, reforming, or diminishing; reduction.
Re-dū'cér, *s.* (reduce) one who reduces.
Re-dū'cī-ble, *a.* possible to be reduced.
Re-dū'cī-ble-nēs, *s.* quality of being reducible.
Re-dū'ction, *s.* (French, Lat. *reductus*) the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; a rule in arithmetic by which two or more numbers of different denominations are brought into one denomination.
Re-dū'ctīve, *a.* (Fr. *reductif*) having the power of reducing.
Re-dū'ctīve-ly, *ad.* (from *reductive*) by reduction, by consequence. *Hammond.*
Re-dūn'dānce, **Re-dūn'dān-cy**, *s.* (Lat. *redundantia*) superfluity, EXUBERANCE.
Re-dūn'dānt, *a.* (Lat. *redundans*) superfluous, superabundant, EXUBERANT; using more words or images than are useful.
Re-dūn'dānt-ly, *ad.* superfluously, superabundantly, luxuriously, exuberantly.
Re-dū'plī-cate, *v. a.* to double.
Re-du'plī-cā'tion, *s.* the act of doubling.
Re-dū'plī-ca-tīve, *a.* (Fr. *reduplicatif*) double: as, a *reduplicative* proposition. *Watts.*
Re-dū'vī-a, *s.* (Lat.) the looseness of the skin about the root of the nails; the cast skin of a serpent or viper.
Rēd'wīng, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.
Rēe, *v. a.* (etymology unknown) to riddle, to sift: as, *after malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve.* *Mortimer.*
Rē-ē'cho, *v. n.* to echo back. *Pope.*
† Rēch'y, *a.* (corruptly formed from reek) smoky, sooty, tanned. *Shakespeare.*
Rēed, *s.* (Sax. *reod*, Lat. *arundo*) a hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe, made anciently of a reed; an arrow, as made of a reed headed.
Rēd'ēd, *a.* covered with reeds. *Tusser.*
Rēd'en, *a.* (reed) consisting of reeds. *Dryden.*
Rēd'ī-fy, *v. a.* to rebuild, to build again.
Rēd'lēs, *a.* being without reeds.
Rēd'y, *a.* abounding with reeds.
Rēek, *s.* (Sax. *rek*) SMOKE, steam, VAPOUR.
Rēek, *v. n.* to smoke, steam, emit vapour.
Rēek'y, *a.* SMOKY, fuliginous, SOOTY, tanned, black. *Shakespeare.*
Rēel, *s.* (Sax. *reol*) a turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins or hanks from the spindle.
Rēel, *v. a.* to gather yarn into skeins off the spindle.
Rēel, *v. n.* (Dutch *rollen*) to stagger, to vacillate, to incline in walking first to one side and then to the other.
Rē-e-lēc'tion, *s.* repeated election.
Rē-ēm-bārk', *v. a.* to put on board a ship again.
Rē-ēm-bārk', *v. n.* to go on board a ship again, to embark anew.
Rē-ēm-bār-kā'tion, *s.* the act of going a second time or again on board a ship.
Rē-ēm-bār'tled, *a.* put again into order of battle.
Rē-ēn-āct', *v. a.* to enact anew.
Rē-ēn-fōrce', *v. a.* to strengthen with new assistance or support.
Rē-ēn-fōrce'mēt, *s.* fresh assistance, new help; iterated enforcement. *Ward.*
Rē-ēn-gāge', *v. a.* to engage again.
Rē-ēn-jōy', *v. a.* to enjoy anew or a second time.
Rē-ēn'tēr, *v. a.* to enter again, enter anew.
Rē-ēn-thrōnē', *v. a.* to replace upon a throne.

REF

Rē-ēn'trānce, *s.* the act of entering again.
Rē-e-stāb'līsh, *v. a.* to establish anew.
Rē-e-stāb'līsh-ēr, *s.* one who reestablishes.
Rē-e-stāb'līsh-mēt, *s.* (reestablish) the act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished, restoration.
† Rēeve, *s.* (Sax. *gerefa*) a steward. *Dryden.*
Rē-ex-āmīne, *v. a.* to examine anew.
† Rē-fēct', *v. a.* (Lat. *reficio*, *refectus*) to refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
† Rē-fēc'tion, *s.* refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
† Rē-fēc'tīve, *a.* (refect) refreshing, restoring exhausted vigour.
† Rē-fēc'to-ry, *s.* (Fr. *refectoire*) room of refreshment, an eating room. *Dryden.*
Re-fēl', *v. a.* (Lat. *refello*) to refute, to confute, to disprove, to repress: as, to discover and *refel* the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*
Re-fēr', *v. a.* (Lat. *refero*) to dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce, as to a class: as, *the salts, predominant in quick lime, we refer rather to lixiviate than acid.* *Boyle.*
Re-fēr', *v. n.* to respect, to have relation; to appeal, to have recourse to.
Rēf-ēr-ē', *s.* one to whom any thing is referred, umpire, ARBITRATOR.
Rēf-ēr-ēnce, *s.* (refer) relation, respect, view toward, allusion to; the act of referring, dismissal to another tribunal; ARBITRATION.
Rēf-ēr-ēn'da-ry, *s.* (Lat. *referendus*) one to whose decision any thing is referred, a referee, an ARBITRATOR.
Rē-fēr-mēt', *v. a.* to ferment anew.
Re-fēr'rī-ble, *a.* (refer) capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.
Re-fīne', *v. a.* (Fr. *raffiner*) to purify metals, to clear from dross and recrement; to polish, to make elegant of manners; to make accurate, to subtilize, to make over nice distinctions.
Re-fīne', *v. n.* to improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety. *Atterbury.*
Re-fīn'ēd-ly, *ad.* with affected elegance.
Re-fīn'mēt, *s.* (refine) the act of purifying by cleaning any thing from dross and recrementitious matter; the state of being pure; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice: as, the *refinement* of irregular cunning (*Rogers*);—subtily, nicety, subtilization, superfluous acuteness, affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*
Re-fīn'ēr, *s.* (refine) purifier of gold and silver, one who clears from dross or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilities.
Re-fīt', *v. a.* (Fr. *réfait*) to repair, to restore after damage sustained.
Re-flēct', *v. a.* (Lat. *reflecto*) to throw back.
Re-flēct', *v. n.* to throw back light; to bend back (*Bentley*); to throw back the thoughts on the past or on themselves; to bethink, to consider attentively (*Prior*); to throw reproach or censure (*Swift*); to bring reproach; *with on*: as, *errors of wives reflect on husbands still.* *Dryden.*
Re-flēct'ēt, *a.* (Lat. *reflectens*) bending back, flying back.
Re-flēc'tion, *s.* (reflect: *thence Dr. Johnson thinks reflexion less proper*) the act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is re-

REF

- flected; thought thrown back on the past, or the absent, or on itself; the action of the mind on itself; attentive consideration, rumination, considerance, sober thought; CENSURE.
- Re-flec'tive**, *a.* (reflect) throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind; cogitative, thoughtful.
- Re-flec'tor**, *s.* (reflect) considerer.
- Re-flex'**, *a.* (Lat. reflexus) directed backward.
- Re-flex'**, *s.* (Lat. reflexus) REFLECTION. *Hooker.*
- Re-flex-i-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (reflexible) the quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
- Re-flex'i-ble**, *a.* (Lat. reflexus) capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*
- Re-flex'ive**, *a.* (Lat. reflexus) having respect to something past.
- Re-flex'ive-ly**, *ad.* in a backward direction.
- Re-float'**, *s.* ebb, reflux. *Bacon.*
- Rē-flōur'ish**, *v. a.* to flourish anew. *Milton.*
- Rē-flōw'**, *v. n.* to flow back, to EBB.
- Rēflu-ent**, *a.* (Lat. refluxus) running back, flowing back, ebbing.
- Re-flux'**, *s.* (French) ebb, refloat, backward course of water.
- Re-fo-cil-lā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. refocillo) restoration of strength by refreshment. *Johnson.*
- Re-form'**, *v. a.* (Lat. reformo) to change from worse to better; to correct, to amend, to reclaim.
- Re-form'**, *v. n.* to pass by change from worse to better.
- Re-form'**, *s.* (Fr. reforme) REFORMATION.
- Rēf-ōr-mā'tion**, *s.* (reform) change from worse to better, amendment; commonly used of human manners;—by way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruption of popery to its primitive state.
- Re-form'ér**, *s.* (reform) one who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.
- Re-fract'**, *v. a.* (Lat. refractus) to break the natural course of rays, to turn a ray of light out of its natural course.
- Re-fract'ed**, *p.* broken or turned from its natural course; with from.
- Re-frac'tion**, *s.* the variation of a ray of light from its direct course on entering into a different or denser medium.
- Re-frac'tive**, *a.* (refract) having the power of refraction.
- Re-frac'tor**, *s.* (refract) that which has the power of refracting; a glass or lens which magnifies an object by refraction.
- Re-frac-to-ri-nēss**, *s.* (refractory) sullen obstinacy, contumaciousness, perverseness, STUBBORNNESS.
- Re-frac-to-ry**, *a.* (Fr. refractaire) obstinate, perverse, contumacious, STUBBORN.
- Re-frāg'a-ble**, **Rēfra-ga-ble**, *a.* (Lat. refragabilis) capable of refutation and conviction, refutable, CONFUTABLE.
- Re-frāin'**, *v. a.* (Fr. refrèner) to hold back, to keep from action. *Psalms.*
- Re-frāin'**, *v. n.* to FORBEAR, to abstain; to spare, to use mercy, to be tender.
- Re-frān-gi-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (refrangible) disposition of a ray of light to be refracted or turned out of the way in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.
- Re-frān-gi-ble**, *a.* (Lat. re and frango) having a disposition to be turned out of its direct

REG

- course in passing out of one medium into another; so that after such refraction the rays will be separated, and their distinct colour observed.
- Re-fre-nā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. re and frano to restrain) the act of restraining. *Johnson.*
- Re-fresh'**, *v. a.* (Fr. rafraîchir) to recreate, to cherish, to CHEER, to entertain, to comfort, to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want; to improve by new touches any thing impaired;—to refrigerate, to cool: as, a dew coming after heat refresheth. *Ecclesiasticus.*
- Re-fresh'ér**, *s.* that which refreshes.
- Re-fresh'mēt**, *s.* relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief; as, food, rest from labour, sleep.
- Re-frēt'**, *s.* (Fr. refrain) the burden of a song, the holding, the chorus, the close.
- Re-frig'ér-ant**, *a.* (Fr. réfrigérant) cooling, mitigating or allaying heat.
- Re-frig'ér-ate**, *v. a.* (Lat. refrigero) to cool; to ventilate.
- Re-frig'ér-ā'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. refrigeratio) the act of cooling, ventilation, the state of being cooled.
- Re-frig'ér-a-tive**, *a.* (Fr. réfrigératif) cooling, refrigeratory, having the power to cool.
- Re-frig'ér-a-to-ry**, *a.* (Lat. refrigeratorius) cooling, REFRIGERATIVE.
- Re-frig'ér-a-to-ry**, *s.* that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours;—any thing internally cooling.
- Rēf'uge**, *s.* (French, Lat. refugium) SHELTER from any danger or distress; protection; that which gives shelter or protection;—expedient in distress (*Sbak.*); expedient in general.
- Rēf'uge**, *v. a.* to SHELTER, to protect. *Sbak.*
- Rēf-u-gēe'**, *s.* (Fr. réfugié) one who flies to shelter or protection.
- Re-ful'gēce**, **Re-ful'gēn-cy**, *s.* (refulgent) SPLENDOR, lustre, BRIGHTNESS.
- Re-ful'gēt**, *a.* (Lat. refulgens) BRIGHT, glittering, shining, SPLENDID.
- Re-ful'gēt-ly**, *ad.* in a shining manner.
- Re-fund'**, *v. a.* (Lat. refundo) to pour back (*Ray*); to REPAY what has been received, to give back, to restore.
- Re-fūs'al**, *s.* (refuse) the act of refusing, in compliance, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.
- Re-fūs'e'**, *v. a.* (Fr. refuser) to deny what is solicited or required, not to comply with; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.
- Re-fūs'e'**, *v. n.* not to accept, not to comply.
- Rēf'use**, *a.* unworthy of reception, left when the rest is taken.
- Rēf'use**, *s.* that which remains disregarded when the rest is taken, orts, outcast, picking, drass, DREGS.
- Re-fūs'ér**, *s.* he who refuses.
- Re-fūt'al**, *s.* (refute) REFUTATION. *Johnson.*
- Re-fūt'a-ble**, *a.* (refute) CONFUTABLE, refragable, capable of confutation.
- Rēf-u-tā'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. refutatio) the act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous, confutation, refutation, disproof.
- Re-fūt'e'**, *v. a.* (Lat. refuto, Fr. refuter) to prove false or erroneous; applied to persons or things;—to confute, to disprove.
- Re-gāin'**, *v. a.* (re and gain, Fr. regagner) to recover, to retrieve, to gain anew.

REG

Rēgāl, *a.* (Lat. *regalis*) ROYAL, kingly.
Rēgāl, *s.* (Fr. *regale*) a musical instrument, a kind of organ.
Re-gālē, *v. a.* (Fr. *regaler*) to refresh, to gratify, to treat, to entertain, to FEAST.
Re-gālē, *s.* an entertainment, a treat; a splendid banquet, a royal FEAST.
Re-gālēmēt, *s.* refreshment, treat, entertainment, FEAST.
Re-gālī-a, *s.* (Lat.) ensigns of royalty.
Re-gālī-ty, *s.* (Lat. *regalis*) ROYALTY, monarchy, sovereignty, kingship.
Re-gārd, *v. a.* (Fr. *regarder*) to value, to respect, to ESTEEM; to attend to as worthy of notice (*Milton*); to observe, to heed, to eye, to attend, to remark; to mind as an object of grief or terror; to observe religiously; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation; to look toward.
Re-gārd, *s.* care, advertence, attention as to a matter of importance; esteem, estimation, respect, reverence, consideration, attachment, note, eminence: as, he was a man of meanest regard among them;—respect, account: as, in regard of the hurt he received;—relation, reference: as, how we may best compose our present evils, with regard of what we are and were (*Milton*);—look, aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*
Re-gārd'ēr, *s.* one who regards.
Re-gārd'fūl, *a.* ATTENTIVE, taking notice of.
Re-gārd'fūl-ly, *ad.* attentively, heedfully, respectfully.
Re-gārd'lēss, *a.* (regard) heedless, listless, negligent, inattentive; CARELESS.
Re-gārd'lēss-ly, *ad.* without heed.
Re-gārd'lēss-nēss, *s.* (regardless) heedlessness, negligence, inattention; CARELESSNESS.
Rēgēn-cy, *s.* (regent) authority, government (*Hooker*); vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent (*Milton*); those collectively to whom vicarious regality is entrusted: as, the regency transacted affairs in the king's absence.
Re-gēn'ēr-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *regenero*) to reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew, to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.
Re-gēn'ēr-ate, *a.* reproduced; born anew by grace to a christian life.
Re-gēn'ēr-ate-nēss, *s.* the state of being regenerate; new birth, regeneration.
Re-gēn'ēr-ā'tion, *s.* (French) new birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life, regenerateness.
Rēgēt, *a.* (Lat. *regens*) governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.
Rēgēt, *s.* governor, ruler (*Milton*); one invested with vicarious royalty.
Rēgēt-shīp, *s.* power of governing; deputed or vicarious authority. *Shak.*
Re-gēr'mīn-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. *regermino*) to sprout anew; to bud again. *Bailey.*
Rē-gēr-mī-nā'tion, *s.* the act of sprouting again.
† Rēg'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. *rego to rule*) governable, capable of being governed. *Johnson.*
Rēg'i-cide, *s.* (Lat. *regicida*) murderer of his king.
Rēg'i-cide, *s.* (Lat. *regicidium*) murder of his king.
Rēg'i-mēn, *s.* (Lat.) that care in diet and living which is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

REG

Rēg'i-mēnt, *s.* (French) a body of soldiers under one colonel.
Rēg-i-mēnt'āl, *a.* belonging to a regiment, military.
RE'GION, **Rēg'i-ōn**, **Rēg'ion**, *s.* (Lat. *regio*) tract of land, country, territory, district, dominion; tract of space; part of the body: as, the region of the liver; the region of the heart;—† place, rank. *Shak.*
Rēg'is-tēr, *s.* (Fr. *régistre*, Lat. *registrum*) an account of any thing regularly kept; an enrolment, a record.
Rēg'is-tēr, *v. a.* (Fr. *registrar*) to record, to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts; to enrol, to set down in a list.
Rēg'is-trēr, *s.* (low Lat. *registrarius*) the officer whose business it is to write and keep the register.
Rēg'is-try, *s.* (register) the act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.
Rēg'nānt, *a.* (French) reigning, having regal authority; predominant, prevalent, ascendant, having power.
Re-gōrge, *v. a.* to vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back. *Dryden.*
Re-grāft, *v. a.* to graft again.
Rē-grānt, *v. a.* to grant back.
Re-grāte, *v. a.* to offend, to shock: as, the clothing of the tortoise and viper rather re-grateth than pleaseth the eye. *Dehban.*
Re-grāte, *v. a.* (Fr. *regratter*) to FORESTAL, to engross, to monopolize.
Re-grāt'ēr, *s.* FORESTALLER, engrosser.
Re-grēt, *v. a.* to resalute, to greet a second time.
† Re-grēt, *s.* return of salutation. *Shak.*
Re-grēs', *s.* (Lat. *regressus*) passage back; power of passing back.
Re-grēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. *regressus*) the act of returning or going back, return. *Brown.*
Re-grēt', *s.* (French) vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; concern, grief, SORROW.
Re-grēt', *v. a.* (Fr. *regretter*) to repent, to grieve at, to rue, to remember with sorrow.
† Re-guēr'dōn, *s.* reward, recompence. *Shak.*
Rēg'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. *regularis*) agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a regular doctor; regular troops;—methodical, orderly, ordinary, established.
Rēg-u-lārī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *régularité*) agreeableness to rule; method, methodicalness, orderliness, certain order.
Rēg'u-lār-ly, *ad.* (regular) in a manner concordant to rule, exactly.
Rēg'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *regula a rule*) to adjust by rule or method, to methodise, to dispose in order, to direct.
Rēg-u-lā'tion, *s.* the act of regulating, adjustment or proper disposition of any thing, disposal, dispensation; method; the effect of being regulated.
Rēg'u-la-tōr, *s.* (regulate) one who regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
Rēg'u-lūs, *s.* (Lat.) the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom on melting. *Quincy.*
Re-gūr'gi-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *re and gurgere a whirlpool*) to throw back, to pour back.

REI

Re-gūr-gi-tate, *v. n.* to be poured back.
Re-gūr-gi-tā-tion, *s.* resorption, the act of swallowing back. *Sharp.*
Rē-hēar', *v. a.* to hear again.
Re-hēar'sāl, *s.* (rehearſe) repetition, iteration, recital; the recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.
Re-hēar'sē, *v. a.* to REPEAT, to recite, to iterate; to relate, to TELL, to recite previously to public exhibition.
Re-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. rejicio, rejectus) to dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside as useless or evil; to disallow, to reprobate.
Re-jēct-ion, *s.* the act of casting off or throwing aside.
Rē'gle, *s.* (*little used*, Fr. regle) a hollow or groove cut to guide any thing. "A floogate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the fide posts." *Carew.*
Rēign, *v. n.* (Lat. regno, Fr. regner) to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion: as, that as sin *reigned* unto death, &c.
Rēign, *s.* (Fr. regne) royal authority, sovereignty; supremacy, time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions (*Prior*); power, influence. *Chapman.*
Rē-im-bōd'y, *v. a.* to imbody again. *Boyle.*
Rē-im-būr'sē, *v. a.* (re in, and Fr. bourſe a purse) to REPAY, to repair loss or expence by an equivalence.
Rē-im-būr'sēmēt, *s.* repayment, reparation by an equivalence for expences.
Rē-im-prēg'nate, *v. a.* to impregnate anew.
Rē-im-prēs'sion, *s.* a second impression, a repeated impression.
Rēin, *s.* (Fr. rêne) the part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government. "The hard rein which both of them have borne against the old kind king." *Shakespeare.*
To give the reins, to give license.
Rēin, *v. a.* to govern by a bridle; to RESTRAIN, curb, check, control.
Rē-in-sērt', *v. a.* to insert a second time.
Rē-in-spīrē, *v. a.* to inspire anew.
Rē-in-stāl', *v. a.* to seat again. *Milton.*
Rē-in-stātē, *v. a.* to put again in possession.
Rē-in'te-grate, *v. a.* (Fr. réintégrer, Lat. re and integer) to renew with regard to any state or quality, to redintegrate, to renovate, to repair, to restore.
Rē-in'te-grā-tion, *s.* (French) REDINTEGRATION.
Rē-in-vest', *v. a.* to invest anew.
Re-jōice', *v. n.* (Fr. réjouir) to be glad, to joy, to exult, to receive pleasure from something past.
Re-jōice', *v. a.* to exhilarate, to gladden, to make joyful, to glad, to CHEER.
Re-jōic'er, *s.* one who rejoices.
Re-jōin', *v. a.* (Fr. réjoindre) to join again; to meet one again.
Re-jōin', *v. n.* to answer to an answer.
Re-jōin'dér, *s.* (rejoin) reply to an answer; reply, answer. *Shakespeare.*
† Re-jōlt', *s.* shock, concussion. *South.*
Rēit, *s.* sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*
Re-it'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. reiterer, Lat. re and iterō) to REPEAT again and again.
Re-it'ér-ā-tion, *s.* (French) REPETITION.

REL

Rē-jūdgē, *v. a.* to re-examine, to review, to recal to a new trial.
Re-kīn'dle, *v. a.* to set on fire again.
Re-lāpsē, *v. n.* (Lat. relapsus) to slip back, to slide or fall back; to fall back into vice or error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
Re-lāpsē, *s.* fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness; † return to any state. *Shak.*
Re-lāte', *v. a.* (Lat. relatus) to TELL, to recite; to ally by kindred. *Pope.*
Re-lāte', *v. n.* to have reference, to have respect; with to.
Re-lā'tér, *s.* teller, narrator, historian.
Re-lā'tion, *s.* (relate; French) manner of belonging to any person or thing (*South*); respect, regard, reference (*Dryden*); connexion between one thing and another; KINDRED, alliance of kin (*Milton*); person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman;—narrative, tale, account, narration, recital of facts.
Re-lā'tion-ship, *s.* kin, KINDRED.
Rēl'a-tivē, *a.* (Lat. relativus) having relation, respective, respecting (*Locke*); considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else: as, wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real qualities.
Rēl'a-tivē, *s.* relation, kinsman, KINDRED; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*
Rēl'a-tivē-ly, *ad.* as it respects something else, not absolutely.
Rēl'a-tivē-nēss, *s.* (relative) the state of having relation.
Re-lāx', *v. a.* (Lat. relaxo) to slacken, to loosen, to make less tense; to unbend; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert: as, conversation *relaxes* the student;—to open, to loose: as, it served not to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*
Re-lāx', *v. n.* to be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.
Re-lāx-ā-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. relaxatio) diminution of tension, the act of loosening or slackening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.
Re-lāy, *s.* (Fr. relais) horses upon the road to relieve others.
Re-lēasē, *v. a.* (Fr. relâcher) to enlarge, to set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation or penalty; to quit, to let go.
Re-lēasē, *s.* dismissal from confinement, servitude, or pain; enlargement, discharge; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
Rēl'e-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. relego, Fr. reléguer) to BANISH, to exile.
Rēl'e-gā-tion, *s.* judicial BANISHMENT, exile.
Re-lēnt', *v. n.* (Fr. ralentir) to soften, to grow less rigid or hard, to give (*Bacon*); to melt, to grow moist (*Boyle*); to grow less intense (*Digby*); to soften in temper, to grow tender, to feel compassion.
Re-lēnt'lēss, *a.* un pitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness: in *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted, intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.
*Only in destroying, I find ease
 To my relenteſs thoughts.* *Parad. Lost.*

REL

- Rĕ-e-vā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *relevatio*) a raising or lifting up. *Johnson.*
- Re-lĭ'ance**, *s.* (rely) trust, dependence, affiance, confidence, repose of mind, *with on before the object of trust.*
- Rĕlic**, *s.* (Fr. *relique*) that which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest: *generally used in the plural*;—that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addison.*
- Rĕlics**, *s. pl.* what remain; the remains of the dead bodies.
- Rĕlict**, *s.* (Lat. *relicta*) a widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.
- Re-lĭef**, *s.* (French) alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; legal remedy of wrongs; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; the prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture; the exposure of any thing by the proximity of something different.
- Re-lĭev'a-ble**, *a.* capable of relief.
- Re-lĭev'e**, *v. a.* (Lat. *relevo*, Fr. *relever*) to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another upon his post; to right by law; to recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar; to assist, support, recommend to attention.
- Re-lĭev'ér**, *s.* one who relieves.
- Re-lĭ'vo**, *s.* (Italian) the prominence of a figure or picture.
- Rĕ-light**, *v. a.* to relume, rekindle, to light anew.
- Re-lĭg'ion**, *s.* (French, Lat. *religio*) virtue, as founded on reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards or punishments; the true fear of God in his heart; a system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.
- Re-lĭg'ion-ist**, *s.* (religion) a bigot to any religious persuasion.
- Re-lĭg'ious**, *a.* (Fr. *religieux*, Lat. *religiosus*) pious, holy, godly, devout, devotional, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; exact, strict; appropriated to strict observance of holy duties;—*among the Romanists*, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
- Re-lĭg'ious-ly**, *ad.* piously, devoutly, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.
- Re-lĭg'ious-nĕss**, *s.* (religious) the quality or state of being religious; devoutness, devotion, holiness, godliness.
- Re-lin'quish**, *v. a.* (Lat. *relinquo*) to forsake, to leave, to desert, to ABANDON; to quit, release, give up; to forbear, to depart from.
- Re-lin'quish-mĕnt**, *s.* the act of forsaking, dereliction, abandonment.
- REL'ISH**, **Rĕl'ish**, *s.* (Fr. *relécher* to lick again) taste, gust, gusto, smack, smatch, zest, flavour, flavour, the effect of any thing upon the palate; taste, smack, smatch, spice, gustation, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste, *with for*;—delight given by any thing, the power by which pleasure is given: as, when liberty is gone, life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish* (*Addison*):—cast, manner: as, it preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*
- REL'ISH**, **Rĕl'ish**, *v. a.* to flavour, to savour, to zest, to spice, to bespice, to season, to give a

REM

- taste to any thing; to taste, to like the taste of, to have a liking.
- Rĕl'ish**, *v. n.* to have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour; to give pleasure. *Shak.*
- Rĕl'ish-a-ble**, *a.* gustable, flavourous, flavoury, SAVOURY, having a taste.
- Re-lū'cent**, *a.* (Lat. *relucens*) SHINING; pellucid, TRANSPARENT.
- Re-lūct**, *v. n.* (Lat. *reluctor*) to struggle against, to resist, to reluctate. *Decay of Pity.*
- Re-lūct'ance**, **Re-lūct'ān-cy**, *s.* UNWILLINGNESS, loathness, repugnance, struggle in opposition; *with to or against.*
- Re-lūct'ant**, *a.* UNWILLING, loath, disinclined, acting with repugnance.
- Re-lūct'ant-ly**, *ad.* unwillingly.
- Re-lūct'ate**, *v. n.* (Lat. *reluctor*) to resist, to reluct, to struggle against. *Decay of Pity.*
- Re-lūct'ation**, *s.* struggle in opposition, resistance, repugnance. *Bacon.*
- Re-lūme**, *v. a.* to light anew, relight, rekindle.
- Re-lū'mine**, *v. a.* to light anew. *Shakespeare.*
- Re-lŷ**, *v. n.* (re and lie) to lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to confide in, to rest upon, to depend on; *with on.*
- Re-māin**, *v. n.* (Lat. *remaneo*) to be left out of a greater quantity or number; to CONTINUE, to endure, to be left in a particular state; to be left after any event; not to be lost; to rest, to be left as not comprised; to continue in a place.
- † **Re-māin**, *v. a.* to await, to be left to: as, the easier conquest now *remains* thee. *Milt.*
- Re-māin**, *s.* (*generally used in the plural*) relic, that which is left; † abode, habitation. *Shak.*
- Re-māin'dér**, *s.* what is left, remnant, relics; † the body after the soul is departed (*Shak.*): *in law*, the last chance of inheritance.
- † **Re-māin'dér**, *a.* remaining, left. *Shak.*
- Re-māins**, *s. plu.* relics, leavings; the body left by the soul.
- Rĕ-māke**, *v. a.* to make anew.
- Re-mānd**, *v. a.* to send back, to order back; to call back.
- Re-mārk**, *s.* (Fr. *remarque*) observation, note, notice taken.
- Re-mārk**, *v. a.* to note, to observe; † to distinguish, mark, point out. *Milton.*
- Re-mārk'a-ble**, *a.* (Fr. *remarquable*) observable, notable, eminent, extraordinary, worthy of note, deserving notice.
- Re-mārk'a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* observableness, worthiness of observation.
- Re-mārk'a-bly**, *ad.* observably, in a manner worthy of observation.
- Re-mārk'ér**, *s.* who remarks, observer.
- Re-mĕd'i-a-ble**, *a.* (remedy) CURABLE, sanable, capable of remedy.
- † **Re-mĕd'i-ate**, *a.* (remedy) medicinal, affording a remedy. *Shakespeare.*
- Re-mĕd'i-lĕss**, *a.* (remedy) not admitting remedy, careless, INCURABLE.
- Re-mĕd'i-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* INCURABILITY.
- Rĕm'e-dy**, *s.* (Lat. *remedium*, Fr. *remede*) a medicine by which any illness is cured; a cure, a restorative, cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil, *with to, for, or against*; for *is most used*;—reparation, means of repairing any hurt: as, in the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wisd.*
- Re-mĕd'y**, *v. a.* (Fr. *remedier*) to cure, to heal; to repair or remove mischief.
- Re-mĕm'bér**, *v. a.* (Ital. *membrare*) to bear

REM

in mind any thing, not to forget; to recollect, to recognise, to call to mind; to keep in mind, to have present to the attention; to bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment: as, he brings them back, *remembering* mercy and his covenant sword (*Milton*); —to mention, not to omit: as, such citation is invalid, as hereafter to be *remembered*; —to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind (*Sidney*); to preserve from being forgotten: as, *let them have their wages duly paid, and something over, to remember me.* *Shak.*

Re-mem'ber-ér, *s.* one who remembers.

Re-mem'brance, *s.* (French) retention in memory, memory; recollection, revival of any idea, reminiscence; † honourable memory (*Shak.*); transmission of a fact from one to another (*Addison*); memorial (*Dryden*); a token by which any one is kept in the memory; notice of something absent (*Shak.*); power of remembering: as, *thee I have heard relating what was done, ere my remembrance.* *Milton.*

Re-mem'brān-cér, *s.* who reminds, or puts in mind; an officer of the exchequer.

Rēm'i-grate, *v. n.* (Lat. *remigro*) to rove or remove back again.

Rēm-i-grā'tion, *s.* removal back again.

Re-mind', *v. a.* to put in mind, to force to recollect or remember.

Rēm-i-nis'cence, *s.* (Lat. *reminiscens*, from *reminiscor*) recollection, remembrance, recovery or revival of any idea. *Hale.*

Rēm-i-nis-cen'tial, *a.* (reminiscence) relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*

Re-miss', *a.* (Lat. *remissus*) not vigorous, slack; not careful, slothful; sluggish, idle, indolent; not intense. *Roscommon.*

Re-mis-si-bil'i-ty, *s.* (remissible) PARDONABLENESS, capability to be pardoned.

Re-mis'si-ble, *a.* (remit) PARDONABLE, veniable, admitting forgiveness.

Re-mis'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. *remissio*) abatement, relaxation, moderation, cessation of intenseness; release, abatement of right or claim; forgiveness, PARDON: *in physic*, the abatement of a distemper without a perfect intermission.

Re-mis'sly, *ad.* (remiss) carelessly, negligently, without close attention; not vigorously, not with ardour or eagerness, slackly.

Re-mis'sness, *s.* (remiss) CARELESSNESS, negligence, coldness, want of ardour, inattention.

Re-mit', *v. a.* (Lat. *remitto*) to relax, to make less intense, to make less rigorous; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to give up, to resign; as, *th' Egyptian crown I to your hands remit* (*Dryden*); —to defer, to refer: as, *I remit me to themselves*; —to put again into custody: as, *the prisoner was remitted to the guard*, —to send money to a distant place.

Re-mit', *v. n.* to slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager: *in physic*, to grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

Re-mit'mēt, *s.* (remit) the act of remitting to custody.

Re-mit'tānce, *s.* (remit) the act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

Re-mit'tér, *s.* (remit) one who remits.

Rēm'nānt, *s.* (corrupted from *remanent*) residue, that which is left, that which remains.

Rēm'nānt, *a.* remaining, yet left.

REN

Re-mōlt'en, *p.* (remelt) melted again.

Re-mōn'strānce, *s.* (French) strong representation, an address shewing reasons on any side in strong terms; † shew, discovery. *Shak.*

Re-mōn'strate, *v. n.* (Lat. *remonstro*) to make a strong representation, to shew reasons on any side in strong terms.

Rēm'o-ra, *s.* (Latin) a let, obstacle, hinderance or obstruction; a fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

† **Rēm'o-rate**, *v. a.* to hinder, to delay. *Johnson.*

Re-mōrse', * **Re-mōrse'**, *s.* (Lat. *remordeo*, *remorsus*) pain of guilt; —tenderness, pity, sympathetic sorrow. *Shak.*

* **Re-mōrse'fūl**, *a.* TENDER, compassionate.

Re-mōrse'less, *a.* unpitying, void of compassion, CRUEL, SAVAGE.

Re-mōte', *a.* (Lat. *remotus*) distant, not immediate; distant, not at hand; removed far off, placed not near; FOREIGN, outlandish; distant, not closely connected; alien, not agreeing; abstracted. *Locke.*

Re-mōte'ly, *ad.* not nearly, at a distance.

Re-mōte'ness, *s.* (remote) state of being remote, distance, farness, removedness.

Re-mōtion, *s.* (Lat. *remotus*) the act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. *Brown.*

Re-mōv'a-ble, *a.* (remove) that is capable of being removed.

Re-mōv'al, *s.* (remove) the act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; migration; dismissal from a post; the state of being removed.

Re-mōve', *v. a.* (Lat. *removeo*) to put from its place, to transplace, to take or put away; to place at a distance.

Re-mōve', *v. n.* to change place; to migrate, to go from one place to another.

Re-mōve', *s.* change of place, migration; translation of one to the place of another, state of being removed; act of moving a chess-man or draught; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step, in the scale of gradation; a small distance; act of putting a horse's shoe upon different feet; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

Re-mōv'ed, *p. a.* remote, separate from others. †

Re-mōv'ed-ness, *s.* the state of being removed, remoteness, distance, farness.

Re-mōv'ér, *s.* one who removes.

Rē-mōunt', *v. n.* to mount again.

Re-mū'ne-ra-ble, *a.* (remunerate) rewardable, compensable.

Re-mū'ne-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. *remunero*) to reward, to give in return, to REPAY; to requite, to recompense, to COMPENSATE.

Re-mu-ne-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *remuneratio*) reward, repayment, reimbursement; requital, recompense, COMPENSATION.

Re-mū'ne-ra-tive, *a.* (remunerate) exercised in giving rewards; compensative.

Rē-mūr'mūr, *v. n.* (Lat. *remurmuro*) to murmur back, to echo in a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*

Rē'nārd, *s.* (Fr. *renard* a fox) the name of a fox in fable.

Re-nā's'cent, *a.* (Lat. *renascens*) produced again, rising again into being.

Re-nā's'ci-ble, *a.* (Lat. *renascor* to rise again) possible to be produced again.

Rē-nāv'i-gate, *v. a.* to sail again.

REN

Rĕn-cōūn'tér, *s.* (Fr. *rencontre*) clash, COLLISION; conflict, personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

Rĕn-cōūn'tér, *v. n.* (Fr. *rencontrer*) to CLASH, to collide; to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to skirmish with another, to fight hand to hand.

Rĕnd, *v. a.* (Sax. *rendan*) to TEAR, to tear with violence, to lacerate.

Rĕnd'ér, *s.* one who rends, a tearer.

Rĕnd'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. *rendre*) to return, to pay back: as, he will *render* him a recompense;—to restore, to give back, *commonly with the adverb* back;—to give on demand (*Proverbs*); to invest with qualities, to make: as, love can answer love, and *render* blifs secure (*Thomson*);—to represent, to exhibit (*Shak.*); to translate, to explain, to change to a different language; to afford, to give to be used: as, logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue (*Watts*); † to surrender, to yield, to give up. *Shak.*

† **Rĕn'dér**, *s.* surrender. *Shak.*

Rĕn'dez-vōus, *s.* (French) assembly, meeting appointed; a sign that draws men together (*Bacon*); place appointed for assembly.

Rĕn'dez-vōus, *v. n.* to assemble or meet at the place appointed.

Rĕn-dī'tion, *s.* (render) surrendering, a SURRENDER; the act of yielding. *Johnson.*

Rĕn'e-gade, **Rĕn'e-gā'do**, *s.* (Spanish) one who apostatizes from the faith, an APOSTATE; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.

† **Re-nēge**, *v. a.* (Lat. *renego*, Fr. *renier*) to disown, to deny. *Shak.*

Re-nēw, *v. a.* (re and *new*, Lat. *renovo*) to renovate, to redintegrate, to restore to the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again: in *theology*, to make anew, to transform to new life.

Re-nēw'a-ble, *a.* capable to be renewed.

Re-nēw'al, *s.* (renew) the act of renewing; renovation, redintegration, a renewing.

Rĕn'i-tĕn-cy, *s.* (renitent) the resistance in solid bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another,—or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

Rĕn'i-tĕnt, *s.* (Lat. *renitens*) acting against any impulse by elastic power.

Rĕn'net, **Rĕn'net-ing**, *s.* (*properly reinette, a little queen*) a kind of apple.

Rĕn'o-vatē, *v. a.* (Lat. *renovo*) to renew, redintegrate, restore to the first state.

Rĕn-o-vā'tion, *s.* the act of renewing; the state of being renewed, a renewal, a renewing, a redintegration.

Re-nōūncē, *v. a.* (Fr. *renoncer*, Lat. *renuncio*) to disown, to disclaim, to abnegate, to DENY; to quit on oath, to ABJURE.

Re-nōūncē'mĕnt, *s.* (renounce) the act of renouncing, RENUNCIATION, ABJURATION. *Sb.*

Re-nōūn', *s.* (Fr. *renominee*) FAME, celebrity, praise widely spread.

† **Re-nōūn'**, *v. a.* to make famous. *Shak.*

Re-nōūn'ĕd, *p. a.* famed, celebrated, celebrated, eminent, famous.

RENT, **Rĕnt**, *s.* (rend) a break, burst, breach, crack, tear, lincination, laceration, dilaceration, dilanation, disruption, rupture, fracture.

Rĕnt, *pret. and pass. part. of to rend.*

Rĕnt, *s.* (Fr. *rente*) revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

Rĕnt, *v. a.* (Fr. *renter*) to hold by paying rent; to let to a tenant.

REP

Rĕnt'a-ble, *a.* that may be rented.

Rĕnt'al, *s.* (rent) rentroll, a list of rents.

Rĕnt'er, *s.* he who holds by paying rent.

Rĕnt'rōll, *s.* rental, roll or list of rents.

Renūnciā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *renunciatio*, *pron. re-nūn-shi-ā'tion*) the act of renouncing, renouncement, abnegation; recantation, ABJURATION.

Rĕ-ōr-dāin', *v. a.* to ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

Rĕ-ōr-dī-nā'tion, *s.* repetition of ordination.

Rĕ-pāc'i-fy, *v. a.* to pacify again.

Re-pāid', *part. of the verb to repay.*

Re-pār', *v. a.* (Lat. *reparo*, Fr. *reparer*) to restore after injury or dilapidation, to retrieve, to refit after damage; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to recruit, to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

Re-pār', *s.* reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation. *Shak.*

Re-pār', *v. n.* (Fr. *reparer to haunt or rove*) to go, to resort, to betake himself.

Re-pār', *s.* resort, abode, residence; act of betaking himself any where.

Re-pār'ér, *s.* amender, restorer.

Re-pān'dōūs, *a.* (Lat. *repandus*) bent upward, convexedly crooked. *Brown.*

Rĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. *reparabilis*) capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

Rĕp'a-ra-bly, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, recruit, or supply.

Rĕp-a-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *reparatio*) the act of repairing, repair, instauration, supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends, COMPENSATION.

Re-pār'a-tive, *s.* (repair) whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

Rĕp-ār-tēē, *s.* (Fr. *repartie*) smart reply.

Rĕp-ār-tēē, *v. n.* to make smart replies.

Re-pās', *v. a.* to pass again; to pass or travel back.

Re-pās', *v. n.* to go back in a road.

Re-pāst', *s.* (Fr. *repas*, Lat. *re and pastus*) a meal, a collation; the act of taking food; victuals, FOOD: as, *get me some repast.* *Shak.*

Re-pāst', *v. a.* to feed, to FEAST. *Shak.*

REPAY, **Re-pāy'**, *v. a.* (Fr. *repayer*) to restore, to refund, to render, to return, to retribute, to pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to COMPENSATE, to recompense, to reward, to retaliate, to requite either good or ill; to reimburse with what is owed.

Re-pāy'mĕnt, *s.* the act of repaying, reimbursement, retribution, return, requital, the thing repaid.

Re-pēal', *v. a.* (Fr. *rappeller to call back*) to abrogate, to revoke, to reverse, to ANNUL.

Re-pēal', *s.* abrogation, REVOCATION.

REPEAT, **Re-pēat'**, *v. a.* (Lat. *repeto*, Fr. *répéter*) to iterate, to use again, to do again, to speak again, to utter again; to recite, to relate, to rehearse; to try again.

Re-pēat'ĕd-ly, *ad.* (repeated) over and over, often, more than once.

Re-pēat'ér, *s.* one who repeats, one who recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

Re-pēl', *v. a.* (Lat. *repello*) to drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

Re-pēl', *v. n.* to act with force contrary to force

REP

REP

impressed : *in medicine*, to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

Re-pél'lént, *s.* (Lat. repellens) an application that has a repelling power.

Re-pél'lér, *s.* (repel) one who repels.

Re-pént', *v. n.* (Fr. repentir) to think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to change the mind from some painful motive; to have such a sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

Re-pént', *v. a.* to remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; *with* the reciprocal pronoun : as, I *repent me* that the duke is slain. *Shakespeare.*

REPENT'ANCE, Re-pént'ance, *s.* (French) sorrow for any thing past, remorse, sorrow for crimes; brokenness or sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence, contriteness, contrition.

REPENT'ANT, Re-pént'ant, *a.* (French) sorrowful for the past, remorseful; sorrowful for sin, contrite, compunctious, penitential, worn with sorrow; expressing sorrow for sin.

Rē-pē'plē, *v. a.* (Fr. repeupler) to stock with people anew.

Re-pér-cús'sion, *s.* (Lat. re percussio) the act of driving back, REBOUND.

Re-pér-cús'sive, *a.* (Fr. re percussif) having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; † driven back. *Thomson.*

Rēp-ér-ti'tious, *a.* (Lat. repertus) found, gained by finding. *Johnson.*

Rēp-ér-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. repertoire, Lat. repertorium) a treasury, a magazine; a book in which any thing may be found.

REPETITION, Rēp-e-ti'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. repetitio) iteration of the same thing, recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing, rehearsal, recitation, recital.

Re-pine', *v. n.* (re and pine) to fret, to chafe, to vex himself, to murmur, to be discontented; *with* at or against;—to envy. *Dryden.*

Re-pin'ér, *s.* one who frets or murmurs.

Re-plācē', *v. a.* to put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

Re-plā't', *v. a.* to fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

Rē-plānt', *v. a.* to plant anew.

Rē-plān-tā'tion, *s.* the act of planting again.

Re-plēn'ish, *v. a.* (Lat. repleo, *from* re and plenus *full*) to stock, to store, to furnish, to fill : † to finish, complete. *Not proper. Shak.*

Rē-plē'tē', *a.* (Fr. replet, Lat. repletus) full, completely full, filled to exuberance; *with* with.

Re-plē'tion, *s.* state of being over full.

Re-plēv'i-a-ble, *a.* (replevy) capable of being replevied.

Re-plēv'ín, Re-plēv'y, *v. a.* (*a law term*) to take back or set at liberty any thing seized, on giving security.

Rēp-lī-cā'tion, *s.* (reply) reply, answer.

Re-pl'y', *v. n.* (Fr. repliquer) to answer, to make a return to an answer.

Re-pl'y', *v. a.* to return for an answer. *Milton.*

Re-pl'y', *s.* answer, return to answer.

Rē-pl'y'ér, *s.* he who answers, he who makes a return to an answer.

Rē-pō'l'ish, *v. a.* to polish again.

Re-pōrt', *v. a.* (Fr. rapporter) to noise or spread by popular rumour; to give repute (*Affs*); to give an account of;—to return, to re-

bound, to give back a sound. *Bacon.*

Re-pōrt', *s.* rumour, bruit, popular fame, hearsay; repute, public character; account returned; account given by lawyers of cases;—sound, loud noise, bombilation, repercussion.

Re-pōrt'ér, *s.* who gives an account, relater.

Re-pōrt'ing-ly, *ad.* by common fame.

Re-pō'sál, *s.* (repose) the act of reposing.

Re-pō'sē', *v. a.* (Lat. repono) to couch, to lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust, *with* on or in;—to lodge, to lay up.

Re-pō'sē', *v. n.* to sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence, *with* on.

Re-pō'sē', *s.* (Fr. repos) sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest. *Dryden.*

Re-pō'sēd-nē'ss, *s.* state of being at rest.

Re-pō's'ite, *v. a.* (Lat. repono, repositus) to lay up, to deposite, to lodge as in a place of safety.

Re-po-si'tion, *a.* the act of replacing.

Re-pō's'i-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. repository) a place where any thing is safely laid up, a magazine, a repository, a STOREHOUSE.

Rē-pō's'sē'ss', *v. a.* to possess again.

Rēp-re-hēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. reprehendo) to REPROVE, to objurgate, to chide; to blame, to CENSURE; to detect of fallacy; to charge with as a fault, *with* of before the crime. *Bacon.*

Rēp-re-hēnd'ér, *s.* blamer, censurer.

Rēp-re-hēn'si-ble, *a.* (French) blamable, culpable, disreputable, CENSURABLE.

Rēp-re-hēn'si-ble-nē'ss, *s.* blamableness, culpableness, CENSURABLENESS.

Rēp-re-hēn'si-bly, *ad.* blamably, culpably.

Rēp-re-hēn'sion, *s.* (Lat. reprehensio) REPROOF, reprimand, open blame.

Rēp-re-hēn'sive, *a.* (reprehend) given to reproof.

Rēp-re-hēn'so-ry, *a.* (reprehend) objurgatory, chiding, admonitory. *Johnson.*

Rēp-re-sēnt', *v. a.* (Lat. represento) to exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to DESCRIBE, to portray, to shew in any particular character; to shew by modest arguments or narrations; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character, to personate : as, the parliament *represents* the people;—to exhibit, to show : as, the tragedy was *represented* very skilfully.

Rēp-re-sēn-tā'tion, *s.* IMAGE, likeness, resemblance; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration; case or statement; public exhibition.

Rēp-re-sēn'ta-tive, *a.* (Fr. representatif) exhibiting a similitude, FIGURATIVE; bearing the character or power of another.

Rēp-re-sēn'ta-tive, *s.* one exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shewn.

Rēp-re-sēnt'ér, *s.* (represent) one who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character, one who acts for another by deputation. *Swift.*

Rēp-re-sēnt'mēt, *s.* (represent) image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

Re-prē'ss', *v. a.* (Lat. repressus) to crush, to put down, to overpower; to SUBDUCE.

Re-prē'ssion, *s.* act of repressing, repressure.

Re-prē's'sive, *a.* (repress) having power to repress, acting to repress.

REP

Repressure, *s.* (repress, *pron.* re-près'shure) re-pression, act of repressing.

Re-prive', *v. a.* (Fr. repris *from* reprendre) to respite after sentence of death, to give a respite; *with from*.

Re-prive', *s.* respite after sentence of death, warrant to suspend the execution of a malefactor.

Rēp-rī-mānd', *v. a.* (Fr. réprimander) to chide, check, reprehend, **REPROVE**.

Rēp-rī-mānd, *s.* **REPROOF**, reprehension.

Rē-print', *v. a.* to renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.

Re-prisāl, *s.* (Fr. représailles) something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injustice.

Re-prisē', *s.* (French) the act of taking something in retaliation of injury (*Dryden*); the burden of a song.

Re-prōach', *v. a.* (Fr. reprocher) to **CENSURE** in opprobrious terms, as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to exprobrate, to upbraid in general; to scandalize, to scandal.

Re-prōach', *s.* **CENSURE**, shame, obloquy, discredit, infamy, **DISGRACE**.

Re-prōach'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. reproachable) worthy of reproach, disreputable, **CENSURABLE**.

REPROACHFUL, **Re-prōach'fūl**, *a.* (reproach) opprobrious, contumelious invective; injurious, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, disreputable, vile, infamous.

Re-prōach'fūl-ly, *ad.* opprobriously, ignominiously, shamefully, disgracefully, infamously.

Rēp'ro-bate, *a.* (Lat. reprobus) **ABANDONED**, lost to virtue, lost to grace.

Rēp'ro-bate, *s.* a man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

Rēp'ro-bate, *v. a.* (Lat. reprobo *to disapprove*) to disallow, to reject: as, such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed in law;—to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction (*Hammond*); to abandon to his sentence without hope of pardon. *Southern.*

Rēp'ro-bate-nēss, *s.* the state of being reprobate, abominable **WICKEDNESS**.

Rēp-ro-bā'tion, *s.* (reprobate) the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned to eternal destruction: the contrary to *election*;—a condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

Rē-pro-dūce', *v. a.* to produce anew.

Rē-pro-dūc'tion, *s.* the act of producing anew; the thing produced anew.

Re-prōof', *s.* (reprove) reprehension, reprimand, blame to the face: † censure, slander. *Psalms.*

Re-prōv'a-ble, *a.* (reprove) culpable, blamable, worthy of reprehension.

REPROVE', **Re-prōve'**, *v. a.* (Fr. reprouver) to charge to the face with a fault, to chide, rate, oburgate, increpate, rebuke, scold, reprehend; to blame, to **CENSURE** (*Psalms*); to refute, to disprove (*Shak.*); to blame for; *with of*.

Re-prōv'ēr, *s.* one who reproves, a reprehender, a rebuker, an admonisher.

Rē-prūn', *v. a.* to prune a second time.

Rēp'tile, *s.* an animal that creeps upon many feet. "Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet." *Locke.*

Rēp'tile, *a.* creeping upon many feet.

Re-pūb'lic, *s.* (Fr. republique, Lat. respublica) commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one; common interest, the public. *Ben Jonson.*

REQ

Re-pūb'li-cān, *a.* (republic) placing the government in the people.

Re-pūb'li-cān, *s.* (republic) one who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

Re-pū'di-a-ble, *a.* (repudiate) fit to be rejected or divorced.

Re-pū'di-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. repudio, Fr. repudier) to **DIVORCE**, to reject, to put away.

Re-pu-di-ā'tion, *s.* **DIVORCE**, rejection.

Re-pūgn', *v. a.* (*little used*, Lat. repugno) to resist, to contradict. *Gower.*

Re-pūg'nānce, **Re-pūg'nān-cy**, *s.* (French) **INCONSISTENCY**, contrariety; reluctance, resistance, struggle of opposite passions; aversion, **UNWILLINGNESS**.

Re-pūg'nānt, *a.* (French, Lat. repugnans) **INCONSISTENT**, contrary, opposite, *with to*, sometimes *with with*;—disobedient, not obsequious, uncomplying, averse, **UNWILLING**.

Re-pūg'nānt-ly, *ad.* contradictorily.

Re-pūl'lu-late, *v. n.* (re and pullulo, Fr. repululer) to bud again.

Re-pūlse', *s.* (French, Lat. repulsa) the condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

Re-pūlse', *v. a.* to beat back, to drive off.

Re-pūlsion, *s.* (Lat. repulsus) the act or power of driving off from itself.

Re-pūlsive, *a.* (repulse) driving off, having the power to beat or drive back.

Rē-pūr'chase, *v. a.* to buy again.

Rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* (repute) honourable, creditable, having reputation.

Rēp'u-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of a thing of good repute.

Rēp'u-ta-bly, *ad.* without discredit.

Rēp-u-tā'tion, *s.* (French) repute, character good or bad; credit, **HONOUR**.

Re-pūte', *v. a.* (Lat. reputo) to hold, to account, to think: as, those are *reputed* wise who say but little.

Re-pūte', *s.* reputation, character good or bad; established opinion.

† **Re-pūte'less**, *a.* disreputable. *Not inelegant but out of use. Shakespeare.*

Re-quēst', *s.* (Fr. requête) petition, **INTREATY**; demand, repute, credit, state of being desired; as, knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

Re-quēst', *v. a.* to ask, solicit, **ENTREAT**.

Re-quēst'ēr, *s.* petitioner, solicitor.

Rē-quīck'en, *v. a.* to reanimate.

Rē-quī-ēm, *s.* (Lat.) a hymn in which they implore rest for the dead.

Re-quīra-ble, *a.* (require) fit to be required, demandable, claimable.

Re-quīre', *v. a.* (Lat. requiro) to demand, to claim, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need: as, the king's business *required* haste.

Rēq'ūi-sīte, *a.* (Lat. requisitus) necessary, needful, wanting, required by the nature of things.

Rēq'ūi-sīte, *s.* any thing necessary.

Rēq'ūi-sīte-ly, *ad.* necessarily.

Rēq'ūi-sīte-nēss, *s.* (requisite) necessity, necessariness, indispensableness.

Re quītāl, *s.* (requite) return for any good or bad office, retaliation; return, reciprocal action (*Waller*);—**REWARD**, recompence.

Re-quīte', *v. a.* (Fr. raquitter) to repay, to retaliate good or ill, to recompense, to **REWARD**; to do or give in reciprocation.

RES

Rē'mōūse, *s.* (Sax. hreremus) the **BAT**.
Rē-sā'l, *v. a.* to sail back.
Rē-sāl', *s.* sale at second hand.
Rē-sa-lūte, *v. a.* to salute or greet anew.
Re-scind', *v. a.* (Lat. rescindo) to cut off, to abrogate a law, to revoke, to **ANNUL**.
Re-scis'sion, *s.* (French) the act of cutting off, abrogation, repeal, **REVOCA**TION.
Re-scis'so-ry, *a.* (Fr. rescisoire) having the power to cut off.
Rē-scribe, *v. a.* (Lat. rescribo) to write back: as, *whenever a prince on his being consulted re-scribes or writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act, otherwise unlawful (Ayliffe)*;—to write over again. *Howel.*
Rē'script, *s.* (Fr. rescrit, Lat. rescriptum) edict of an emperor.
Rēs'cue, *s.* (old Lat. rescussus) deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement; resistance against lawful authority; act of violence by which any person or thing is set free from lawful custody.
Rēs'cue, *v. a.* to set free from any violence, confinement, or danger; to recover by violence any person or thing from lawful custody.
Rēs'cu-ér, *s.* one who rescues.
Re-séarch, *s.* (Fr. recherche) search, an elaborate inquiry.
Re-séarch, *v. a.* to **EXAMINE**, to enquire.
Rē-séat, *v. a.* to seat again.
Rē-séize, *v. a.* to seize again.
Rē-séiz'er, *s.* one who seizes again.
Re-sei'zure, *s.* (*pron. rē-sē'zhure*) repeated seizure, seizure a second time.
RESEM'BLANCE, **Re-sēm'blānce**, *s.* (Fr. ressemblance) likeness, similitude, semblance, representation; image, effigy, statue, picture, something resembling; conformity, affinity, parallel, similarity, state of having the same manners or form.
Re-sēm'ble, *v. a.* (Fr. ressembler) to compare, to give the likeness of, to represent as like something else; to liken, to be like, to have likeness to. *Addison.*
Re-sēm'bling, *p. a.* representing as a likeness, similar, conformable, like, having some resemblance to, comparing.
† Rē-sēnd', *v. a.* to send back, to send again. *Sh.*
Re-sēnt', *v. a.* (Fr. ressentir) to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront; † to take well or ill. *Fell.*
Re-sēnt'ér, *s.* one who feels injuries deeply.
Re-sēnt'ful, *a.* easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it; malignant, **MALICIOUS**.
Re-sēnt'ing-ly, *ad.* with deep sense, with strong perception; with continued anger.
Re-sēnt'mēt, *s.* (Fr. resentment) deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger:—strong perception of good or ill: as, he retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *More.*
Rēs-ér-vā'tion, *s.* (French) reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up;—custody, state of being treasured up. *Shak.*
Re-sér'va-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. reservoir) a place in which any thing is reserved or kept, conservatory, repository, reconditory, **STOREHOUSE**.
Re-sér've, *v. a.* (Lat. reservo, Fr. réserver) to keep in store, to serve to some other purpose; to retain, to keep, to hold; to lay up to a future time. *Swift.*
Re-sér've, *s.* store kept untouched, or undis-

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covered; something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind, reservation; exception, prohibition: as, what *reserve* forbids to taste? (*Milton*);—exception in favour: as, each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve* (*Rogers*);—**MODESTY**, coyness, caution in personal behaviour.
Re-sér'ved, *a.* **MODEST**, coy, not loosely free; cautious in conversation, sparing of words, inaffable, distant, shy, sullen, not open, not frank.
Re-sér'ved-ly, *ad.* not with frankness, or openness, with reserve: scrupulously, coldly.
Re-sér'ved-nēss, *s.* (reserved) want of frankness, want of openness, shyness, coyness, inaffability, closeness.
Re-sér've'r, *s.* one who reserves.
Rēs-ér-vōir, *s.* (French) place where any thing is kept in store; a large basin or cistern for water, a receptacle.
Rē-sēt', *v. a.* (*a law term*) to receive stolen goods.
Rē-sēt'tér, *s.* one who receives stolen goods; one who receives or entertains an outlawed or proscribed person.
Rē-sēt'tle, *v. a.* to settle again.
Rē-sēt'tle-mēt, *s.* the act of settling again; the state of settling again.
Re-sīde, *v. n.* (Lat. residuo) to sink, to subside, to fall to the bottom.
RESIDE, **Re-sīde**, *v. n.* (Fr. résider, Lat. resideo) to have abode, to stay, to tarry, to lodge, to house, to inhabit, to live, to dwell, to be present.
RESIDENCE, **Rēs'i-dēnce**, *s.* (French) act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling, mansion, home, domicile, commorancy, habitation.
Rēs'i-dēnce, *s.* (Lat. residuo) that which settles at the bottom of liquors, lees, **DREGS**.
Rēs'i-dēt, *a.* (French, Lat. residens) dwelling or having abode in any place, commorant, abiding, residing.
Rēs'i-dēt, *s.* an agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador;—an inhabitant, an inhabitant, a dweller.
Rēs-i-dēn'tia-ry, *a.* holding residence.
Re-sīd'u-āl, **Re-sīd'ū-a-ry**, *a.* (Lat. residuum) relating to the residue, relating to the remaining part: as, *residuary* legatee.
Rēs'i-due, *s.* (Fr. résidu, Lat. residuum) the remaining part, remnant, what is left.
Re-sīgn, *v. a.* (Fr. résigner, Lat. resigno) to give up a claim or possession, to **ABDICATE**; to yield up; to give up in confidence, *with up emphatical*: as, to *resign up* ourselves to the will of God;—to submit, particularly to submit to providence (*Dryden*); to submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*
Rēs-īg-nā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of resigning or giving up claim or possession, **ABDIC**ACTION, renunciation; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.
Re-sīgn'ér, *s.* one who resigns.
Re-sīgn'mēt, *s.* (resign) act of resigning, resignation, **ABDIC**ACTION, renunciation.
Re-sīl'i-ēnce, **Re-sīl'i-ēn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. resilio) the act of starting or leaping back, resiliency; repercussion, recoil, **REBOUND**.
Re-sīl'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. resiliens) starting or springing back, rebounding.
Rēs-i-lit'ion, *s.* (Lat. resilio *to leap*) the act of springing back, resilience, **REBOUND**.
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Rēs'in, Rōs'in, s. (Lat. *resina*) inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; the fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit; not an aqueous menstruum. *Those vegetable substances which will dissolve in water are gums,—those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil are resins.*

Rēs'in, Rōs'in, v. a. to rub with resin.

Rēs'in-ōus, a. (Fr. *resineux*) consisting of resin, containing resin.

Rēs'in-ōus-nēs, s. state of being resinous.

Rēs-i-pis'cence, s. (French, Lat. *resipiscencia*) wisdom after the fact, repentance.

Re-sist', v. a. (Lat. *resisto*, Fr. *resister*) to oppose, to act against, to withstand; not to admit impression or force.

Re-sist', v. n. to make opposition. *Shak.*

Re-sist'ance, s. (French) the act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

Re-sist-i-bil'i-ty, s. (resistible) quality of resisting; quality of being resistible.

Re-sist-i-ble, a. (resist) may be resisted.

Re-sist'less, a. irresistible, opposeless, INVINCIBLE, that cannot be opposed.

Re-sōl'va-ble, a. (resolve) that may be referred or reduced (*South*); capable of solution, or of being made less obscure (*Brown*); DISSOLVABLE, dissoluble, admitting separation of parts: as, the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat; a greater heat coagulates. *Arbutnot.*

Rēs'o-lu-ble, a. (French) that may be melted or dissolved, DISSOLVABLE, FUSIBLE.

Re-sōlvē', v. a. (Lat. *resolvo*) to inform, to free from a doubt or difficulty: as, *resolve* me strangers whence, and what you are? (*Dryden*);—to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion (*White*); to fix in a determination (*Milton*); to fix in constancy, to confirm (*Shak.*); to analyze, to reduce; to melt, to dissolve; as, *resolving* is bringing a fluid, which is now concentered, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbutnot.*

Re-sōlvē', v. n. to DETERMINE, to decree within one's self: † to melt, to be dissolved (*Shak.*); to be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

Re-sōlvē', s. resolution, settled thought, fixed determination.

Re-sōlv'ed-ly, ad. (resolved) with resolution, firmness and constancy.

Re-sōlv'ed-nēs, s. (resolved) resolution, constancy, steadiness, firmness.

Re-sōlv'ent, s. (Lat. *resolvens*) that which has the power of causing solution, a menstruum, a dissolvent.

Re-sōlv'er, s. one who forms a firm resolution; one who dissolves, one who, or that which separates parts.

Rēs'o-lute, a. (Fr. *résolu*) determined, fixed, constant, steady, firm.

Rēs'o-lute-ly, ad. determinately, firmly, constantly, steadily.

Rēs'o-lute-nēs, s. (resolute) determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

Rēs'o-lū'tion, s. (resolute) fixed determination, resolve, settled thought; constancy, firmness, resolvedness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*

Rēs'o-lū'tion, s. (Lat. *resolutio*) act of clearing difficulties; analysis; act of separating any

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thing into constituent parts; dissolution. *Digby.*

Re-sōl'u-tive, a. (Fr. *resolutif*) having the power to dissolve or relax.

Rēs'o-nānce, s. (Lat. *resono*) sound, resound, the return of an echo.

Rēs'o-nānt, a. (Lat. *resonans*) resounding. *Milton.*

Re-sōrp'tion, s. (Lat. *resorbeo*) regurgitation, the act of swallowing back.

Re-sōrt', v. n. (Fr. *ressortir*) to have recourse, to betake one's self, to go publicly, to repair to: *in law*, to fall back: as, the inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother, or to any of her ancestors. *Hale.*

Re-sōrt', s. frequency, assembly, meeting (*Dryden*); concourse, confluence, crowd; the act of visiting. *Shak.*

Re-sōrt'er, s. one who frequents or visits.

Re-sōund', v. a. (Lat. *resono*, Fr. *resonner*) to echo, to reverberate, to sound back, to return as sound; to celebrate by sound (*Milton*); to sound, to tell so as to be heard far. *The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! resound. Pope.*

Re-sōund, v. n. to be echoed back; to be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

Re-sōurce', s. (Fr. *ressource*) some new or unexpected means that offer; resort, expedient, contrivance to accelerate any design.

Rēs-sōw', v. a. to sow anew.

† Re-spēak', v. a. to answer. *Shakespeare.*

Re-spēct', v. a. (Lat. *respicio*, *respectus*) to regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence: as, I always loved and *respected* Sir William;—to have allusion to: as, the allusion *respects* an ancient custom;—† to look toward: as, the front of his house *respects* the south. *Brown.*

Re-spēct', s. (French, Lat. *respectus*) regard, attention (*Shak.*); awe, deference, reverence, honour (*Shak.*); awful kindness (*Locke*); goodwill (*Shak.*); partial regard: as, it is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment (*Proverbs*);—reverend character (*Shak.*); manner of treating others: as, use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature;—consideration, motive (*Hooker*); relation, regard: as, there have been always monsters among them, in *respect* of their bodies. *Wilkins.*

Re-spēct'a-ble, a. (French) venerable, meriting respect.

Re-spēct'ér, s. one who has partial regard.

Re-spēct'fūl, a. ceremonious, full of outward civility.

Re-spēct'fūl-ly, ad. in a respectful manner, with some degree of reverence.

Re-spēct'fūl-nēs, s. (respectful) the quality of being respectful, behaviour shewing respect.

Re-spēct'ive, a. (respect) particular, peculiar, relating to particular persons or things; relative, not absolute. *Rogers.*

Re-spēct'ive-ly, ad. particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

Re-spēr'sion, s. (Lat. *resperfus besprinkled*) the act of sprinkling.

Rēs'pī-ra-ble, a. (French) that may be breathed, breathable, fit for respiration.

Rēs-spī-rā'tion, s. (French, Lat. *respiratio*) the act of breathing; relief from toil. *Milton.*

Re-spīrē', v. n. (Lat. *respiro*, Fr. *respirer*) to breathe; to catch breath (*Milton*); to rest, to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

Rēs'pīte, s. (Fr. *répit*) reprieve, suspension of a

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capital sentence; stop, cessation, pause, interval. *Denham.*
Res'pīte, *v. a.* to respite, to suspend, to DELAY; to relieve by a pause. *Milton.*
Re-splēn'dēnce, **Re-splēn'dēncy**, *s.* (resplendent) BRIGHTNESS, lustre, SPLENDOR.
Re-splēn'dēt, *a.* (Lat. resplendens) BRIGHT, SHINING, having a beautiful lustre.
Re-splēn'dēt-ly, *ad.* with lustre.
Re-spōnd', *v. n.* (Lat. respondeo) to correspond, to SUIT; † to answer. *Little used. Brown.*
Re-spōnd'ēt, *s.* (Lat. respondens) an answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.
Re-spōnsē, *s.* (Lat. responsum) an answer, commonly an oraculous answer; answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.
Re-spōn'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. responsus) answerable, accountable, liable to give account; capable of discharging an obligation.
Re-spōn'si-ble-nēss, *s.* state of being obliged or qualified to answer.
Re-spōn'sion, *s.* (Lat. responsio) the act of answering, an answer.
Re-spōn'sive, *a.* (Fr. réponse) answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else. *Pope.*
Re-spōn'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. responsorius) containing a response or answer.
Rest, *s.* (Saxon) sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death (*Dryden*); stillness, quietude, cessation or absence of motion; quiet, peace, ease, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that upon which any thing leans or rests; place of repose: as, till we end in dust our final rest (*Milton*); —final hope. *Bacon.*
Rest, *v. n.* to sleep, to be asleep, to slumber; to sleep the final sleep, to die (*Milton*); to be at quiet, to be at peace, to be without disturbance; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion: as, he will not rest content with that; —to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce (*Addison*); to lean, to recline for support or quiet: as, on him I rested.
Rest, *v. a.* to lay to rest (*Dryden*); to place as upon a support. *Gay.*
Rest, *s.* (Fr. reste, Lat. quod restat) remainder, what is left.
Rest, *a.* (Fr. restes) others, those not included in any proposition.
Rest, *v. n.* (Lat. resto, Fr. rester) to be left, to remain.
Re-stāg'nānt, *a.* (Lat. restagnans) still, stagnant, remaining without flow or motion.
Re-stāg'nate, *v. n.* to stand without flow.
Re-stāg'nātion, *s.* the state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
Re-stāu-rātion, *s.* (French, Lat. restauro) the act of recovering to the former state.
Rē-stēm', *v. n.* (re and stem) to force back against the current.
Rest'ful, *a.* quiet, being at rest.
Rest'iff, *a.* (Fr. rétif, Ital. restivo) unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, restive, resty, obstinate, stubborn. It is used of a horse which, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.
Rest'iff-nēss, *s.* obstinate reluctance.
Re-stinct'ion, *s.* (in chymistry, Lat. resinctus) the

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act of extinguishing, the act or process of quenching a body in some liquor in order to give it some new quality.
Res-ti-tū'tion, *s.* (Lat. restitutio) the act of restoring what is lost or taken away; return; the act of recovering a former state of posture.
Res'tive, *a.* (Ital. restivo) RESTIFF. *Scott.*
Rest'less, *a.* (rest) being without sleep; unquiet, disquiet, uneasy, unconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion. *Milton.*
Rest'less-ly, *ad.* without rest, unquietly.
Rest'less-nēss, *s.* (restless) want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness, uneasiness; disquietness, disquietude; motion, agitation.
Re-stō-ra-ble, *a.* what may be restored.
Res-to-rā'tion, *s.* (restore) the act of replacing in a former state: this is properly *restauration*; an instauration; recovery; the act of renewing, renewal, renovation, redintegration, reintegration.
Re-stō-ra-tive, *a.* (restore) that has the power to recruit life, cordial, CURATIVE.
Re-stō-ra-tive, *s.* a medicine that has the power to recruit life, an invigorating cordial, a strengthener, remedy, cure.
Re-stōrē, *v. a.* (Fr. restaurer, Lat. restauro) to give back what has been lost or taken away, to render, to refund, to REPAY; to bring back (*Dryden*); to retrieve, to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to CURE, to recover from disease; to recover passages in books from corruption.
Re-stō'rér, *s.* one who restores, one who recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.
RESTRAIN', **Re-strāin'**, *v. a.* (Fr. restreindre) to withhold, contain, keep in, hold in; to repress, coerce, coarct, coarctate, keep in awe, to curb, rein, cramp, check; to suppress, stop, hinder, repress; to abridge (*Shak.*); to limit, to confine: as, we restrain it to those duties only which concern all men. *Hooker.*
Re-strāin'a-ble, *a.* (restrain) coercible, capable of restraint.
Re-strāin'ed-ly, *ad.* with restraint, with limitation, without latitude.
Re-strāin'ér, *s.* who restrains or withholds.
RESTRAINT', **Re-strāint'**, *s.* act of withholding, state of being withheld, repression, coercion, repressure, stop, check, rebuff, control, controlment, hinderance of will; limitation, restriction (*Brown*); prohibition (*Milton*); detention, coarctation, confinement, circumscription, abridgment of liberty. *Shak.*
Re-strict', *v. a.* (Lat. restrictus) to limit, to confine (*Arbutnot*). "A word scarce English."
Re-strict'ion, *s.* confinement, limitation.
Re-strict'ive, *a.* (restrict) expressive of limitation (*Stillingfleet*); astringent, styptic, binding, contracting, restraining. *Wise-man.*
Re-strict'ive-ly, *ad.* with limitation.
Re-string', *v. a.* (Lat. restringo) to confine, to contract, to astrict, to CONSTRAIN.
Re-strin'gēt, *s.* (French) that which has the power of contracting, styptic.
Rest'y, *a.* (Fr. rétif) RESTIFF, restive, unwilling to stir, obstinate in standing still.
Rē-sūb-lime', *v. a.* to sublime again.
Re-sult', *v. n.* (Lat. resulto) to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises; —to fly back. *Pope.*

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Re-sult', *s.* CONSEQUENCE, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes, deduction, inference from premises; resilience, resiliency, act of flying back.
Re-sult'ance, *s.* (French) act of resulting.
Re-sū'ma-ble, *a.* (resume) that may be taken back, or resumed.
Re-sū'me', *v. a.* (Lat. *resumo*) to take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away, to re-assume, to take again; to begin again what has been broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.
Re-sū'mp'tion, *s.* (Fr. *résomption*, Lat. *resumptus*) the act of resuming.
Re-sū'mp'tive, *a.* (resume) taking back.
Re-lu-pi-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *resupino*) the act of lying upon the back. *Johnson.*
Rē-sūr-vēy', *v. a.* to survey again.
Rēs-ūr-rēc'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *resurrectum*) revival from the dead, return from the grave.
Re-sūs'ci-tate, *v. a.* (Lat. *resuscito*) to stir up anew, to REVIVE. *Bacon.*
Re-sūs-ci-tā'tion, *s.* the act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving; the state of being revived, REVIVIFICATION.
Re-tail', *v. a.* (an incorrect spelling) See *Retale*.
Re-tāin', *v. a.* (Lat. *retineo*) to keep, not to lose; to keep, to reserve, not to lay aside; to keep, to hold, not to dismiss; to keep in pay, to hire. *Addison.*
Re-tāin', *v. n.* to belong to; to depend on.
Re-tāin'ér, *s.* an adherent, a dependant, a hanger on (*Shak.*); one who does not dwell in the house of his master (*Ayliffe*); the act of keeping dependants, or of being in dependance.
Rē-tāke', *v. a.* to take again.
Re-tāle', *v. a.* (a modern and correct spelling, from *re* and *tale* a number reckoned) to sell in small quantities in consequence of selling at second hand; to sell in broken parts, or at second hand.
Rē-tale, *s.* sale by small quantities or at second hand.
Re-tāl'ér, *s.* one who sells by small quantities, or at second hand.
Re-tāl'i-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *retalio*) to return by giving like for like, to requite, to repay, to reward: *used of good or evil.*
Re-tāl-i-ā'tion, *s.* requital, return of any good or bad office.
Re-tārd', *v. a.* (Lat. *retardo*) to hinder, to OBSTRUCT in swiftness of course; to DELAY, defer, postpone, put off.
Re-tārd', *v. n.* to stay back. *Brown.*
Re-tār-dā'tion, *s.* (French) OBSTRUCTION, hinderance; the act of delaying, DELAY.
Re-tārd'ér, *s.* hinderer, obstructer.
Rētch, *v.* (Sax. *hræcan*) to force up something from the stomach, to VOMIT.
Re-tēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *retecus*) the act of discovering to the view.
Re-tēn'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *retentio*) the act of retaining; the power of retaining; memory (*Locke*); the act of withholding any thing (*Shak.*); † custody, confinement, restraint (*Shak.*): *in physic*, retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
Re-tēn'tive, *a.* (Fr. *retentif*) having the power of retention; having memory.
Re-tēn'tive-nēss, *s.* the quality of retention.
Rēt'i-cēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*) concealment by silence. *Johnson.*

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Rēt'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. *reticulum*) a small net.
Re-tic'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. *reticulum*) having the form of a small net.
Re-tic'u-lat-ēd, *a.* made of network, formed with interstitial vacuities.
RET'INUE, **Rēt'i-nue**, *s.* (Fr. *retenué*) a number attending on a principal person, a train, suite, † meiny, attendants, † besort, service, equipage.
Re-tir'e, *v. n.* (Fr. *retirer*) to retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a public station; to go off from company; to withdraw for safety.
Re-tir'e, *v. a.* to withdraw, to take away.
† Re-tir'e, *s.* retreat, recession (*Shak.*); † retirement, place of privacy. *Milton.*
Re-tir'ed, *p. a.* secret, private: as, *he was admitted to the most secret and retired thoughts* (*Addison*); —withdrawn. *Locke.*
Re-tir'ed-nēss, *s.* PRIVACY, secrecy, recluseness, SOLITUDE.
Re-tir'ement, *s.* (retire) private abode, secret habitation; SOLITUDE, private way of life; —act of withdrawing (*Milton*); state of being withdrawn. *Locke.*
Rē-tōld', *pret. & pass. part. of retell.*
Re-tōrt', *v. a.* (Lat. *retorqueo*, *retortus*) to throw back, to rebound: as, *his virtues, shining upon others, beat them, and they retort their beat again to the first giver* (*Shak.*); —to return any argument, censure, or incivility; —to curve back: as, *it would be tried how the voice will be carried in a horn, which is a line arched, or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted, or in some pipe that were sinuous.* *Bacon.*
Re-tōrt', *s.* a censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted.
Re-tōrt'ér, *s.* one who retorts.
Re-tōrt'ion, *s.* (retort) the act of retorting.
Rē-tōss', *v. a.* to toss back.
Rē-tōuch', *v. a.* to improve by new touches.
Rē-trāce', *v. a.* to trace back, to trace again.
Re-trāct', *v. a.* (Fr. *rétracter*, Lat. *retraho*, *retractus* to draw back) to recal, to recant, to contradict or deny what one has said or done before; to take back, to resume. *Woodward.*
Re-trāct', *v. n.* to unsay, to withdraw concession.
Re-trāc-tā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *retractatio*) recantation, retraction, change of opinion declared.
Re-trāc'tion, *s.* (retract) act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done, retractation, recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.
Re-trēat', *s.* (Fr. *retraite*) act of retiring (*Pope*); state of privacy, SOLITUDE, retirement (*Pope*); place of privacy, retirement, recess, withdrawal, private abode; place of security, asylum, SHELTER; act of retiring before a superior force. (*Retreat* is less than *flight*). *Bacon.*
Re-trēat', *v. n.* to go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to recede, to retire from a superior enemy; to recede, to go back out of the former place.
Re-trēat'ed, *p. a.* retired, gone to privacy. *Milt.*
Re-trēnch', *v. a.* (Fr. *retrancher*) to cut off, to pare away: as, *we ought to retrrench those superfluous expences*; —to confine. *Addison.*
Re-trēnch', *v. n.* to live with less magnificence or expence.

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Re-trēnch'mēt, *s.* act of lopping away.
 Re-trib'ute, *v. a.* (Lat. retribuō) to pay back, to REPAY, to make repayment of.
 Re-trib'u-tēr, *s.* one who makes retribution.
 Rēt-rī-bū'tion, *s.* (retribute) REPAYMENT; return accommodated to the action.
 Re-trib'u-tive, Re-trib'u-to-ry, *a.* (retribute) repaying, making repayment.
 Re-triēv'a-ble, *a.* (retrieve) capable of being retrieved, recoverable.
 Re-triēve', *v. a.* (Fr. retrouver) to recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recal, to bring back. *Bentley.*
 Rēt-ro-āc'tion, *s.* action backward.
 Rēt-ro-cede, *v. n.* (Lat. retro backward, and cedo to go) to go back.
 Rēt-ro-cēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. retrocessum) the act of going back, countermarch, march back.
 Rēt-ro-cōp-u-lā'tion, *s.* post coition.
 Rēt-ro-gra-dā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of going backward, retrogression.
 Rēt-ro-grade, *a.* (French) going backward; CONTRARY, opposite (*Shak.*): in astronomy, moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as, from the second degree of Aries to the first.
 Rēt-ro-grade, *v. n.* (French retrograder) to go backward.
 Rēt-ro-grēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. retro and gressus) the act of going backward, return; retrogradation.
 Rēt-ro-mīn'gēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. retro and mingo) the quality of staling backward.
 Rēt-ro-mīn'gēt, *a.* staling backward.
 Rēt-ro-spēct, *s.* (Lat. retro backward, and specio to look) look thrown upon things behind or things past.
 Rēt-ro-spēc'tion, *s.* act or faculty of looking backward or upon things past.
 Rēt-ro-spēc'tive, *a.* looking backward.
 Re-tūnd', *v. a.* (Lat. retundo) to blunt, to turn: as, thus warmly covered with skin and hair, it will quench and dissipate any stroke that may be dealt it, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*
 Re-tūrn', *v. n.* (Fr. retourner) to come again to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to come back, to come again, to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again (*Milton*); to retort, to recriminate. *Dryden.*
 Re-tūrn', *v. a.* to REPAY, to render, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.
 Re-tūrn', *s.* act of coming back to the same place, retrogression; act of coming back to the same state, revolution, vicissitude; repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale; PROFIT, advantage; remittance, payment from a distant place; REPAYMENT, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse (*Swift*); report, account: as, the sheriff's return.
 Re-tūrn'a-ble, *a.* (a law term) allowed to be returned back.
 Re-tūrn'ér, *s.* who pays or remits money. *Locke.*
 † Rēve, *s.* the bailiif of a franchise or manor. *Dryden.*
 Re-vēol', *v. a.* (Lat. revelo, Fr. reveler) to shew, to discover, to lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.
 Re-vēal'ér, *s.* discoverer, one who shews, discloses, or makes known; one who discovers to view. *Dryden.*

REV

Re-vēl', *v. a.* (a medical term, Lat. revello) to retract, to draw back; as, those who miscarry, escape by the flood, *revelling* the humours from the lungs. *Harvey.*
 Rēv'ēl, *v. n.* (Fr. reveiller. *Skinner*) to banquet luxuriously, to feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to mask; to riot.
 Rēv'ēl, *s.* a feast with loose and noisy jollity; a mask.
 Rēv-e-lā'tion, *s.* (French) discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven; the apocalypse, the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.
 Rēv'ēl-ér, *s.* one who feasts with noisy jollity; a masker, a mummer.
 Rēv'ēl rōūt, *s.* a mob, an unlawful assembly of a rabble (*Ainsworth*); a mask, tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*
 Rēv'ēl-ry, *s.* (revel) loose jollity, festive mirth; mask, mummery.
 Re-vēnge', *v. a.* (Fr. revancher) to return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to revenge, to wreak one's wrongs on him who inflicted them, with the reciprocal pronoun.
 Re-vēnge', *s.* avengement, revengement, return of an injury; the passion of vengeance, desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.
Revenge is an act of passion; *vengeance* of justice. Injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.
 Re-vēnge'fūl, *a.* vindictive, avengeful, wreakful, full of revenge, full of vengeance.
 Re-vēnge'fūl-ly, *ad.* vindictively.
 Re-vēn'gér, *s.* one who revenges, one who wreaks his own or another's injuries; one who punishes crimes.
 Re-vēnge'mēt, *s.* (revenge) avengement, return of an injury, the passion of vengeance.
 Re-vēng'ing-ly, *ad.* with vengeance, revengefully, vindictively.
 Rēv'e-nue, *s.* (French) income, means, rent, ESTATE, annual profits received from lands or other funds.
 † Re-vér'b', *v. a.* (Lat. reverbero) to reverberate, to resound. *Shak.*
 Re-vér'bér-ānt, *a.* (Lat. reverberans) resounding, beating back. *Shak.*
 Re-vér'bér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. reverbero) to beat back, to echo, to sound back, to resound;—to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.
 Re-vér'bér-ate, *v. n.* to be driven back, to bound back; to resound. *Shak.*
 Re-vér'bér-ā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of beating or driving back, echo, the return of a sound.
 Re-vér'bér-a-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. réverbatoire) returning, beating back.
 Re-vēre', *v. a.* (Fr. révérer, Lat. revereor) to reverence, to honour, to venerate, to regard with awe.
 Rēv'ér-ēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. reverentia) veneration, respect, awful regard; bow, courtesy, act of OBEISANCE; title of the clergy; poetical title of father. *Shak.*
 Rēv'ér-ēnce, *v. a.* to regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect, to REVERE.
 Rēv'ér-ēn-cér, *s.* one who regards with reverence, a venerator.

REV

Rév'ér-ènd, *a.* (French, Lat. *reverendus*) venerable, deserving reverence, exacting or claiming respect by his appearance; the honourable epithet of the clergy. We stile a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, *right reverend*; an archbishop, *most reverend*.

Rév'ér-ènd, *s.* a CLERGYMAN, a pastor.

Rév'ér-ènt, *a.* (Lat. *reverens*) humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

Rév'ér-ènt'ial, *a.* (Fr. *révérentielle*) expressing reverence, evincing respect, proceeding from awe and veneration.

Rév'ér-ènt'ial-ly, *ad.* with shew of reverence.

Rév'ér-ènt-ly, *ad.* with awe, respectfully.

Re-vér'ér, *s.* one who venerates or reveres.

Re-vér's'al, *s.* (reverse) change of sentence.

Re-vér's'e, *v. a.* (Lat. *reversus*) to turn upside down; to overturn, to SUBVERT; to turn back (*Milton*); to contradict, to repeal, to revoke, to ANNUL; to turn to the contrary (*Pope*); to put each in the place of the other. *Rogers.*

Re-vér's'e, *s.* change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite (*Addison*); the side of the coin upon which the head is not impressed.

REVERS'IBLE, **Re-vér's'i-ble**, *a.* (French) capable of being reversed, revocable, repealable, defeasible, annullible.

Re-vér's'ion, *s.* (French) the state of being to be possessed after the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

Re-vér's'ion-a-ry, *a.* belonging to reversion, to be enjoyed in succession.

Re-vért', *v. a.* (Lat. *revertō*) to change, to turn to the contrary: to reverberate.

Re-vért', *v. n.* (old Fr. *revertir*) to return, to fall back: as, my arrows, too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind, would have *reverted* to my bow again.

Re-vért'i-ble, *a.* returnable.

Rév'e-ry, **Rév'e-rîe**, *s.* (Fr. *reverie*) loose musing, irregular thought.

Re-vest', *v. a.* (Lat. *revestio*) to clothe again; to reinvest, to reinstate or vest again in a possession or office.

Reves'tiary, *s.* (Fr. *révestiaire*, *pron.* *re-vès'tchî-a-ry*) place where dresses are repositied; the place in a church where the priest's vestments are kept.

Re-vic'tion, *s.* (Lat. *revictum*) revival, revivification, return to life. *Broton.*

Revic'tual, *v. a.* (*pron.* *re-vit'tle*) to stock with victuals again.

Re-viëw', *v. a.* to look back; to see again; to re-examine, to revise, to overlook, to consider over again; to retrace (*Pope*); to survey, to overlook, to examine.

Re-viëw', *s.* (Fr. *révue*) survey, re-examination, revise, revival, revision; muster of a body of forces, and exhibition of military evolutions.

Re-viëw'ér, *s.* one who reviews; a critical examiner of literary productions.

Re-vil'e, *v. a.* (re and vile) to reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

† **Re-vil'e**, *s.* reproach, contumely, exprobaton. *Not used but elegant. Milton.*

Re-vil'ér, *s.* one who treats another with contumelious terms.

Re-vil'ing-ly, *ad.* (revile) in an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

Re-vi's'al, *s.* (revise) REVIEW, re-examination.

Re-vi's'e, *v. a.* (Lat. *revifus*) to re-examine, overlook, review, consider over again.

REV

Re-vi's'e, *s.* REVIEW, re-examination: in printing, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

Re-vi's'ér, *s.* examiner, superintendent.

Re-vi's'ion, *s.* (French) REVIEW, a second or repeated examination.

Rē-vi's'it, *v. a.* to visit again.

Re-vi'v'al, *s.* (revive) recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life, reviction, REVIVIFICATION.

Re-viv'e, *v. n.* (Lat. *revivo*) to return to life; to return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

REVIVE', **Re-viv'e**, *v. a.* to bring to life again, to re-animate, requicken, resuscitate, revivificate; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, recollect, bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse, to excite to thought, to stir up to action; to cheer, recomfort, restore to hope (*Ezra*); to bring again into notice (*Swift*): in chymistry, to recover from a mixed state.

Re-viv'ér, *s.* that which invigorates, cheers, or revives.

Re-viv'i-fi-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. *re and vivifico*) to REVIVE, to recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, **Re-viv'i-fi-cā'tion**, *s.* the act of recalling to life, resuscitation, reviction, revival, revivescency, renewal of life.

Re-viv'ing, *p. a.* restoring to life, cordial, cardiac, cardiacal, comforting.

Rē-vi-vis'cēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. *revivisco, reviviscētia*) renewal of life, REVIVIFICATION.

Rē-ū'ni-ōn, *s.* return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

Rē-u-nîte', *v. a.* to join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to APPEASE, to make those at variance one.

Rē-u-nîte', *v. n.* to cohere again.

Rév'o-ca-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. *revocabilis*) that may be recalled; that may be repealed, repealable, REVERSIBLE.

Rév'o-ca-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of being revocable, or reversible.

Rév'o-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *revoco*) to recall, to call back.

REVOCA'TION, **Rév'o-cā'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. *revocatio*) act of recalling, recall; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal, rescission, defeasance, avoidance, revokement, abrogation, abolition.

Re-vōke', *v. a.* (Lat. *revoco*) to repeal, to reverse, to rescind, to ANNUL, † to check, to repress (*Spenser*); † to draw back. *Spenser.*

Re-vōke'mēt, *s.* REVOCATION. *Little in use. Sh.*

Re-vōlt', *v. n.* (Fr. *revolter*) to fall off from one to another; with from and to. *It denotes something of pravity and rebellion. Sh.*

Re-vōlt', *s.* desertion, change of sides; gross departure from duty. *Sh.*

Re-vōlt'ed, *p.* having swerved from duty.

Re-vōlt'ér, *s.* one who changes sides, a deserter, a renegade.

Re-vōlve', *v. n.* (Lat. *revolvero*) to roll in a circle, to perform a revolution.

Re-vōlve', *v. a.* to roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on. *Milton.*

Rév'o-lū'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *revolutus*) course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; rotation, round, turn, circular motion; motion backward (*Milton*);—change in the state of a government or coun-

R H O

- try. It is used among us *καὶ ἐξ ὧν*, for the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary.
- Rēv-o-lū'tion-a-ry**, *a.* (revolution) founded on a revolution. *Mason.*
- Rēv-o-lū'tion-ist**, *s.* one who favours or excites revolution or change of government.
- Rē-vōm'it**, *v. a.* to vomit, to vomit again.
- Re-vul'sion**, *s.* (French, Lat. revulsus) the act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Wiseman.*
- Re-vul'sive**, *a.* having the power of revulsion, retracting, drawing back.
- Re-wārd**, *v. a.* (*re* and *award*) to give in return (*Psalms*); to repay, to COMPENSATE, to recompense for something good.
- Re-wārd**, *s.* recompense given for good performed, COMPENSATION. *It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.*
- Re-wārd'a-ble**, *a.* worthy of reward.
- Re-wārd'a-ble-nēss**, *s.* fitness to be rewarded, worthiness of reward.
- Re-wārd'ēr**, *s.* who rewards or compensates.
- Re-wōrd**, *v. a.* to repeat in the same words.
- Rhāp'so-dist**, *s.* (rhapsody) one who writes without regular dependance of one part on another. *Watts.*
- Rhāp'so-dy**, *s.* (Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*; from *ῥάπτω* to sew, and *ὠδή* an ode) any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependance or natural connection.
- Rhēt'o-ric**, *s.* (Gr. *ῥητορική*, Fr. *rhétorique*) the act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory, ELOCUTION.
- Rhe-tōr'i-cāl**, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric, oratorical, ciceronian, declamatory, figurative, ELOQUENT.
- Rhe-tōr'i-cāl-ly**, *ad.* like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.
- Rhe-tōr'i-cate**, *v. n.* (*low* Lat. *rhetoricor*) to play the orator, to attack the passions, to harangue, to DECLAIM.
- Rhēt-o-r'i-cian**, *s.* (Fr. *rhetoricien*) one who teaches the science of rhetoric, a master of rhetoric; an ORATOR.
- Rhēm**, *s.* (Gr. *ῥεύμα*) a thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
- Rhēu-māt'ic**, *a.* (Gr. *ῥευματικός*, from *rheum*) proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour; relating or belonging to the rheumatism.
- Rhēu-ma-tism**, *s.* (Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, Fr. *rheumatisme*) a painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
- Rhēu'my**, *a.* (rheum) full of sharp moisture.
- Rhī-nōc-e-rōs**, *s.* (*in zoology*; French) a vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn upon his nose.
- Rhōmb**, *s.* (*in geometry*, Fr. *rhombe*) a quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse, a rhombus, a square put out of its natural position.
- Rhōm'bic**, *a.* shaped like a rhomb. *Grev.*
- Rhōm'boid**, *s.* (*in geometry*) a quadrangular figure, a parallelogram put out of its natural position.
- Rhōm-boid'al**, *a.* shaped like a rhomboid.
- Rhōm'būs**, *s.* (*in geometry*) a square put out of its natural position, a RHOMBA.

R I D

- Rhū'bārb**, *s.* (Lat. *rhubarbara*) a medical root slightly purgative.
- Rhyme**, *s.* (Gr. *ῥυμος*, Fr. *ryhme*, *rime*) a harmonical succession of sounds, the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another, metre, jingle; poetry, poem (*Milton*); a word of sound to answer to another word, a crambo.
- Rhyme** or **reason**, number or sense. *Shak.*
- Rhyme**, *v. n.* to agree in sound, to jingle, to chime; to make verses. *Shak.*
- Rhym'ēr**, **Rhym'ēr**, *s.* (rhyme) one who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poet *in contempt*.
- Rhým'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *rithmique*) harmonical, metrical, having one sound proportioned to another.
- Rīb**, *s.* (Sax. *ribbe*) a bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side; any prominence running in lines: as, the stalks of a leaf.
- Rīb'ald**, *s.* (Fr. *ribaude*) a loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
- Rīb'ald-ry**, *s.* mean, lewd, brutal language, bawdry, OBSCENITY.
- Rib'and**, **Rib'bón**, *s.* (Fr. *ruban*, *pron. also* *rib'in*) a fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
- Rīb'bēd**, *a.* (rib) furnished with ribs; enclosed as the body by ribs; marked with protuberant lines.
- Rice**, *s.* (Lat. *oryza*) an esculent grain.
- RICH**, **Rich**, *a.* (Fr. *riche*) wealthy, opulent, affluent, moneyed, abounding in wealth, abounding in money or possessions: *opposed to* poor;—valuable, costly, estimable, precious, splendid, sumptuous (*Milton*); having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree: as, a *rich* odour; *rich* spices;—fertile, FRUITFUL; plentiful, abundant; abounding, plentifully stocked; as, pastures *rich* in flocks;—having something precious: as, groves, whose *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*
- RICHES**, **Rich'es**, *s.* (Fr. *richesse*) wealth, affluence, opulence, wealthiness, richness, goods, gear, substance, the means of life, pelf, mammon, money or possessions; splendid sumptuous appearance: as, the *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*
- Rich'ly**, *ad.* with riches, wealthily, splendidly, magnificently; plenteously, abundantly: *in irony*, truly, abundantly: as, he *richly* deserved that chastisement.
- Rich'nēss**, *s.* (rich) opulence, wealth, RICHES; finery, SPLENDOUR; fertility, FRUITFULNESS; abundance or perfection of any quality; pampering qualities. *Dryden.*
- Rick**, *s.* (Germ. *reke*) a pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet, a stack; a heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*
- Rick'ets**, *s.* (Lat. *rachitis*) a distemper incident to children.
- Rick'et-y**, *a.* diseased with the rickets.
- Ric'ture**, *s.* (Lat. *riatura*) a gaping. *Johnson.*
- Rid**, *pret. of ride*; rode, did ride.
- Rid**, *v. a.* (Sax. *hreddan*) to set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to despatch, to send away hastily; to drive away, to remove by violence, to destroy. *Shak.*
- Rid**, *pret. and pass. part. of to rid.*
- Rid'dance**, *s.* (rid) deliverance; disencumbrance,

- loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*
- Ridden** *part. pass.* of to ride.
- Riddle**, *s.* (Sax. *rædels*, from *ræde counsel*, perhaps a trial of wit) an enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem, any thing puzzling.
- Riddle**, *v. a.* to solve, to unriddle, to clear, to explain.
- Riddle**, *v. n.* to speak ambiguously or obscurely.
- Riddle**, *s.* (Sax. *hridde*) a coarse or open sieve.
- Riddle**, *v. a.* to separate by a coarse sieve, to screen.
- Riddling-ly**, *ad.* (riddle) in the manner of a riddle, secretly, obscurely.
- Ride**, *v. n.* (Sax. *ridan*) to travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle, to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse (*Shak.*); to be upon the water (*Shak.*); to be supported by something subservient. "On whose foolish honesty my practices rid easy." *Shak.*
- Rider**, *s.* one who is carried upon a horse or in any vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses (*Shak.*); an inserted leaf.
- Ridge**, *s.* (Sax. *hriegg*) the top of the back (*Hudibras*); the rough top of any thing resembling the vertebres of the back; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the horse's mouth.
- Ridge**, *v. a.* to form a ridge. *Milton.*
- Ridgel**, **Ridgling**, *s.* (Lat. *ovis rejiacula*. *Ainsworth*) a ram half castrated.
- Ridgy**, *a.* (ridge) rising in a ridge.
- RIDICULE**, **Rid'i-cule**, *s.* (French) wit of that species which provokes laughter, ludicrous language, gibe, jeer, sneer, inter, mockery, contemptuous merriment.
- RIDICULE**, **Rid-i-cule**, *v. a.* to expose to laughter, to jeer, to mock, to treat with contemptuous merriment.
- Rid'i-cul-er**, *s.* who ridicules. *Earl of Chesterfield.*
- Ri-dic'u-lous**, *a.* (Fr. *ridicule*, Lat. *ridiculus*) worthy of laughter, risible, exciting contemptuous merriment.
- Ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.
- Ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *s.* (ridiculous) the quality of being ridiculous.
- Riding**, *p. a.* employed to travel on any occasion.
- Riding**, *s.* (ride) a division of a county, a district visited by an officer.
- Riding-coat**, *s.* a coat made to keep out the weather.
- Riding-hood**, *s.* a hood used by women, when traveling, to bear off rain.
- Ri-dō'to**, *s.* (Italian) an entertainment of music, a kind of opera.
- Rife**, *a.* (Sax. *ryfe*) prevalent, abundant, prevailing; used only in epidemical distempers.
- Rife-ly**, *ad.* prevalently.
- Rife-ness**, *s.* prevalence, abundance.
- Riff-raff**, *s.* (Lat. *recrementum*) the refuse of any thing. *Johnson.*
- Rifle**, *v. a.* (Dutch *risselen*) to rob, to sack, to pillage, to plunder; to take away, to seize as pillage. *Pope.*
- Rifler**, *s.* ROBBER, pillager, plunderer.
- Rift**, *s.* (rive) a CLEFT, opening, BREACH.
- Rift**, *v. a.* to cleave, to split, to RIVE. *Shak.*
- Rift**, *v. n.* to RIVE, to burst, to open (*Shak.*); to **SELCH**, to break wind.
- Rig**, *v. a.* (from rig or ridge the back) to dress; to accoutre; to fit with tackling.
- Rig-a-dōn'**, *s.* (Fr. *rigadon*) a dance.
- Ri-gā'tion**, *s.* (Lat. *rigatio*) the act of watering, irrigation. *Johnson.*
- Rig'ger**, *s.* (rig) one who rigs or dresses.
- Rig'ging**, *s.* (rig) the tackling of a ship.
- Rig'gish**, *a.* (rig, an old word for a whore) wanton, whorish, lewd. *Shak.*
- Rig'gle**, *v. n.* (properly wriggle) to move backward and forward as shrinking from pain.
- Right**, *a.* (Sax. *riht*) fit, proper, becoming, suitable; rightful, justly claiming: as, the right heir;—TRUE, not erroneous, not wrong; not mistaken, passing a true judgment, passing judgment according to the truth of things; HONEST, equitable, just, not criminal; happy, convenient: as, the lady was disappointed on the right side, &c. (*Spectator*); not left; straight, not crooked; perpendicular, direct.
- Right**, *intj.* expressive of approbation.
- Right**, *ad.* properly, justly, exactly, according to truth or justice; according to art or rule; in a direct or straight line; it is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend.
- Right**, *s.* not wrong; justice, not injury; freedom from guilt, goodness; freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, PRIVILEGE; the side not left.
- To rights**, in a direct line, straight (*Woodward*);—with deliverance from error. *Woodward.*
- Right**, *v. a.* to do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong; to put any thing in its proper position.
- Righteous**, *a.* (Sax. *rihtwīse*, *pron.* **ritche-us*) just, upright, honest, virtuous, morally good, uncorrupt.
- * **Righteously**, *ad.* honestly, virtuously.
- * **Righteousness**, *s.* (righteous) justice, honesty, virtue, goodness, integrity.
- Rightful**, *a.* having the right, having the just claim; honest, just, agreeable to justice: as, a rightful war.
- Rightful-ly**, *ad.* according to right, according to justice.
- Rightful-ness**, *s.* (rightful) moral rectitude.
- Right-ly**, *ad.* (right) according to truth or justice; properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straightly, directly.
- Right-ness**, *s.* (right) conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude, not error; straightness.
- Rigid**, *a.* (Fr. *rigide*, Lat. *rigidus*) stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, INFLEXIBLE; unremitting, unmitigated (*Milton*); sharp, cruel. *Philips.*
- Ri-gid'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *rigidité*) stiffness, rigidity, INFLEXIBILITY; stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.
- Rigid-ly**, *ad.* stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly, without remission, without mitigation.
- Rigid-ness**, *s.* (rigid) stiffness, rigidity, INFLEXIBILITY; SEVERITY, rigour, harshness.
- + **Rigōl**, *s.* a circle; a diadem. *Shak. Henry IV.*
- Rigour**, *s.* (Lat. *rigor*) cold; stiffness (*Milton*); tremor, a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
- Rigour**, *s.* (Lat. *rigor*) SEVERITY, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of life.

RIO

- Voluntary pain, austerity; strictness, unabated exactness; rage, fury, cruelty (*King Charles*); hardness, not flexibility, solidity, not softness.
- Rig'our-ous, *a.* SEVERE, harsh, strict, allowing no abatement; exact, scrupulous, nice: as, a *rigorous* demonstration.
- Rig'our-ous-ly, *ad.* severely, without mitigation; exactly, nicely, scrupulously.
- Rill, *s.* (Lat. rivulus) a small brook, a rillet, a riveret, a little streamlet. *Milton.*
- Rill, *v. n.* to run in small streams.
- Rillet, *s.* (*corrupted from* rivulet) a small stream, a streamlet, a rill, a riveret. *Drayton.*
- Rim, *s.* (Sax. rima) a border, margin, brim, edge, that which encircles something else: as, the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly.
- Rime, *s.* (Sax. hrim) hoar frost; a kind of fog generally attended with frost.
- Rime, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar frost.
- Rim'ple, *v. a.* (*perhaps from* rumple) to pucker, to crumple, to WRINKLE, to contract into corrugations: as, the skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wifeman.*
- Rim'y, *a.* (rime) steamy, foggy, hazy, full of frozen mist. *Harvey.*
- Rind, *s.* (Saxon) bark, husk, peel; the thin pellicle that covers the pulp of fruit; the inner bark of a tree.
- Rind, *v. a.* to decorticate, to bark, to husk, to take off the husk or skin.
- Ring, *s.* (Sax. hring) a CIRCLE, an orbicular line; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course (*Smith*); a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.
- Ring, *v. a.* to strike bells, or any other sonorous body so as to make it sound; to encircle, to surround; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
- Ring, *v. n.* to sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tingle, to tinkle: as, my ears still *ring* with noise; to be filled with a bruit or report; as, the whole nation *rings* with that report.
- Ring'dove, *s.* (*in ornithology*) the wood-pigeon.
- Ring'er, *s.* he who rings.
- Ring'hedge, *s.* a hedge which encompasses several inclosures.
- Ring'ing, *s.* (ring) the act of making music upon bells.
- Ring'lead-ér, *s.* the head of a riotous body; one foremost in any mischief.
- Ring'let, *s.* (ring, *with a diminutive termination*) a small ring; a CIRCLE; a curl.
- Ring'stræk-ed, *a.* circularly streaked. *Genesis.*
- Ring'tail, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*
- Ring'worm, *s.* a circular tetter. *Wifeman.*
- Rinse, *v. a.* (Fr. rinser) to wash, to cleanse by washing: as, *rinse* this glass;—to wash the soap out of clothes, to swill, to drench, to perform the last act of washing clothes.
- Rin'sér, *s.* one who rinses; one who washes.
- Riôt, *s.* (Italian riotto) wild and loose festivity; chambering, intrigue; SEDITION, uproar, tumult, a number of disorderly people assembled together with a manifest intention to break the peace, or commit violence.

RIS

- Riôt, *v. n.* to revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous, to be noisy; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.
- Riôt-ér, *s.* one dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar or sedition.
- Riôt-ous, *a.* luxurious, wanton; licentiously festive; SEDITIONOUS, turbulent.
- Riôt-ous-ly, *ad.* luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.
- Riôt-ous-ness, *s.* (riotous) SEDITIONOUSNESS.
- Rip, *v. a.* (Sax. hrypan) to TEAR, to lacerate, to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force; to take away by laceration or cutting; to disclose, to search out, to tear up, to bring to view, *with* up: as, they *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*
- Ripe, *a.* (Saxon) brought to perfection in growth, mature; resembling the ripeness of fruit: as, her *ripe* lip (*Shak.*);—complete, proper for use (*Shak.*); advanced to the perfection of any quality (*Shak.*); finished, consummate: as, a *ripe* scholar (*Shak.*);—brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured: as, things were just *ripe* for a war;—fully qualified by gradual improvement: as, at thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university. *Fell.*
- + Ripe, *v. n.* to ripen, to grow ripe. *Shak.*
- RIPEN, Rip-n, *v. n.* to grow ripe, to mellow, to mature, to be matured.
- RIPEN, Ripen, *v. a.* to mature, to mellow, to mature, to make ripe.
- Ripen'ess, *s.* (ripe) the state of being ripe, mellowness, maturity; full growth; perfection, completeness, COMPLETION; fitness, qualification. *Shak.*
- Rip'pér, *s.* (rip) one who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.
- Rip'ple, *v. n.* (*probably from* the Lat. ripa a bank) to fret upon the surface, as water swiftly running, to flow against.
- Rise, *v. n.* (Sax. risan) to change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture, to get up from rest, to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ASCEND, to move upward; to break out from below the horizon, as the sun; to commence, to take beginning, to come into existence or notice; to begin to act: as, high winds began to *rise*;—to appear in view (*Addison*); to be excited, to be produced: as, a thought *rose* in me;—to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action: as, gather together, and *rise* up to the battle (*Jeremiah*);—to make hostile attack; to grow more or greater in any respect; to increase in price; to be improved (*Tutler*); to elevate the style (*Roscommon*); to be revived from death: as, after I am *risen* again, I will go before you;—to be elevated in situation: as, a house he *saw* upon a *rising*. *Addison.*
- Rise, *s.* the act of rising, locally or figuratively; the act of mounting from the ground; eruption; ASCENT; place that favours the act of mounting aloft, elevated place; appearance as of the sun in the east; INCREASE in any respect; increase of price; beginning, ORIGINAL; elevation, increase of sound: as, the *rise* or fall of the voice.
- Risen, *pass. part.* of to rise.

ROA

- Riser**, *s.* (rise) one who rises.
- Ris-i-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (risible) the quality of laughing.
- Ris'i-ble**, *a.* (French, Lat. risibilis) having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.
- Risk**, *s.* (Fr. risque) CHANCE, hazard; DANGER, jeopardy, chance of harm.
- Risk**, *v. a.* to HAZARD, to venture, to put to chance, to endanger.
- Risk'er**, *s.* he who risks, a hazarder.
- Rite**, *s.* (French, Lat. ritus) solemn act of religion, external observance.
- Ritu-äl**, *a.* solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.
- Ritu-äl**, *s.* a book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.
- Ritu-äl-ist**, *s.* one skilled in the ritual.
- Riv'age**, *s.* (French) a bank, a coast, *Shak.*
- Riväl**, *s.* (Lat. rivalis) one who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues, a COMPETITOR; a competitor in love.
- Riväl**, *a.* standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous, emulative, desirous of superiority.
- Riväl**, *v. a.* to stand in competition with another, to oppose as a competitor, to EMULATE, to endeavour to equal or excel.
- Ri-väl'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. rivalité, Lat. rivalitas) rivalry, emulation, COMPETITION.
- Riväl-ry**, *s.* (rival) emulation, COMPETITION.
- Riväl ship**, *s.* (rival) the state or character of a rival.
- Rive**, *v. a.* (Sax. ryft) to split, to cleave, to rift, to divide by a blunt instrument, to force in disruption.
- Rive**, *v. n.* to rift, to burst, to split, to be open, to be divided by violence.
- Riv'd**, *v.* (Sax. geristed, corrugated) to WRINKLE, to contract into corrugations.
- Riv'en**, *part. pass.* of to rive.
- Riv'er**, *s.* (Fr. rivière, Lat. rivus) a land current of water bigger than a brook; a current of water running in a channel from its source into the sea.
- Riv'er-dräg-ön**, *s.* the crocodile. *Milton.*
- Riv'er-ët**, *s.* (diminutive of river) a small stream, a RILL, rillet, a streamlet. *Drayton.*
- Riv'er göd**, *s.* tutelary deity of a river.
- Riv'er hörs**, *s.* hippopotamus. *Milton.*
- Riv'et**, *s.* (French) a fastening pin clenched at both ends.
- Riv'et**, *v. a.* to fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immoveable; to drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*
- RIVULET**, Riv'u-let, *s.* a small river, a brook, a bourne, a runnel a streamlet.
- Rösch**, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish.
- Röad**, *s.* (Fr. radé) large way, path; passage, pathway, pad; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion, hostile assault (*Shak.*); journey: as, he from the east his flaming road began (*Milton.*); — the act, or state of traveling; as, some taken from the shops, others from their pleasures, some on the road, others at their own firesides. *Law.*
- Röam**, *v. n.* (uncert. derivation) to WANDER without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove, to play the vagrant.
- Röam**, *v. a.* to range, to wander over.
- Röam'er**, *s.* a WANDERER, a rover, a Rambler; a vagrant, a stroller.
- Röan**, *a.* (Fr. rouan) bay, forrel, or black mixed

ROC

- with gray or white spots interspersed very thick, liard.
- Röar**, *v. n.* (Sax. raran) to cry as a lion or other wild beast, to low, to bellow as a cow; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise, to raise a clamour of mirth.
- Röar**, *s.* the cry of the lion or other beast; outcry of distress, a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; boation, any loud noise.
- Röar'er**, *s.* a noisy brutal man.
- Röa'ry**, *a.* (better rory, from Lat. rores dew) DEW. *Fairfax.*
- Röast**, *v. a.* (Germ. rosten) to dress meat by turning it round before the fire; to impart dry heat to flesh; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; — to tease greatly.
- Röast**, *a.* roasted; as, he lost his roast beef stomach. *Addison.*
- To rule the roast*, to govern, to manage, to preside. *It was perhaps originally roist, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace. Shak.*
- Röb'**, *s.* (Arabic. *Johnson*) inspissated juice.
- ROB'**, Röb', *v. a.* (Italian robbare) to deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft, to plunder, to pillage, to rifle, to strip, to sack, to pick, to fleece, to ransack, to pickeer, to pirate, to spoil, to despoil; to depredate: to take away unlawfully. *Shak.*
- To be robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.
- ROB'BÉR**, Röb'bér, *s.* one who plunders by force, or steals by secret means, a thief, brigand, plunderer, pillager, risler, rover, pirate, pickeerer, preyer, piccaroon, freebooter, depredator.
- ROB'BÉRY**, Röb'bér-y, *s.* (rob) theft perpetrated by force or with privacy, freebooting, robbing, sack, plunder, spoliation, depredation.
- Röbe**, *s.* (French) a gown of state, a stole, a dress of dignity.
- Röbe**, *v. a.* to dress pompously, to invest.
- Röb'in**, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, a ruddock, the redbreast.
- Ro-büst'**, + Ro-büst'ious, *a.* (Lat. robustus) STRONG, sinewy, vigorous, forceful; boisterous, violent, unwieldy (*Shak.*); requiring strength. *Locke.*
- Robustious* is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.
- Ro-büst'ness**, *s.* strength, vigour, FORCE, power of body.
- Röc'am-böle**, *s.* a sort of wild garlic.
- Röche ä'lüm**, *s.* (Fr. roche a rock) a purer kind of alum.
- Röch'et**, *s.* (French) a surplice, the white upper garment of the priest officiating; the name of a fish.
- Röck'**, *s.* (Fr. roc a vast stone) a vast mass of stone fixed in the earth: in a scriptural sense, protection, defence.
- Röck'**, *s.* (Danish rock) a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.
- Röck'**, *v. a.* (Fr. roquer) to shake, to move backward and forward; to move the cradle in

ROL

- order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet. *Sh.*
Röck', *v. n.* to be violently agitated, to reel to and fro, or from side to side.
Röck döe, *s.* a species of deer.
Röck salt, *s.* mineral salt.
Röck'ér, *s.* (rock) one who rocks the cradle.
Röck'et, *s.* (Italian rocchetto) a kind of artificial firework.
Röck'i-nëss, *s.* (rocky) the state or quality of being rocky.
Röck'lëss, *a.* being without rocks.
Röck'wörk, *s.* stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks; a natural wall of rock. *Addison.*
Röck'y, *a.* (rock) full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate. *Shak.*
Röd', *s.* (Dutch roede) a long twig; a kind of sceptre (*Shak. Milton*); any thing long and slender, a verge; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.
Röde, *pret.* of the verb to ride.
Röd-o-mön-täde', *s.* (from a boastful boisterous hero of Ariosto, called Rodomonte; Fr. rodomontade) an empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.
Röd-o-mön-täde', *v. n.* to BOAST, to brag thra-sonically, to boast like Rodomonte.
Röe, *s.* (Sax. ra, ra-deor) a species of deer yet found in the Highlands of Scotland; the female of the hart.
Röe, *s.* (Germ. rogen) the eggs of fish.
Ro-gätion, *s.* (French, from Lat. rogo to pray) litany, supplication. *Hooker.*
Ro-gätion wëek, *s.* the second week before Whitsunday.
Rogue, *s.* (uncert. etymology) a wandering beggar, a vagrant, a vagabond (*Bacon*); a knave, a dishonest fellow, a villain, a THIEF (*Shak.*); a name of slight tenderness and endearment: as, my pretty, little *rogue*, come hither;—a wag, one ludicrously mischievous. *Shak.*
Rogue, *v. n.* to wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.
Rögüer-y, *s.* the life of a vagabond; knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
Rögüeship, *s.* the qualities or personage of a rogue.
Rögüish, *a.* (rogue) vagrant, vagabond; knavish, FRAUDULENT; waggish, wanton, given to mischievous merriment.
Rögüish-ly, *ad.* like a rogue, knavishly, waggishly, wantonly.
Rögüish-nëss, *s.* (roguish) the qualities of a rogue, knavishness, FRAUDULENCY.
Röist, **Röist'ér**, *v. n.* (Islandic rister a violent man) to behave turbulently, to bluster; to act at discretion, to be at free quarters. *Shak.*
Röist'ér, **Röist'ér-ér**, *s.* a turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
ROLL, **Röll**, *v. a.* (Fr. rouler, Dutch rollen) to move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground, to move any thing round upon its axis, to troll, to trundle, to twirl, to whirl, to move in a circle, to turn round; to produce a periodical revolution (*Milton*); to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*
ROLL, **Röll**, *v. n.* to be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to

ROO

- a plane: as, a cylinder;—to run upon wheels; to run round, to troll, to twirl, to trundle, to bowl along, to perform a periodical revolution; to move with the surface variously directed; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously: as, the thoughts which *roll* within my ravish'd breast;—to revolve upon an axis; to be moved with violence. *Milton.*
Röll, *s.* the act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling.
Röll, *s.* (Fr. rouleau) mass made round; writing rolled upon itself, volume.
Röll, *s.* (Lat. rotulus) public writing, an enrollment; a register, a list, a file, a catalogue, a chronicle: as, the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*
† Röll, *s.* (Fr. rôle) part, office. *L'Estrange.*
Röll'ér, *s.* (roll) any thing turning upon its own axis, as a cylindrical heavy stone to level walks; a BANDAGE, a fillet.
Röll'ing pin, *s.* a round piece of wood tapering at each end to mould paste with.
Röll'ing press, *s.* a cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.
Röll'y-pöll'y, *s.* (a corruption of roll ball into the pool) a sort of game in which, when a ball runs into a certain place, it wins.
Röm'age, *s.* (Fr. ramage) RUMMAGE. *Shak.*
Ro-mäncé', *s.* (Fr. roman, Ital. romanza) a military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love: in common speech, a fiction, a falsehood, a lie. *Prior.*
Ro-mäncé', *v. n.* to lie, to forge. *Pamela.*
Ro-män'céér, *s.* a liar, a forger of tales. *L'Estrange.*
Römän-ist, *s.* (Roman) a PAPIST.
Römän-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. roman) to latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.
Ro-mäntic, *a.* (romance) resembling the tales of romances, incredible, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.
Römish, *a.* (Rome) POPISH. *Ayliffe.*
Römp', *s.* (derivation not noted) a rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough rude play: as, *romp* loving miss is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*
Römp', *v. n.* to play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Clarissa.*
Rön'deau, *s.* (French, pron. ron'do) a kind of ancient poetry; a name applied to all songs and tunes which end with the first part or strain repeated.
Rón'ión, *s.* (Fr. rognon the loins) a fat bulky woman.
Rönt, *s.* (derivation not noted) an animal stunted in the growth. *Spenser.*
Rôd, *s.* (rod) the fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.
Rôed, *s.* (Sax. rode) the cross; sometimes an image of a saint. *Shak.*
Rôed'loft, *s.* a gallery in the church upon which the crucifix, reliques or images were set to view.
Rôof, *s.* (Sax. hrof) the cover of a house; the house in general; the VAULT, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.
Rôof, *v. a.* to cover with a roof; to enclose in a house.
Rôof'y, *a.* having roofs.

ROS

Rôk, *s.* (Sax. hroc) a bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion but grain.
Rôk, *s.* (Ital. rocco) a common man at chefs; a **CHEAT**, a trickish rapacious fellow.
Rôk, *v. n.* to rob, cheat, practise fraud. *Locke.*
Rôk'ér-y, *s.* (rook) a nursery of rooks.
Rôk'y, *a.* (rook) inhabited by rooks.
Rôom, *s.* (Sax. rum) space, extent of place great or small, scope, latitude; space or place unoccupied; way obstructed: as, make *room* and let him pass;—place of another, stead: as, he came in the other's *room*;—unobstructed opportunity (*Addison*); possible admission, possible mode: as, is there no *room* for pardon?—an apartment in a house, so much of a house as is enclosed within partitions.
Rôom'age, *s.* space, place, an extension of place.
Rôom'i-nêss, *s.* (roomy) space, spaciousness, quantity of extent.
Rôom'y, *a.* (room) spacious, wide, large.
Rôost, *s.* (Sax. brost) that upon which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.
Rôost, *v. n.* (Dutch roesten) to sleep as a bird: *in burlesque*, to lodge.
Rôot, *s.* (Swedish rôtt) that part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the **ORIGINAL**, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.
Rôot, *v. n.* to fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth: as, the hog *roots* the garden;—to sink deep.
Rôot, *v. a.* to fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to extirpate, to **ERADICATE**, *with up or out*;—to destroy, to banish, *with particles*. *Milton.*
Rôot'ed, *a.* fixed, deep, radical, implanted by nature.
Rôot'ed-ly, *ad.* deeply, strongly.
Rôot'y, *a.* (root) full of roots. *Johnson.*
Rôpe, *s.* (Sax. rap) a cord, a string, a halter; a halter, a cable; any row of things depending: as, a *rope* of onions.
Rôpe, *v. n.* to draw out into viscosities, to concrete into glutinous filaments, to become viscous or ropy.
Rôpe'dan-cér, *s.* an artist who dances upon a rope.
Rôpe'ma-kér, *s.* one who makes ropes to sell.
Rôp'ér-y, *s.* (rope) rogues' tricks. *Shak.*
Rôpes, *s. pl.* cordage, the ropes of a ship.
Rôpe'trick, *s.* rogues' tricks, tricks which deserve the halter.
Rôpi-nêss, *s.* (ropy) **SLIMINESS**, mucousness, glutinousness, **VISCOSITY**.
Rôpy, *a.* (rope) **SLIMY**, tenacious, glutinous, limous, adhesive, viscous.
Ro'quelaure, *s.* (French, *pron. generally rôq'e-lo*) a cloak for men. *Gay.*
Rô-râ'tion, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. roris) a falling of the dew. *Johnson.*
Rô'rid, *a.* (Lat. roridus) **DEWY**. *Johnson.*
Ro-ris'ér-ôus, *a.* (Lat. ros dew, and fero to bear) producing dew. *Johnson.*
Ro-ris'flu-ênt, *a.* (Lat. ros dew, and fluo to flow) flowing with dew. *Johnson.*
Rô'sa-ry, *s.* (Lat. rosarium) a bunch of beads, upon which the Romanists number their prayers.
Rô'scid, *a.* (Lat. roscidus) **DEWY**, rorid, abounding with dew, consisting of dew.

ROV

Rôse, *s.* (French, Lat. rosa) a flower.
To speak under the rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterward to be discovered. *Brown.*
Rôse, *pret.* of the verb to rise; did rise.
Rô'seate, *a.* (Fr. rolat; *pron. rôzhe-ât*) rosy, full of roses; blooming, sweet-scented, **FRAGRANT**; purple, as a rose.
Rô's'ed, *a.* crimsoned, flushed.
Rô's'ma-ry, *s.* (*in botany*, Lat. rosmarinus) a verticillate plant.
Rô's' **nôble**, *s.* an English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.
Rô's'wâ-tér, *s.* water distilled from roses.
Rô's'et, *s.* (rose) a red colour for painters.
Rô's'in, **Rê's'in**, *s.* (Fr. résine, Lat. resina) inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirits.
Rô's'in, **Rê's'in**, *v. a.* to rub with resin.
Rô's'sel, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a light kind of foil. *Martinet.*
Rô's'sel-y, *a.* light, as to foil. *Martinet.*
Rô's'trat-êd, *a.* (Lat. rostratus) adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutnot.*
Rô's'trûm, *s.* (Lat.) the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators made their harangues to the people.
Rô's'y, *a.* (rose) resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.
Rôt', *v. n.* (Sax. rotan) to putrefy, to become putrid, to lose the cohesion of its parts, to corrupt, to spoil.
Rôt', *v. a.* to make putrid, to make rotten, to bring to corruption.
Rôt', *s.* a distemper among sheep in which their lungs are wasted; putrid decay, rottenness, **PUTREFACTION**.
Rô'ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. rota a wheel) whirling, turning round as a wheel. *Johnson.*
Rô'ta-têd, *a.* (Lat. rotatus) turned round as a wheel. *Johnson.*
Ro-tâ'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. rotatio) the act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round, whirl;—vicissitude of succession, bout, spell, turn.
Ro-tâ'tôr, *s.* (Latin) that which gives a circular motion. *Wijeman.*
Rôte, *s.* (Fr. routine) words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of the words without comprehension of the sense.
Rôte, *v. a.* to fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shak.*
Rôt'ten, *a.* (rot) **PUTRID**, putrefied, carious, putrescent; not firm, not trusty (*Shak.*); not sound, not hard: as, a *rotten* way or road (*Knolls*);—**FETID**, stinking.
Rôt'ten-nêss, *s.* state of being rotten, cariousness, **PUTREFACTION**.
Ro-tûnd', *a.* (Fr. rotonde, Lat. rotundus) round, spherical, **CIRCULAR**. *Addison.*
Ro-tûn'di-ty, *s.* (Lat. rotunditas) roundness, sphericity, **CIRCULARITY**; eternity. *Rotundity* is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison.*
Ro-tûn'do, *s.* (Italian) a building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome.
Rôve, *v. n.* (Danish roffver to range for plunder) to ramble, to range, to **WANDER**. *Milton.*
Rôve, *v. a.* to wander over.
Rô'ver, *s.* a **WANDERER**, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a **ROBBER**, a pirate.

ROU

At rovers, without any particular aim: as, nature shoots not at rovers. *Glauville.*

Rouge, *s.* (French, *pron.* rôzhe) red paint.

Rough, *a.* (Sax. *hruh*) not smooth, rugged, asperous, salebrous, cragged, craggy, abrupt, scragged, scraggy, uneven, having inequalities upon the surface; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners, not soft, coarse, not civil, severe, not mild, rude; austere to the taste: as, *rough* wine;—harsh to the ear; harsh to the mind, SEVERE; hard featured, not delicate; not polished, not finished by art: as, a *rough* diamond;—not gentle, not proceeding by easy operation; terrible, dreadful (*Milton*); rugged, disordered in appearance, coarse (*Pope*); stormy, boisterous, TEMPESTUOUS. *Shak.*

Rough/cast, *v. a.* to mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

Rough/cast, *s.* a rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven upon the surface.

Rough/draught, *s.* a draught in its rudiments, a SKETCH.

Rough/draw, *v. a.* to trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

Rough/en, *v. a.* (rough) to make rough.

Rough/en, *v. n.* to grow rough.

Rough/hew, *v. a.* to give to any thing the first appearance of form.

Rough/hewn, *p. a.* rugged, unpolished, UNCIVIL, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

Rough/ly, *ad.* with uneven surface; with asperities upon the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austere to the taste; harshly to the ear.

Rough/ness, *s.* (rough) superficial asperity; ruggedness, cragginess, craggedness, abruptness, scragginess, scraggedness, unevenness of surface; austereness to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness, coarseness of behaviour and address; absence of delicacy (*Addison*); SEVERITY, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; storminess, TEMPESTUOUSNESS; coarseness of features.

Rough/work, *v. a.* to work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Round, *a.* (Fr. *ron*, Dutch *rund*) cylindrical (*Milton*); spherical, orbicular, orbed, annular, globular, CIRCULAR; smooth, without defect in sound: as, in his satires Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant, &c. (*Peacbam*);—his style, though *round* and comprehensive, was encumbered sometimes with parentheses, &c. (*Fell*);—whole, not broken: as, Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction;—large, not inconsiderable: as, three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round* sum (*Shak.*); they set a *round* price upon your head (*Addison*);—plain, clear, fair, candid, open: as, *round* dealing is the honour of a man's nature (*Bacon*);—quick, brisk: as, he travels at a *round* rate;—plain, free without delicacy or reserve, almost rough: as,

*Let his queen mother all alone intreat him
To shew his grief; let her be round with him. Sh.*

ROW

Round, *s.* a CIRCLE, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a festival: as, to the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round* (*Prior*);—a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; rotation, succession in vicissitude; a walk performed by a guard or officer to survey a certain district.

Round, *ad.* every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

Round, *prep.* on every side of, about, circularly about; all over, here and therein.

Round, *v. a.* to make spherical, circular, or cylindrical; to raise to a relief (*Addison*); to move about any thing (*Milton*); to encircle, to SURROUND (*Shak.*); to mould into smoothness: as, a quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadences, without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

Round, *v. n.* to grow round in form; to go round, as a guard; † to whisper. *Sidney.*

Round'a-bout, *a.* AMPLE, extensive (*Locke*); indirect; loose. *Felton.*

Roundel, **Rounde-lay**, *s.* (Fr. *rondelet*) a kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure. *Bacon.*

† **Round'er**, *s.* (round) circumference, the ground enclosed, enclosure. *Shak.*

Round/head, *s.* a puritan so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Round/house, *s.* the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

Roundish, *a.* (round) somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

Round/ly, *ad.* in a round form; in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

Round/ness, *s.* (round) CIRCULARITY, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness; vigorous measures.

Round, *v. a.* (raise) to wake from rest; to excite to thought or action, to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

Round, *v. n.* to awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

† **Round**, *s.* (German *rufch* *half drunk*) a dose of liquor rather too large. *Shak.*

Round'er, *s.* one who rouses.

Round, *s.* (Dutch *rot*) a clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd;—an irregular kind of assembly among great people at their own houses; confusion of an army defeated and dispersed, DEFEAT of an army.

Round, *v. a.* to dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

Round, *v. n.* to assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

Route, *s.* (French) ROAD, way.

Row, *s.* (German *reih*) a rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

Row, *v. a.* (Sax. *rofan*) to drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

Row, *v. n.* to use oars in order to impel a vessel in the water.

Rowel, *s.* (Fr. *rouelle*) the points of a spur turning upon an axis; a kind of issue in a horse, a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

Rū'āy, *v. a.* to pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rūw'en, *s.* (*in husbandry*) a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left upon the ground may sprout into green. *Mortimer.*

Rōw'er, *s.* (row) one who manages an oar.

ROYAL, **Rōy'al**, *a.* (French) kingly, belonging to a king, possessing royalty, becoming a king, regal, august, monarchal, imperial, majestic, majestical, princely, kinglike; noble, illustrious: as, what news from Venice? how doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

Rōy'al-ist, *s.* an adherent to a king.

Rōy'al-ize, *v. a.* (royal) to make royal.

Rōy'al-ly, *ad.* in a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

Rōy'al-ty, *s.* (Fr. royauté) kingship, monarchy, regality, sovereignty, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

Rōyn'ish, *a.* (Fr. rogneux *scabby*) paltry, sorry, mean, rude. *Shak.*

Rūb, *v. a.* (Welsh rhubio) to clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe, to perfricate; to touch so as to leave something of that which it touches behind; to move one body upon another; to obstruct by collision; to polish, to retouch (*South*); to remove by friction, *with* of or out; to touch hard.

To rub down, to clean or curry a horse. *To rub up*, to excite, to awaken (*South*);—to polish, to refresh. *To rub off*, to abrade, to corrade.

Rūb, *v. n.* to fret, to fray, to make a friction, to wear away by rubbing, as muslin; to get through difficulties.

Rūb, *s.* friction, the act of rubbing; inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl; collision, hinderance, OBSTRUCTION; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

Rūb'bér, *s.* one who rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three; a whetstone. *Ainsworth.*

Rūb'būsh, *s.* (rub) ruins of a building; fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass (*Arbutnot*); any thing vile and worthless.

Rūb'i-cón, *s.* (*in antiquity*) a pillar in the environs of Rome at which every one was to put off his armour, without which, if he passed it ever so little, he was not suffered to retreat, but was immediately secured as a rebel and enemy of his country.

Rūb'i-cund, *a.* (Fr. rubiconde, Lat. rubicundus) inclined to redness, REDDISH.

Rūb'i-ēd, *a.* red as a ruby.

Ru-bū'ic, *a.* (Lat. ruber and facio) making red.

Rūb'i-fōrm, *a.* having the form of red.

Rūb'i-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. ruber red, and facio to make) to make red. *Brozon.*

† **Rūb'i-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. rubeous) ruddy, red. *Shak.*

Rūbric, *s.* (Fr. rubrique, Lat. rubrica) directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

Rūbric, *a.* RED.

Rūbric, *v. a.* to adorn with red.

Rūbri-cat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. rubrica) smeared with red.

Rūby, *s.* (Lat. ruber) a precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness (*Shak.*); any thing red (*Milton*); a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

Rūby, *a.* of a red colour.

Rūc-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ructio) a belching arising from wind and indigestion.

Rūd'dér, *s.* (Dutch roeder) the instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course. *Hudibras.*

Rūd'di-nēss, *s.* (ruddy) the quality of approaching to redness.

Rūd'dle, *s.* (Islandic rudul) red earth, sinoper.

Rūd'dock, *s.* a bird, the redbreast. *Carrar.*

Rūd'dy, *a.* (Sax. rudu *redness*) approaching to redness, pale red; † yellow: used, if used at all, only in poetry.

A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE, **Rūde**, *a.* (Sax. redē; Lat. rudis) untaught, barbarous, savage: *used of nations*;—rough, coarse of manners, unpolite, inurbane, unpolished, uncivil, ungentele, brutal, churlish, clownish, currish; violent, tumultuous, boisterous, turbulent: as, the rude winds;—harsh, inclement, severe: as, rude winter;—ignorant, ILLITERATE, raw, untaught: as, rude in speech;—rugged, uneven, shapeless, unformed: as, a rude unpolished stone;—artless, inelegant: as, a rude translation;—such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*

Rūd'ly, *ad.* in a rude manner, fiercely, tumultuously; without exactness, without nicety, coarsely: unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

RUDE'NESS, **Rūde'nēss**, *s.* (rude) coarseness of manners, ungenteelness, inurbanity, clownishness, rusticity, unmannerliness, incivility; ignorance, ILLITERATENESS, unskilfulness; artlessness, inelegance, homeliness, plainness, coarseness; violence, boisterousness, STORMINESS, rigour.

† **Rūde'sby**, *s.* (rude) an uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shak.*

Rū'di-mēnt, *s.* (French, Lat. rudimentum) the first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen, beginning or original of any thing.

Rū-dī-mēnt'al, *a.* initial, relating to first principles.

Rūe, *v. a.* (Sax. reowfian) to grieve at, regret, lament, remember with sorrow.

Rūe, *s.* (*in botany*, French, Lat. ruta) an herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

Rūe'fūl, *a.* mournful, woful, afflicted, sorrowful.

Rūe'fūl-ly, *ad.* mournfully, sorrowfully.

Rūe'fūl-nēss, *s.* (rueful) SORROWFULNESS.

Rūff, *s.* (*deriv. uncertain*) a puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; any thing collected into puckers or corrugations; a small river fish. *Walton.*

Rūff, *v. a.* (*with card players*) to trump a card that is not a trump; to gain a trick by trumping another suit.

Rūff'ian, *s.* (Fr. ruffien, Ital. ruffiano) a brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow, a robber, a myrmidon, a cut-throat, an assassin, a murderer.

Rūff'ian, *a.* BRUTAL, savagely boisterous.

† **Rūff'ian**, *v. n.* to rage, to raise tumults, to play the ruffian. *Shak.*

Rūff'le, *v. a.* (Dutch ruyffelen *to curtail*) to disorder, to put out of form, to make less

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- smooth (*Shak.*); to discompose, to disturb, to vex, to put out of temper; to put out of order, to surprise (*Hudibras*); to throw disorderly together (*Chapman*); to contract into plaits. *Addison.*
- Rūf'fle, *v. n.* to grow ruff or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter; † to be rough, to jar, to be in contention. *Shak.*
- Rūf'fle, *s.* plaited linen used as an ornament: disturbance, contention, TUMULT. *Watts.*
- Rūg, *s.* (Swedish rugget *rough*) a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth; a coarse, nappy coverlet, used for mean beds: † a rough woolly dog. *Shak.*
- Rūg'ged, *a.* (Swedish rugget) ROUGH, cragged, snagged, full of unevenness and asperity; not neat, not regular, uneven (*Shak.*); savage of temper, BRUTAL, rough; stormy, rude, tumultuous, turbulent, TEMPESTUOUS; rough or harsh to the ear; sour, surly, discomposed; violent, rude, boisterous (*Hudibras*); rough, shaggy: as, the *rugged* Russian bear.
- Rūg'ged-ly, *ad.* in a rugged manner.
- Rūg'ged-ness, *s.* (rugged) the state or quality of being rugged, ROUGHNESS, asperity.
- Rū'gine, *s.* (French) a surgeon's rasp.
- Ru-gōse, *a.* (Lat. rugosus) full of wrinkles.
- Rū'in, *s.* (Fr. ruine, Lat. ruina) the fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of building demolished; DESTRUCTION, downfall, perdition, overthrow, loss of happiness or fortune; mischief, bane. *Bacon.*
- Rū'in, *v. a.* (Fr. ruiner) to subvert, demolish, dilapidate, pull down, DESTROY; to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish. *Addison.*
- Rū'in, *v. n.* to fall in ruins, to dilapidate, to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery.
- † Rū'in-ate, *v. a.* (ruin) to subvert, demolish (*Shak.*); to bring to misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*
- † Rū'in-ā-tion, *s.* subversion, demolition, overthrow, destruction. *Camden.*
- Rū'in-er, *s.* (ruin) one who ruins.
- Rū'in-ōs, *a.* (Fr. ruineux, Lat. ruinosus) fallen to ruin, dilapidated, demolished; mischievous, pernicious, baneful, DESTRUCTIVE. *Milton.*
- Rū'in-ōs-ly, *ad.* in a ruinous manner, mischievously, banefully, destructively.
- Rūle, *s.* (Lat. regula) government, governance, EMPIRE, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn or measured; canon, precept, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; † regularity, propriety of behaviour. *Shak.*
- Rūle, *v. a.* to GOVERN, to control, to manage with power and authority; to MANAGE, to conduct; to settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
- Rūle, *v. n.* to have power or command; with over.
- Rūl'er, *s.* governour, one who has the supreme command; an instrument by the direction of which lines are drawn.
- Rūm, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of spirit distilled from sugar.
- Rūm, *s.* (a cant word) a country parson. *Swift.*
- Rūm'ble, *v. n.* (Dutch rommelin) to make a hoarse, low, continued noise.
- Rūm'blér, *s.* who or what rumbles.
- Rū'mi-nānt, *a.* (French) having the property of chewing the cud.
- Rū'mi-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. rumino) to chew the cud; to MUSE, to think again and again.
- Rū'mi-nate, *v. a.* to chew over again; to muse

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- on, to meditate over and over again: as, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*
- Rū-mi-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. ruminatio) the property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, REFLECTION.
- Rūm'mage, *v. a.* (German ranmen *to empty*. *Skin-ner*: Lat. rimari, *pron. also* rūm'midge) to search, to search diligently for; to evacuate, to plunder. *Dryden.*
- Rūm'mage, *v. n.* to search places; to search ships for contraband goods.
- Rūm'mage, *s.* an active and tumultuous search for any thing; a bustle, a tumult.
- Rūm'mér, *s.* (Dutch roemer) a glass, a drinking cup having a foot like a wine-glass.
- Rū'mōūr, *s.* (Fr. rumeur, Lat. rumor) flying or popular report, bruit, fame.
- Rū'mōūr, *v. a.* to bruit, to report abroad.
- Rū'mōūr'ér, *s.* reporter, spreader of news.
- Rūmp, *s.* (German rumpf) the end of the backbone: used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings; the croup of a fowl;—the buttocks; the POSTERIORS. *Hudibras.*
- Rūm'ple, *v. a.* (Dutch rompelen) to crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations, to WRINKLE, to crush together out of shape.
- Rūm'ple, *s.* pucker, WRINKLE, rude plait.
- Rūn, *v. n.* (Dutch rennen) to move swiftly, to ply the feet in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time, to make haste, to pass with very quick haste; to use the legs in motion: as, the child begins to *run* about;—to move in a hurry (*Ben Jonson*); to pass upon the surface, not through the air: as, the Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground (*Exodus*);—to rush violently: as, the ship *ran* against the rocks;—to take a course at sea (*Acts*); to contend in a race; to flee, not to stand, *with, often*, away; to go away by stealth; to emit or let flow any liquid: as, in some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water;—to stream, to flow, to have a current, not to stagnate; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt, to DISSOLVE; to flow as periods or metre, to have a cadence: as, the lines *run* smoothly;—to pass in thought or speech: as, Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject (*Addison*);—to have reception, success, or continuance: as, the pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people;—to pass: as, we have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through;—to have a track or course: as, the sinus of the ulcer *ran* up above the orifice;—to excern pus or matter; to fall; to pass, to make transition: as, the colours near the border of the rainbow *run* into one another;—to proceed as on a ground or principle: as, the apostle's arguments *run* upon that. *Atterbury.*
- To *run after*, to search for, to endeavour at, though out of the way. To *run away with*, to hurry without deliberation. To *run in with*, to close, to comply. To *run on*, to be continued;—to continue the same course. To *run over*, to be so full as to overflow;—to be so much as to overflow;—to recount cursorily;—to consider cursorily;—to run through. To *run out*, to be at an end;—to spread exuberantly;—to expatiate; to be wasted or ex-

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hausted;—to grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

Rūn, *v. a.* to pierce, to stab: as, to *run* through the body;—to force, to drive: as, a talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out secrets (*Ray*);—to force into any way or form (*Locke*); to drive with violence: as, they *ran* the ship aground;—to fuse, melt, DISSOLVE; to incur, to fall into; to venture, to HAZARD; to import or export without duty, to smuggle.

To run down, to chase to weariness;—to crush, to overbear.

Rūn, *s.* act of running; course, motion; flow, cadence; course, process: way, will, uncontrolled course; long reception, continued success: as, his book has had a great *run*; modish clamour. *Swift.*

At the long run, in fine, in conclusion, at the end.

Rūn'a-gate, *s.* (*corrupted from Fr. renegat*) a FUGITIVE, a rebel, an APOSTATE.

Rūn'a-way, *s.* one who flees from danger; one who departs by stealth, a fugitive.

Rūn'dle, *s.* (*corrupted from roundle*) a round, a step of a ladder.

Rūn'dlet, **Rūn'let**, *s.* (roundlet) a small cask.

Rūng, *pret. and pass. part.* of to ring.

† **Rūn'nel**, *s.* (run) a rivulet. *Fairfax.*

Rūn'nér, *s.* one who runs, a racer, a MESSENGER; a shooting sprig; as, in every root there will be one *runner* (*Mortimer*);—one of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*

Rūn'net, *s.* (Sax. *gerunnen coagulated*) a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf, previously salted, in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

Rūn'ning, *a.* kept for the race; now passing, courant, current.

† **Rūnn'ion**, *s.* (Fr. *rogneux*) a paltry scurvy wretch. *Sbak.*

Rūnt, *s.* (Teutonic *runte*) any animal small below the natural growth of the kind; a DWARF.

Rūp'tion, *s.* (Lat. *rumpo to break*) breach, solution of continuity. *A medical term.*

Rūp'ture, *s.* (French, Lat. *ruptus*) the act of breaking; the state of being broken, solution of continuity; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstiness, hernia, preternatural eruption of the gut.

Rūp'ture, *v. a.* to BREAK, to burst, to suffer disruption.

Rū'rāl, *a.* (French, Lat. *ruralis*) country, existing in the country, not in cities, suiting the country, resembling the country, rustic, bucolic, PASTORAL.

Ru-rāl'i-ty, **Rū'rāl-nēfs**, *s.* (*little used*) the quality of being rural. *Johnson.*

Ru-ric'o-list, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. *ruricola*) an inhabitant of the country. *Johnson.*

Rūsh, *s.* (*in botany*, Sax. *risc*) a plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

Rūsh, *v. n.* (Sax. *hreoſan*) to move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity; *with* to, into, and upon.

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Rūsh, *s.* violent course.

Rūsh'cān-dle, *s.* a small blinking taper, having the wick of rush.

Rūsh'i-nēfs, *s.* (rushy) state of being rushy.

Rūsh'y, *a.* (rush) abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

Rūsk, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a kind of hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

Rūs'set, *a.* (Fr. *rouffet*) reddish brown; coarse, homespun, rustic: as, a *ruffet* dress.

Rūs'set, *s.* country dress.

Rūs'set-ing, *s.* the name of an apple.

Rūst, *s.* (Saxon) the red desquamation of old iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Rūst, *v. n.* to gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

Rūst, *v. a.* to make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

Rūs'tic, *a.* (Lat. *rusticus*, Fr. *rustique*) rural, country, PASTORAL; untaught, inelegant, RUDE; savage, rustical, BRUTAL; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned. *Pope.*

Rūs'tic, *s.* a CLOWN, a swain, a bumpkin, an inhabitant of the country.

Rūs'ti-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *rusticus*) rough, savage, BRUTAL; RUDE, brutal.

Rūs'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* savagely, rudely, brutally, inelegantly.

Rūs'ti-cāl-nēfs, *s.* (rustical) the quality of being rustical, savageness, rudeness.

Rūs'ti-cate, *v. n.* (Lat. *rusticor*) to reside in the country, to lead a country life.

Rūs'ti-cate, *v. a.* to banish into the country.

Rūs-tic'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *rusticité*, Lat. *rusticitas*) qualities of one who lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness; savageness, clownery, RUDENESS: rural appearance.

Rūst'i-nēfs, *s.* (rusty) state of being rusty.

Rūs'tle, *v. n.* (Sax. *hrifslan*) to make a low continued rattle, to bristle, to make a quick succession of small noises.

Rūst'y, *a.* (rust) covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

Rūt, *v. n.* (Fr. *être en rut*) to desire to come together. Used of deer.

Rūt, *s.* (French) copulation of deer.

Rūt, *s.* (Fr. *route*) the track of a wheel.

Rūth, *s.* (rue) mercy, pity, compassion, TENDERNESS: misery, sorrow. *Spenser.*

Rūth'fūl, *a.* rueful, woful, sorrowful.

Rūth'fūl-ly, *ad.* wofully, sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully: wofully in irony. *Chapman.*

Rūth'less, *a.* CRUEL, pitiless, uncompassionate, unrelenting, barbarous.

Rūth'less-ly, *ad.* without pity, cruelly.

Rūth'less-nēfs, *s.* (ruthless) want of pity.

Rūt'tish, *a.* (rut) LEWD, wanton, salacious, lustful, lecherous, libidinous.

Rȳe, *s.* (Sax. *ryge*) a coarse kind of bread corn.

Rȳe'brēad, *s.* bread made of rye.

Rȳe'grās, *s.* (*in botany*) a kind of strong grass.

S.

S, *s.* the nineteenth letter in the English alphabet; it has two sounds, the hissing or hard sound; as in the words, us, less, custom; and a soft sound, like that of *z*; as in the words refuse, muse, occasion, which sound will invariably be pointed out by this character affixed to the *s*;—it is frequently used as a contraction for the Lat. *societas* a society, and *socius* a fellow; as, R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Sa-bā'oth, *s.* (Hebrew) hosts, armies.

Sāb'bāth, *s.* (Heb. *signifying rest*) a day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

Never any sabbath of release

Could free his travels and afflictions deep. Daniel.

Sāb-ba-tā-rī-ān, *s.* (sabbath) one who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

Sāb'bāth-break-ēr, *s.* violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

Sāb-bāt-ī-cāl, *a.* (Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. *sabbatique*) resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

Sāb'bāt-ī-ism, *s.* (Lat. *sabbatum*) observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

Sāb'īne, *s.* (Lat. *fabina*) a plant, favin.

Sā'ble, *s.* (Lat. *zibella*) the fur of an animal of that name, which is very black.

Sā'ble, *a.* (in heraldry, and poetry) black.

Sa'bre, *s.* (French, *pron. sā'bér*) a cimeter, a short sword with a convex edge, a falchion, a kind of broadsword.

Sāb-u-lō'si-ty, *s.* (fabulous) SANDINESS, grittiness, graveliness state of being sandy.

Sāb'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. *fabulum*) SANDY, gritty.

Sāc'cha-rine, *a.* (Lat. *saccharum*) having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar, sweet, sweetish, dulcet.

Sa-cer-dō'tāl, *a.* (Lat. *sacerdotalis*) priestly, ministerial, belonging to the priesthood.

Sāch'el, *s.* (Lat. *sacculus*, *pron. satch'el*) a small sack or bag.

Sāck, *s.* (Hebrew. *It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.*) a bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

Sāck, *v. a.* to put in bags.

Sāck, *v. a.* (Spanish *sacar*) to take by storm; to pillage, to plunder, to ROB.

Sāck, *s.* storm of a town; pillage, plunder, depredation, ROBBERY; a kind of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canaries.

Sāck'būt, *s.* (Span. *sacabuche*, Lat. *sambuca*) a kind of pipe.

Sāck-cōth, *s.* cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Sāck'ēr, *s.* (sack) one who sacks a town.

Sāck'fūl, *s.* (*plu.* Sacks'fūl) a full bag.

Sāck-pōs'set, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Sāc'ra-mēnt, *s.* (French, Lat. *sacramentum*) an oath; any ceremony producing an obliga-

tion; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion, the Lord's supper.

Sāc-ra-mēnt'āl, *a.* constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.

Sāc-ra-mēnt'āl-ly, *ad.* after the manner of a sacrament.

SA'CRED, Sā'crēd, *a.* (Fr. *sacre*, Lat. *facer*) immediately related to God; devoted to religious uses, holy, hallowed, sainted, consecrate, consecrated, dedicated, *with* to;—relating to religion, theological (*Milton*); entitled to reverence, awfully venerable (*Corwley*); inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

Dryden.

Sā'crēd-ly, *ad.* inviolably, religiously.

Sā'crēd-nēss, *s.* (sacred) the state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; HOLINESS, sanctity.

Sa-crī'fic, *a.* (Lat. *facer* *holy*, and *facio* *to do*) employed in sacrifice.

Sa-crī'fi-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. *sacrificor*) capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Brown.

Sāc-rī-fi-cā'tōr, *s.* (Fr. *sacrificateur*) sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

Sa-crī'fi-ca-to-ry, *a.* offering sacrifice.

Sac'rifice, *v. a.* (Lat. *sacrifico*, *pron. * sacc'ri-fize*) to offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation, *with* to;—to destroy or give up for the sake of something else, *with* to; to destroy, to KILL; to devote with loss.

Prior.

* Sac'rifice, *v. n.* to make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

Exodus.

* Sac'rifice, *s.* (French, Lat. *sacrificium*) the act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion, victim, offering, oblation, immolation; any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: as, he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest;—any thing destroyed.

* Sac'rificer, *s.* one who offers sacrifice, one who immolates.

Sāc-rī-fi'cial, *a.* performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Sāc-rī-le'ge, *s.* (French, Lat. *sacrilegium*) the crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

Sāc-rī-lē'giōus, *a.* (Lat. *sacrilegus*) violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

Sāc-rī-lē'giōus-ly, *ad.* with sacrilege.

Sā'cring, *part.* consecrating.

Shak.

Sā'crift, Sāc'ris-tān, *s.* (Fr. *sacristain*) he who has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church, the vestry keeper.

Sāc'ris-ty, *s.* (Fr. *sacristie*) an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied, the VESTRY.

Sād, *a.* (*etymology unknown*) SORROWFUL, full of grief; habitually MELANCHOLY, heavy, gloomy, not gay, not cheerful; gloomy, shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance; serious, not light, not volatile, grave (*Bacon*); afflictive, CALAMITOUS; dark-coloured: as, I met him in *sad* coloured clothes

S A G

(*Addison*); † heavy, weighty, ponderous (*Fairy Queen*); cohesive, not light, firm, close; as, chalky lands are naturally cold and *fat*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer*.
 Sād'den, *v. a.* to make *fat*, to make sorrowful, to make melancholy, to make gloomy; to make dark-coloured; to make heavy, to make cohesive: used of land. *Mortimer*.
 Sād'dle, *s.* (Sax. *faðl*) the seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.
 Sād'dle, *v. a.* to cover with a saddle; to load, to burden. *Dryden*.
 Sād'dle-bäck-ēd, *a.* having a low back, and a raised head and neck.
 Sād'dler, † Sād'dle-ma-kér, *s.* (saddle) one whose trade is to make saddles and bridles, a *lorrymer*.
 Sād'ly, *ad.* (sad) sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.
 Sād'nēss, *s.* (sad) SORROWFULNESS, mournfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look; feriousness, sedate gravity. *Dryden*.
 Sāfe, *a.* (Fr. *sauf*, Lat. *salvus*) free from danger; free from hurt; conferring security: as, I follow thee, *safe* guide;—no longer dangerous, repositied out of the power of doing harm. *This is rather a ludicrous meaning.* *Shak.*
 Sāfe, *s.* a buttery, a larder, a PANTRY.
 Sāfe-cōn'dūct, *s.* (Fr. *sauf-conduit*) convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, passport, warrant to pass.
 Sāfe'guārd, *s.* defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass (*Shak.*); a kind of petticoat worn by women on horseback to preserve their other clothes.
 † Sāfe'guārd, *v. a.* to guard, protect. *Shak.*
 Sāfely, *ad.* (safe) in a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.
 Sāfēnēss, *s.* (safe) exemption from danger. *South.*
 Sāfety, *s.* (safe) freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; preservation from hurt; custody, CONFINEMENT; security from escape. *Shak.*
 Saffron, *s.* (Fr. *safran*, Lat. *crocus*, *pron.* * sāf-fūr) a plant.
 * Saffron, *a.* yellow, of the colour of saffron.
 Sāg, *v. n.* (probably from sack) to hang heavy as a bag.
 Sāg, *v. a.* to load, to BURDEN.
 Sa-gā'cious, *a.* (Lat. *sagax*, Fr. *sagace*) quick of scent, *with* of (*Milton*); quick of thought, deep, penetrating, acute in making discoveries.
 Sa-gā'cious-ly, *ad.* with quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.
 Sa-gā'cious-nēss, *s.* (sagacious) the quality of being sagacious, SAGACITY.
 Sa-gā'ci-ty, *s.* (Fr. *sagacité*, Lat. *sagacitas*) quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery, quickness of penetration.
 Sāge, *s.* (in botany, Fr. *sauge*, Lat. *salvia*) a plant of which the school of Salernum thought so highly, that they left this verse:
Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?
 Sāge, *a.* (French) wise, grave, prudent.
 Sāg, *s.* a philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.
 Sāgely, *ad.* wisely, prudently.
 Sāgēnēss, *s.* (sage) gravity, prudence, wisdom, sapience, knowledge.

S A L

Sāg'i-nate, *v. a.* (little used, Lat. *sagino*) to cram, to fatten, to make fat. *Cole.*
 Sāg'it-tal, *a.* (Lat. *sagitta an arrow*) belonging to an arrow.
 Sāg'it-ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. *sagittarius*) a centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.
 Sā'go, *s.* (Lat. *palmarum referens arbor farinifera: C. Baubine*) the produce of an oriental tree, the medullary part of which is beat, with water, and made into cakes, which are used by the Indians as bread: these reduced into granules, and dried, are the sago brought to us. *Quincy.*
 Said, *pret. and pass. part.* of to say; aforesaid; declared, shewed.
 Sāil, *s.* (Sax. *segl*) the expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel upon the water; a ship, a vessel; *sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships: in poetry, wings.
To strike sail, to lower the sail;—a proverbial phrase for abating pomp or superiority.
 Sāil, *v. a.* to pass by means of sails; to fly through.
 Sāil, *v. n.* to be moved by the wind with sails, to pass by sea; to swim (*Dryden*); to pass smoothly along. *Shak.*
 Sāil'or, *s.* a SEAMAN, one who practises or understands navigation.
 Sāil'yārd, *s.* the pole upon which the sail is extended.
 Sāim, *s.* (in the northern counties, Ital. *saime*) lard, axunge, the fat of swine.
 Sain'fōin, *s.* (in botany and agriculture, French) a kind of grass.
 Sāint, *s.* (French) a person eminent for piety and virtue, a person canonized.
 Sāint, *v. a.* to number among saints; to reckon among saints by a public decree, to canonize.
 Sāint, *v. n.* to act with a shew of piety.
 Sāint'ed, *a.* holy, pious, virtuous: as, the royal father was a *sainted* king (*Shak.*); holy, SACRED. *Milton.*
 Sāint'like, *a.* suiting a saint, becoming a saint; like a saint, sanctimonious.
 Sāint'ly, *ad.* in manner of a saint.
 Sāint'ship, *s.* (saint) the character or qualities of a saint. *Pope.*
 Sāke, *s.* (Sax. *saec*, Dutch *saecke*) final cause, end, purpose: as, a tyrant kills for killing's *sake*;—account, regard to any person or thing: as, would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne! *Shak.*
 † Sā'kér, *s.* a kind of great gun. *Hudibras.*
 Sāl, *s.* (term in pharmacy, Latin) salt.
 Sa-lā'cious, *a.* (Lat. *salacis*, Fr. *salace*) lustful lecherous, LEWD.
 Sa-lā'cious-ly, *ad.* lecherously, lustfully.
 Sa-lā'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. *salacitas*) lust, lechery, LEWDNESS, the solicitation of the female.
 Sāl'ād, *s.* (Fr. *salade*) food of raw herbs.
 Sāl'a-mān-dér, *s.* (Fr. *salamandre*, Lat. *salamandra*) an animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous.
 Sāl'a-mān'drīne, *a.* resembling the salamander, relating to the salamander.
 SAL'ARY, Sāl'a-ry, *s.* (Fr. *salair*, Lat. *salarium*) stated hire; annual or periodical payment, appointment, establishment, income, settled allowance.
 Sālē, *s.* (Dutch *saal*) the act of selling; vent, power of selling, market (*Spenser*); a public

S A L

and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market, AUCTION; state of being venal, price;—it seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket, perhaps from *fallow*, in which fishes are caught.

SALE'ABLE, Säl'e-a-ble, *a.* (sale) fit for sale, such as may be sold, vendible, marketable, merchantable, current in a market.

Säl'e-a-ble-nē's, *s.* the state of being saleable, vendibleness.

Säl'e-a-bly, *ad.* in a saleable manner.

Säl'e-brō's, *a.* (Lat. salebrosus) ROUGH, uneven, rugged, asperous, craggy.

Säl'e'mān, *s.* one who sells clothes ready made; one who sells any commodity by appointment.

Säl'wōrk, *s.* work done for chance sale, work carelessly done.

Säl'i-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. saliens) leaping, bounding, moving by leaps; beating, panting (*Blackmore*); springing or shooting with a quick motion: as, the *salient* spout. *Pope.*

Sa-līnē, Sa-lī-nō's, *a.* (Lat. salinus) consisting of salt, constituting salt.

Säl'ique *lāw*, *s.* a law by which females were excluded from the crown of France.

Sa-lī'va, *s.* (Lat.) every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival or salivary.

Säl'i-väl, Sa-lī'väl, Säl'i-va-ry, *a.* relating to spittle, salivous.

Säl'i-vate, *v. a.* (Lat. saliva) to purge by the salival glands, to flux, to evacuate by exciting a copious spitting.

Säl-i-vā'tion, *s.* purgation by the salival glands, ptyalism, a method of cure sometimes practised in obstinate venereal cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle.

Säl'i-vo's, Sa-lī'vo's, *a.* (saliva) consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle, salival, salivary.

Säl'low, *s.* (in botany, Lat. salix) a tree of the genus of willow.

Säl'low, *a.* (German *salz* black, Fr. *sale* foul) sickly, yellow; pale, wan.

Säl'low-nē's, *s.* yellowness, sickly paleness.

Säl'y, *s.* (Fr. *saillie*) eruption, start, issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion: as, a *sally* into the country;—flight, volatile or sprightly exertion: as, a *sally* of wit;—escape, levity, extravagant flight, frolic, wild gaiety, exorbitance: as, a *sally* of youth.

Säl'y, *v. n.* to make an eruption, to issue out.

Säl'y-port, *s.* gate whence sallies are made.

Säl-mā-gōn'dī, *s.* (said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon gout*) a mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

Säl'm'ōn, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish.

Säl'm'ōn-trōūt, *s.* a trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

Säl-so-ā'g'id, *a.* (Lat. *salsus* and *acidus*) having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness, as has *sal* prunel.

Säl-sū'g'i-nō's, *a.* (Lat. *salsugo* the liquor at the bottom of salt-pits) SALTISH, somewhat salt.

Sält, *s.* (Sax. *sealt*, Lat. *sal*) a well-known seasoning, which gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption; of which there are three kinds, fixed, volatile, and essential;—taste, smack: as, though we are doctors and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we

S A M

are the sons of women (*Shak.*);—wit, merriment.

Sält, *a.* having the taste of salt: as, *salt* fish;—impregnated with salt; abounding with salt.

Sält, *v. a.* to season with salt.

Sält, *a.* (Lat. *salax*) lecherous, falacious, lustful, libidinous, LEWD. *Shak.*

Sält'tānt, *a.* (Lat. *saltans*) jumping, dancing.

Sält-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *saltatio*) the act of dancing or jumping; beat, PALPITATION.

Sält'cāt, *s.* a lump of salt made at the salterns, usually put into a dovecot to decoy or to domesticate pigeons.

Sält'cē'lār, *s.* a small vessel for salt set upon a table.

Sält'ēr, *s.* one who salts; one who sells salt.

Sält'ēr'n, *s.* a salt-work; a saltcat.

Säl-tīn-bān'co, *s.* (Ital. *saltare in banco*, to climb upon a bench, like a mountebank) a QUACK or mountebank. *Brown.*

SALT'ISH, Sält'ish, *a.* (salt) somewhat salt, salt-fuginous, brinish, briny, brackish.

Sält'lē's, *a.* insipid, tasteless, not tasting of salt, fresh.

Sält'ly, *ad.* with taste of salt.

Sält'nē's, *s.* (salt) taste of salt.

Sält-pē'tre, *s.* (Lat. *sal petræ*) nitre.

Säl-va-bī'lī-ty, *s.* (salvable) possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Säl'va-ble, *a.* (Lat. *salvo*) possible to be saved.

Säl-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *salvo* to save) preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

Säl'va-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. *salvatoire*) a place where any thing is preserved.

Sa-lū'bri-ō's, *a.* (Lat. *salubris*) HEALTHFUL, wholesome, promoting health.

Sa-lū'bri-ty, *s.* (salubrious) HEALTHFULNESS, wholesomeness, healthiness.

Säl've, *s.* (Sax. *sealf* safe) a glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster, a plaster; OINTMENT; help, remedy. *Hammond.*

Säl've, *v. a.* (Lat. *salvo*) to cure with medicaments applied, to help, to remedy (*Sidney*); to help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation.

Säl'vér, *s.* (a vessel, it is supposed, used at first to carry away or save what was left) a plate upon which any thing is presented.

Säl'vo, *s.* (Lat. *salvo* to save) an exception, a reservation, an excuse.

Säl'u-ta-ri-nē's, *s.* (salutary) HEALTHFULNESS, wholesomeness, the quality of contributing to health or safety.

Säl'u-ta-ry, *a.* (Fr. *salutaire*, Lat. *salutaris*) HEALTHFUL, salubrious, wholesome, benign, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

Säl-u-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act or style of saluting, salute, greeting.

Sa-lū'tē, *v. a.* (Lat. *saluto*) to GREET, to hail; † to please, to gratify (*Shak.*); to KISS; to call to, to hail, to speak a vessel at sea.

Sa-lū'tē, *s.* salutation, greeting, compliment at a distance; a KISS.

Sa-lū'tér, *s.* he who salutes.

Säl-u-tīf'ér-ō's, *a.* (Lat. *salutifer*) healthy, HEALTHFUL, bringing health; restorative, CURATIVE.

Sāme, *a.* (Gothic *famo*) not different, not another, identical, self, being of the like kind, sort, or degree, that was mentioned before.

Sāmē'nē's, *s.* identity, identicalness, the state of

S A N

being not another, not different; undistinguishable resemblance.

Sām'lēt, *s.* (salmonet) a little salmon.

Sām'phīre, *s.* (Fr. saint Pierre) a plant preserved in pickle.

Sām'ple, *s.* (example) a specimen, a part of the whole shewn that judgment may be made of the whole.

Sām'plār, Sām'plēr, *s.* (Lat. exemplar) a pattern of work, a piece of canvas worked by young girls for improvement.

Sān'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. sanabilis) CURABLE, remediable, susceptible of remedy.

Sa-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. sanatio) the act of curing, healing.

Sān'a-tive, *a.* (Lat. sano to heal) powerful to cure, healing, restorative, CURATIVE.

Sān'a-tive-nē's, *s.* power to cure.

Sān-cif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (French) the state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, CONSECRATION.

Sān'cī-fi-ēr, *s.* (sanctify) he who sanctifies or makes holy.

Sān'cī-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. sanctifier) to free from the power of sin for the time to come; to CONSECRATE, to make holy; to make a mean of holiness (*Hooker*); to make free from guilt (*Dryden*); to secure from violation. *Pope.*

Sān-cī-mō-nī-ūs, *a.* (Lat. sanctimonia) saintlike, resembling a saint, having the appearance of sanctity.

Sān'cī-mo-ny, *s.* (Lat. sanctimonia) holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Shakespeare.*

Sān'cī-on, *s.* (French, Lat. sanctio) the act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification, CONFIRMATION.

Sān'cī-tude, *s.* (Lat. sanctus holy) HOLINESS, goodness, sanctity, saintliness.

Sān'cī-ty, *s.* (Lat. sanctitas) HOLINESS, state of being holy; goodness, the quality of being good, purity, godliness (*Addison*); saint, holy being: as, about him all the sanctities of heav'n stood thick as stars. *Milton.*

† Sān'cū-a-rīse, *v. n.* (sanctuary) to shelter by mean of sacred privileges. *Shak.*

Sān'cū-a-ry, *s.* (Fr. sanctuaire, Lat. sanctuarium) a holy place, holy ground: properly the penetralia, or most retired and awful part of a temple;—a place of protection, a sacred asylum; whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place; → SHELTER, protection.

Sānd, *s.* (Dutch) particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder, grit;—barren country covered with sand: as, the Lybian sands. *Milton.*

Sān'dāl, *s.* (Fr. sandale) a loose shoe.

Sān'da-rāc, *s.* (in natural history) a mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike red arsenic (*Bailey*); a white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

Sānd/blind, *a.* having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them; FURBLIND; near-sighted.

Sānd'ed, *a.* (sand) covered with sand, BARREN, infertile; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

Sān'dērs, *s.* (Lat. santalum) a precious kind of Indian wood. *Wifeman.*

SAND/INESS, Sāndī-nē's, *s.* (sandy) state of

S A P

abounding with sand, grittiness, graveliness, fabulosity.

Sānd'ish, *a.* (sand) approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not compact.

Sānd'stōne, *s.* stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand, the freestone.

SAND/Y, Sānd'y, *a.* abounding with sand, full of sand, gritty, gravelly, fabulous, calculous, arenulous; consisting of sand, unsolid: as, a sandy foundation.

Sāne, *a.* (Lat. sanus) sound; HEALTHY.

Sān'e-nē's, *s.* the state of being sane, sanity, soundness of mind. *Bailey.*

Sāng, *pret.* of to sing; did sing.

Sān-gūif-ēr-ūs, *a.* (Lat. sanguis blood, and fero to bear) conveying blood.

Sān-gūif-i-cā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. sanguis and facio) the production of blood, the conversion of chyle into blood.

Sān'gūi-fi-ēr, *s.* (sanguify) producer of blood: as, bitters are the best *sanguifiers*.

Sān'gūi-fy, *v. n.* (Lat. sanguis blood, and facio to make) to produce blood.

Sān'gūi-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. sanguinarius) cruel, bloody, MURDEROUS.

Sān'gūine, *a.* (Fr. sanguin, Lat. sanguineus) red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful: as, the choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine* (*Brown*);—warm, ARDENT, confident. *Swift.*

Sān'gūine, *s.* (sanguis) blood colour.

Sān'gūine-nē's, *s.* ARDOUR, heat of expectation, confidence.

† Sān-gūin'i-ty, *s.* sanguineness. *Swift.*

Sān-gūin'e-ūs, *a.* (Lat. sanguineus) constituting blood; abounding with blood.

Sān'he-drīm, *s.* (Lat. synedrium) the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

Sān'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. fanicula) a plant.

Sā'nī-e's, *s.* (Lat.) thin undigested matter issuing from an ulcer, serous excretion.

Sā'nī-ūs, *a.* running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

Sān'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. fanitas) soundness of mind, faneness.

Sānk, *pret.* of to sink; did sink.

† Sāns, *prep.* without. *Shakespeare.*

Sāp, *s.* (Dutch, Sax. saepe) the vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Sāp, *v. a.* (Fr. sapper) to undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

Sāp, *v. n.* to proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

Sāp'id, *a.* (Lat. sapidus) tasteful, SAVOURY, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Sa-pid'i-ty, Sāp'id-nē's, *s.* (sapid) tastefulness, SAVOURINESS, palatableness, power of stimulating the palate.

Sā'pī-ēnce, *s.* (French, Lat. sapientia) wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

Sā'pī-ēt, *a.* (Lat. sapiens) wise, sage.

Sāp'lē's, *a.* (sap) wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky. *Dryden.*

Sāp'līng, *s.* (sap) a young tree, or plant.

Sa-po-nā'ceous, Sāp'o-na-ry, *a.* (Lat. sapo soap) soapy, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

Sā'pór, *s.* (Lat.) TASTE, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

S A T

Sa-po-rif'ic, *a.* (Lat. fapor, and facio to make) having the power to produce tastes.

Sap'phire, *s.* (Lat. sapphirus, *pron.* sãf'fir) a precious stone of a blue colour.

Sap'phirine, *a.* (*pron.* sãf'fir-ine) made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

Sãp'pĩ-nẽs, *s.* (sappy) the state or quality of abounding in sap, succulence, succulency, juiciness.

Sãp'py, *a.* (sap) abounding in sap, juicy, moist, succulent; young, not firm, weak. *Hayward.*

Sãr'a-bãnd, *s.* (Spanish çarabande, Fr. sarabande) a Spanish dance.

SAR'CASM, Sãr'cãsm, *s.* (Fr. sarcasme, Lat. sarcasmus) a keen reproach, a taunt, lash, nip, wipe, quib, quip, gibe.

Sãr-cãs'tic, Sãr-cãs'ti-cal, *a.* keen, sharp, biting, harsh, taunting, severe, satiric, satirical.

Sãr-cãs'ti-cãl-ly, *ad.* tauntingly, severely.

Sãrc'e'nẽt, *s.* (Lat. fericum faracenicum. *Skinner*) fine thin woven silk.

Sãr'cle, *v. a.* (Fr. farcler, Lat. farculo) to weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

Sãr-cõph'a-goũs, *a.* (Gr. σαρκὸς φάγω, and φαγω to eat) feeding on flesh, flesh-eating.

Sãr-cõph'a-gy, *s.* (Gr. σαρκὸς φάγω, and φαγω to eat) the practice of eating flesh.

Sãr-cõt'ic, *s.* (Fr. sarcotique, Gr. σαρκὸς φάγω) a medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh, an incarnative.

Sãr-cu-lã'tion, *s.* (Lat. farculo) the act of weeding, or plucking up weeds. *Johnson.*

Sãr'dẽl, Sãr'dine, Sãr'di-ũs, *s.* (in natural history) a sort of precious stone.

Sãr'do-nỹx, *s.* a precious stone. *Woodward.*

Sãr-fa-pa-rĩ'lla, *s.* (in medicine) a root brought from the Spanish West Indies.

Sãrse, *v. a.* (Fr. sasser) to sift through a fine lawn sieve or searfe.

Sãrse, *s.* a sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

Sãrt, *s.* (in agriculture) a piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

Sãsh, *s.* (derivation not known) a belt worn by way of distinction; a filken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

Sãs'fa-frãs, *s.* (in botany and medicine) the root of a large American tree.

Sãt, *pret.* of to sit.

Sãtãn, *s.* (Heb. signifying an adversary) the DEVIL, the prince of hell, the tempter.

Sa-tãn'ic, Sa-tãn'i-cãl, *a.* (Satan the prince of hell) DEVILISH, infernal.

Sãt'chel, *s.* (Germ. seckel) a little bag, a scrip, commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

Sãte, *v. a.* (Lat. satio) to SATIATE, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.

Sãt'ẽl-litẽ, *s.* (French, Lat. satelles) a small planet revolving round a large. Its plural, by *Pope*, is sa-tẽl'li-teş.

Sãt'ẽl-li'tious, *a.* (Lat. satelles) consisting of satellites.

SA'TIATE, *v. a.* (Lat. satio, *pron.* * sãsh'hi-ate) to satisfy, to fill; to glut, gorge, pall, fate, cloy, surfeit, overfil, overcharge, to fill beyond natural desire; to gratify desire (*King Charles*); —to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

- Sa'tiate, *a.* glutted, full to satiety.
- Sa'tiated, *p.* filled, fated; saturated; gratified to the full; *with* with.

Sa-tĩ'e-ty, *s.* (Lat. satietas, Fr. satieté) fulness beyond desire or pleasure, repletion beyond ap-

S A T

petite, cloyment, more than enough, wearisomeness of plenty, state of being palled or glutted.

Sãt'in, *s.* (French, Dutch fatten) a soft close and shining silk.

Sãt'ĩre, *s.* (French, Lat. fatira) a poem in which wickedness or folly is censured.

Proper satire is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon, which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has on before the subject.

Sã-tĩ'ric, *a.* (Fr. satirique) SATIRICAL.

SATIR'ICAL, Sa-tĩ'i-cãl, *a.* (Lat. fatiricus) belonging to satire, satiric, cynic, invective, bitter, reproachful, abusive, irritable, sarcastic; employed in the writing of invective; censorious, cutting, poignant, severe in language.

Sã-tĩ'i-cãl-ly, *ad.* with invective, with intention to censure or villify.

Sãt'ĩr-ĩst, Sãt'ĩr-ĩst, *s.* (satire) a person who writes satires.

Sãt'ĩr-ize, Sãt'ĩr-ize, *v. a.* to censure as in a satire.

Sãt-is-fãc'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. satisfactio) the act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased to the full; the act of pleasing (*Locke*); the state of being pleased, content (*Locke*); release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness, conviction (*Shak.*); gratification, that which pleases (*Dryden*); amends, atonement for a crime, COMPENSATION, recompense for an injury.

Sãt-is-fãc'tive, *a.* (Lat. satisfactus) satisfactory, giving satisfaction or content.

Sãt-is-fãc'to-rĩ-ly, *ad.* so as to content.

Sãt-is-fãc'to-rĩ-nẽs, *s.* (satisfactory) power of satisfying, power of giving content; state of being satisfactory.

Sãt-is-fãc'to-ry, *a.* (Fr. satisfactoire) satisfactory, giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends. *Sanderfon.*

Sãt'is-fỹ, *v. a.* (Fr. satisfaire, Lat. satisfacio) to content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense, to compensate, to pay to content: as, he is well paid that is well satisfied (*Shak.*); to appease by punishment (*Milton*); to free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense (*Dryden*); to convince: as, he declared himself satisfied to the contrary, on which he gave up the cause. *Dryden.*

Sãt'is-fỹ, *v. a.* to give content; to feed to the full; to make payment.

Sãt'u-ra-ble, *a.* (saturate) impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more; *with* with.

Sãt'u-rãnt, *a.* (Lat. saturans, from saturo to fill) impregnating to the full.

Sãt'u-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. saturo) to impregn, to impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Sãt'ũr-day, *s.* (probably from Saturn, and day) the last day of the week.

Sa-tũ'rĩ-ty, *s.* (Lat. saturitas) fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

Sãt'ũrn, *s.* (Lat. saturnus) a remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper: in chymistry, lead.

Sa-tũr'ni-ãn, *a.* (Lat. saturnius) happy, golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of Saturn.

"*Tb' Augustus born to bring saturnian times.*"

Pope.

Sāt'ūr-nine, *a.* (Lat. saturninus) not light, not volatile, gloomy, grave, **MELANCHOLY**, severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

Sāt'yr, *s.* (in *beatben mythology*, Lat. satyrus) a sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Sāt'yr, *s.* (in *zoology*) a beast of the monkey kind, approaching very near to the human form.

Asb.

SAV'AGE, **Sāv'age**, *a.* (Fr. sauvage, * *pron. also sāv'idge*) wild, uncultivated: as, *savage berries* of the wood (*Dryden*); untamed, ferine, fierce, ferocious, cruel: as, the *savage lion*; —uncivilized, heathenish, untaught, wild, brutal, cruel, fell, barbarous, inhuman, bloody, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, murderous.

* **Sav'age**, *s.* a man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian, a brutal monster.

* **Sav'age**, *v. a.* (not well authorized) to make barbarous, wild, or cruel.

Thomson.

* **Sav'agely**, *ad.* barbarously, cruelly.

* **SAV'AGENESS**, *s.* (savage) barbarousness, butcherliness, immanity, butchery, cruelty, inhumanity, brutality, brutishness, fellness, ferity, ferineness, fierceness, ferocity, wildness, hardheartedness, mercilessness, pitilessness, unmercifulness, murderousness.

Sāv'age-ry, *s.* (savage, *pron. also sāv'idge-ry*) cruelty, barbarity, butchery, savageness (*Shak.*); —wild growth.

Shak.

Sa-vān'na, *s.* (Spanish: *Bailey*) an open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

Thomson.

Sauce, *s.* (French) something eaten with food to improve its taste, condiment, seasoning.

To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury for another.

Sauce, *v. a.* to accompany meat with something of higher relish; † to gratify with rich tastes (*Shak.*); to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Sauce'box, *s.* (faucy) an impertinent or petulant fellow.

Spectator.

Sauce'pān, *s.* a small skillet with a long handle, in which small sauce or small things are boiled.

Sau'cer, *s.* (sauce, Fr. fauciére) a small pan or platter in which sauce is set upon the table; a piece or platter of china into which a tea-cup is set.

Sau'ci-ly, *ad.* (faucy) impudently, impertinently, petulantly, in a faucy manner.

Sau'ci-nēss, *s.* (faucy) **IMPUDENCE**, petulance, impertinence, malapertness, contempt of superiours.

Sau'cy, *a.* (probably from Lat. falsus) pert, petulant, contemptuous of superiours; insolent, impertinent, malapert, **IMPUDENT**.

Save, *v. a.* (Fr. sauver, Lat. salvo) to preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; —not to spend or lose, to hinder from being spent or lost, to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse: as, will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? (*Dryden*); —to solve, to clear, to reconcile (*Milton*); to take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

Swift.

Save, *v. n.* to come at a less expence, to be cheap.

Save, *ad.* (little used) except, not including.

Save'all, *s.* a small pan inserted into a candlestick, to save ends of candles.

Sāv'er, *s.* (save) preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss though without gain; a good husband; one who lays up and grows rich.

Sāv'in, *s.* (French) a plant, sabine.

Sāv'ing, *a.* (save) **FRUGAL**, parsimonious, sparing, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Sāv'ing, *ad.* (part. of save, used adverbially) with exception in favour of.

Hunter.

Sāv'ing, *s.* (save) escape of expences; somewhat preserved from being spent; exception in favour.

L'Esrange.

Sāv'ing-ly, *ad.* with parsimony.

Sāv'ing-nēss, *s.* (saving) **FRUGALITY**, parsimony; tenderness to promote eternal salvation.

Sāv'i-ōūr, **Sāv'isūr**, *s.* (Fr. fauveur) redeemer, Jesus Christ, he who has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

Sāun'tēr, *v. n.* (probably from sans terre, as being no home) to wander about idly; to loiter, to linger, to **IDLE**.

Sāv'or-y, *s.* (Fr. favorée) a plant.

Sāv'ōūr, *s.* (Fr. faveur) scent, odour; **TASTE**, relish, power of affecting the palate.

Sāv'ōūr, *v. n.* to have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

Sāv'ōūr, *v. a.* to **RELISH**, to like, to taste or smell with delight; to exhibit taste of: as, thou *se-voorest* not the things that be of God. *Matt.*

Sāv'or-y, *s.* (in botany) the name of a plant.

Sāv'ōūr-i-ly, *ad.* with gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SA'VOURINESS, **Sāv'ōūr-i-nēss**, *s.* (savour) taste pleasing and piquant, palatableness, sapidness, sapidity, tastefulness, toothsome-ness.

SA'VOURY, **Sāv'ōūr-y**, *a.* (savour) pleasing to the smell; palatable, gustable, gustful, *lyt.* tasteful, flavoury, ambrosial, apician, high-seasoned, high-tasted, relishing, toothsome, piquant to the taste.

Sa-vō'y, *s.* (in gardening) a sort of colewort.

Sāu'sage, *s.* (Fr. faucille) a kind of spiced meat pudding, sometimes boiled in a gut.

Sāw, *pret. of to see*; did see.

Sāw, *s.* (Danish sawe) a dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

Sāw, *v. a.* to cut timber or other matter with a saw.

† **Sāw**, *s.* (obsolete. Sax. faga) a saying, maxim, sentence, axiom, proverb.

Shak. & Milton.

Sāw'dūst, *s.* the dust or small particles made by the attrition of the saw.

Sāw'fīth, *s.* (in ichthyology) a sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

Sāw'mīll, *s.* an engine for sawing.

Sāw'n, *part. pass. of to saw.*

Sāw'pīt, *s.* pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Sāw'yēr, *s.* (saw) one whose trade is to saw timber into boards.

Sāx'i-frage, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Sāx-īf'ra-gōūs, *a.* (Lat. saxum a stone, and frango to break) dissolvent of the stone.

Sāy, *v. a.* (Sax. seegan) to speak, to utter in words, to **TELL**; to allege by way of argument, to repeat, to rehearse: as, to *say* a lesson; —to pronounce without singing: as, then shall be *said* or sung as follows.

Common Prayer.

Sāy, *v. n.* to speak, pronounce, utter, relate. *In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell: as, say first what cause mov'd our grand parents to fall off?* *Milton.*

† **Sāy**, *s.* a speech, what one has to say: as, he said out his say. *L'Étrange.*

† **Sāy**, *s.* (assay) sample: as, so good a say invites the eye, &c. *Sidney.*

Sāy'ing, *s.* (say) expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered: as, Moses fled at this saying;—her saying proved true.

Scāb, *s.* (Sax. scæb) an incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses or sheep; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

Scāb'bārd, *s.* (Germ. schap. *Junius*) the sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

Scāb'bēd, *a.* (scab) covered or diseased with scabs, scabious, mangy, itchy, scabby; leprous, paltry, sorry, vile, **MEAN**, worthless.

Scāb'bēd-nēfs, *s.* scabbiness, manginess.

Scāb'by, *a.* (scab) diseased with scabs, **SCABBED**.

Scā'bī-ōūs, *a.* (Lat.) itchy, scabby, scabbed, **LEPROUS**, diseased with leprosy.

Scā'brōūs, *a.* (Fr. scabreux, Lat. scaber) **ROUGH**, rugged, pointed upon the surface: harsh, unmusical. *Ben Jonson.*

Scā'brōūs-nēfs, *s.* **ROUGHNESS**, ruggedness.

Scād, *s.* a kind of fish, probably the shad. *Carew.*

Scāf'fōld, *s.* (Fr. eschafaud) a temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

Scāf'fōld, *v. a.* to furnish with a stage or with frames of timber.

Scāf'fōld-age, *s.* gallery, hollow floor. *Shak.*

Scāf'fōld-ing, *s.* (scaffold) temporary frames or stages; building slightly erected.

Sca-lāde, **Sca-lā'do**, *s.* (Fr. escalade) a storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls, scale.

Scā'la-ry, *a.* (Lat. scala a ladder) proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

Scāld, *v. a.* (Ital. scaldare, Lat. calidus) to burn with hot liquor.

Scāld, *s.* scurf upon the head.

† **Scāld**, *a.* paltry, sorry, scurvy. *Shak.*

Scāld'hēd, *s.* a loathsome disease, scall, a kind of local leprosy, in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

Scāl, *s.* (Sax.) a balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance; the sign *Libra* in the zodiac.

Scāle, *s.* (Fr. écaille, Lat. squama) small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated or desquamated, a thin lamina.

Scāle, *s.* (Lat. scala a ladder) ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders, **scallade**; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder: as, well hast thou the *scale* of nature set, &c. (*Milton*);—a figure subdivided by lines, like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; as, the *scale* of a map;—the series of harmonic or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakespeare.*

Scāle, *v. a.* (from the Lat. scala a ladder) to climb as by ladders.

Scāle, *v. a.* (from scale a balance) to weigh, to measure or compare.

Scāle, *v. a.* (from scale of a fish) to strip off scales, to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

Scāle, *v. n.* to peel off in thin particles.

Scāl'ed, *a.* (scale) squamous, scaly, having scales like fishes.

Sca-lēnē, *s.* (in geometry) a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other.

Scāl'i-nēfs, *s.* (scaly) state of being scaly.

Scāl', *s.* (Islandic ikalladur bald) leprosy, morbid baldness; scald head. *Leviticus.*

Scāl'l'ion, *s.* (Lat. escalonia) a kind of onion, a cibol; a porret, a leek.

Scāl'l'óp, **Scāl'l'óp**, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish with a hollow pectinated shell; a mark upon the edge in the form of a segment of a circle.

Scāl'l'óp, *v. a.* to mark upon the edge with segments of circles.

Scālp, *s.* (Italian scalp the skull) the skull, the cranium, the bone that encloses the brain; the integument of the head. *Shak.*

Scālp, *v. a.* to deprive the skull of its covering or integuments.

Scāl'pēl, *s.* (French, Lat. scalpellum) a surgeon's dissecting knife.

Scā'ly, *a.* (scale) covered with scales, squamous, scaled. *Milton.*

Scām'ble, *v. n.* (of uncertain derivation) to be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to catch at eagerly, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly.

Scām'ble, *v. a.* to mangle, to maul. *Mortimer.*

Scām'ble, *s.* a scramble, a contest to obtain something; an awkward shift.

Scām'blér, *s.* (Scottish) a bold intruder on one's generosity at table.

Scām'bling-ly, *ad.* with turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

Scām'mo-ný, *s.* (in medicine, Lat. scammonium) a concrete juice, purgative, extracted from the roots of a large climbing plant, growing in Asiatic Turkey.

Scām'pér, *v. n.* (Dutch schampen, Ital. scampare) to flee with speed and trepidation.

Scām'pér, *s.* a precipitate flight.

Scān, *v. a.* (Lat. scando) to examine a verse by counting the feet; to **EXAMINE**, to examine nicely. *Milton.*

Scān'dāl, *s.* (Gr. σκάνδαλον Fr. scandale) reproachful aspersions, opprobrious censure, **DISGRACE**, infamy;—offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*

Scān'dāl, *v. a.* to treat opprobriously, to **REPROACH**, to charge falsely with faults.

Scān'dāl-ize, *v. a.* (Gr. σκάνδαλιζω, Fr. scandaliser) to scandal, to offend by some action supposed criminal, to **REPROACH**, to disgrace; to defame, to **CALUMNIATE**.

Scān'dāl-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. scandaleux) giving public offence; opprobrious, disgraceful, **REPROACHFUL**; shameful, openly vile. *Pope.*

Scān'dāl-ōūs-ly, *ad.* shamefully, ill to a degree that gives public offence.

Scān'dāl-ōūs-nēfs, *s.* (scandalous) disgracefulness, quality of giving public offence.

Scān'da-lūm **māg-nā'tūm**, *s.* (Lat. scandal of a great man) an offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damages in such cases.

Scān'sion, *s.* (Lat. scansio) the act or practice of scanning a verse.

SCA

Scant, *v. a.* (Danish *skaaner to spare*) to limit, to straiten.

Scant, *a.* scanty, not plentiful, scarce, less than what is proper or competent; wary, sparing, not liberal, parsimonious. *Sbak.*

Scantily, *ad.* narrowly, not plentifully; sparingly, niggardly.

Scantiness, *s.* (scanty) narrowness, scantness, want of space, want of compass; want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality, parsimony.

Scantlet, *s.* (corrupted from scantling) a small pattern, a small quantity; a little piece, a scantling.

Scantling, *s.* (scant) a quantity cut for a particular purpose; a piece that does not hold out its full breadth or thickness; a certain proportion; a scantlet, a small quantity.

Scantly, *ad.* narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude; † scarcely, hardly.

Scantness, *s.* (scant) narrowness, scantiness, want of space, compass, or amplitude; meanness, smallness: as, the *scantness* of our capacities; the *scantness* of estate.

Scanty, *a.* (scant) SCANT; narrow, small, wanting amplitude, short of quantity sufficient; small, poor, not copious, not ample; sparing, niggardly, parsimonious.

Scäpe, *v. a.* (contracted from escape) to escape, miss, avoid, shun, not to incur. *Sbak.*

Scäpe, *v. n.* to flee, to get away from hurt or danger.

Scäpe, *s.* escape, flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger, accident of safety (*Sbak.*); means of escape, evasion, shift (*Sbak.*); negligent freak, deviation from regularity (*Sbak.*);—loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton. Shakespeare.*

Scäp'u-la, *s.* (Lat.) the shoulderblade.

Scäp'u-lär, **Scäp'u-la-ry**, *a.* relating or belonging to the shoulders.

Scär, *s.* (Fr. *éscarre*) a mark made by a hurt, or by fire, a seam, a cicatrix.

Scar, *v. a.* to seam, to mark as with a sore or wound.

Scär'äb, *s.* (Lat. *scarabæus*) a beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

Scär'a-möüch, *s.* (Fr. *escarmouche*) a BUFFOON in motley dress.

Scarce, *a.* (Italian *scarso*) not plentiful, not copious; rare, not common.

Scarce, **Scarcelly**, *ad.* hardly, barely, scantily; with difficulty.

Scarce'n'ss, **Scär'ci-ty**, *s.* (scarce) smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury, dearth; rareness, infrequency, not commonness.

Scäre, *v. a.* (Ital. *scorare: Skinner*) to fright, to frighten, to affright, to TERRIFY, to strike with sudden fear.

Scäre'cröw, *s.* an image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence, any vain terrour, a BUGBEAR.

Scäre'fire, *s.* a fright by fire, a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour. *Holder.*

Scärf, *s.* (Fr. *écharpe*) any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress; a long piece of silk or sash worn over the shoulders on funeral occasions.

Scärf, *v. a.* to throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture. *Sbak.*

Scärf'skin, *s.* the cuticle, the epidermis, the outer scaly integuments of the body.

Scär-i-fi-cä'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *scarificatio*) in-

SCH

cision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

Scär-i-fi-cä'tör, *s.* (scarify) one who scarifies, a cupper, a scarifier.

Scär'i-fi-ér, *s.* (scarify) he who scarifies, a scarificator, a cupper; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

Scär'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *scarifier*, Lat. *scarifico*) to let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of epping glasses.

Scär'lét, *s.* (Fr. *écarlate*) a colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a scarlet colour.

Scär'lét, *a.* of the colour of scarlet, red tinged with yellow.

Scär'lét-bëan, *s.* a plant, a kidneybean.

Scär'lét-öak, *s.* the ilex, a species of oak.

Scäte, **Skäte**, *s.* (Swedish *skidor*) a kind of wooden shoe with a steel plate underneath, upon which they slide over the ice.

Scäte, **Skäte**, *v. n.* to slide upon scates.

Scäte, **Skäte**, *s.* (Lat. *squatulus*) a fish of the species of thornback.

Scä-të'bröüs, *a.* (Lat. *scatebræ springs*) abounding with springs.

Scät'tër, *v. a.* (Sax. *scateran*) to throw loosely about, to strew, to shed, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to DISPERSE; to spread thinly; to besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Scät'tër, *v. n.* to be dissipated or dispersed, to fly abroad in small particles.

Scät'tër-éd-nëss, *s.* (scattered) DISPERSION, diffusion, thinness.

Scät'tër-ing-ly, *ad.* loosely, dispersedly.

Scäv'en-ger, *s.* (Sax. *scafau to shave*) a petty officer who is to keep the streets clean.

Scän'ér-y, *s.* (scene) the appearances of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

Scène, *s.* (Lat. *scena*, Gr. *σκηνη*, Fr. *scène*) the stage, the theatre of dramatic poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; so much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

Scénic, *a.* dramatic, THEATRICAL.

Scë-no-gräph'i-cäl, *a.* (scenography) drawn in perspective.

Scë-no-gräph'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* in perspective.

Scë-nö'grä-phy, *s.* (Gr. *σκηνη* a scene, and *γραφειν* to write) the art of perspective.

Scënt, *s.* (Fr. *sentir to smell*) the power of smelling; the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell. *Templ.*

Scënt, *v. a.* to smell, to perceive by the nose; to PERFUME, to aromatize, to imbue with odour good or bad.

Scënt'less, *a.* inodorous, inodorate, having no smell.

Scep'tic, *s.* See SKEPTIC.

Scep'tre, *s.* (French, Lat. *sceptrum*, *pron. sèptër*) the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

Scep'tred, *a.* bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*

Sched'ule, *s.* (French, Lat. *schedula*, *pron. schéd-ule*, or *séd'ule*) a little inventory; a scrip; a writing additional or appendant (*Donne*); a small scroll. *Holder.*

† **Schë'ma-tizm**, *s.* (Gr. *σχηματισμος*) combination

- of the aspects of heavenly bodies ; particular form or disposition of a thing. *Greech.*
- † Schēma-tist, *s.* (scheme) a projector, a schemer, one given to form schemes.
- Schēme, *s.* (Gr. σχῆμα) a plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose ; a system (*Atterbury*) ; a project, a contrivance, a design ;—a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, a projection, any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Brown.*
- Schēm'er, *s.* a projector, designer, contriver.
- Schēs'is, *s.* (Greek) a habitude ; state of any thing with respect to other things ; a rhetorical figure in which a supposed affection or inclination of the adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.
- Schir-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (schirrous) an induration of the glands.
- Schir'rōus, *a.* (schirrus) indurated by disease, as a gland.
- Schir'rūs, *s.* (Gr. σχιρρός) an induration of a glandular or soft part.
- Schism, *s.* (Gr. σχίσμα, Fr. schisme, *pron.* * sīsm, *that is*, sizm) a separation or division in the church of God.
- * Schis-māt'ic, *s.* one who separates from the true church, a seceder, a separatist.
- * Schis-māt'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. schismatique) implying schism, practising schism.
- * Schis-māt'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* with schism, in a schismatical manner.
- * Schis'ma-tize, *v. a.* (schism) to commit the crime of schism ; to make a breach in the communion of the church.
- Schōl'ar, *s.* (Fr. écolier, Lat. scholaris) one who learns of a master, one under instruction, a learner, a pupil, an eleve, a disciple ; a man of letters, one who has had a lettered education ; a pedant, a man of books. *Bacon.*
- Schōl'ar-ship, *s.* LEARNING, literature, letters, erudition, knowledge ; literary education ; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.
- Scho-lās'tic, *a.* (Fr. scholastique) pertaining to the school, belonging to a scholar, scholastical ; practised in schools.
- Scho-lās'ti-cāl, *a.* (Lat. scholasticus) belonging to a scholar or school, scholastic ; befitting the school, suitable to the school ; pedantic, needlessly subtle. *Hooker.*
- Schōli-āst, *s.* (Fr. scholiaste, Lat. scholiastes) a writer of explanatory notes, a glossographer, a COMMENTATOR.
- Schōli-ōn, Schōli-ōm, *s.* (Greek, Lat.) a comment, a commentary, an explanatory observation, an EXPLANATION.
- Schō'ly, *s.* an explanatory note. *Hooker.*
- Schō'ly, *v. n.* to write expositions. *Hooker.*
- Schōol, *s.* (Lat. schola, Fr. école) a house of discipline and instruction ; a seminary, a place of literary education ; an university ; a state of instruction (*Dryden*) ; system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers (*Davies*) ; the age of the church succeeding that of the fathers ; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.
- Schōol, *v. a.* to instruct, to train, to EDUCATE ; to teach with superiority, to tutor.
- Schōol'bōy, *s.* a boy who is in his rudiments at school.
- Schōol'dāy, *s.* age in which youth is sent to school.
- Schōol'fēl-low, *s.* one bred at the same school, a bookmate, a condisciple.
- Schōol'hōuse, *s.* school, house of discipline and instruction.
- Schōol'mān, *s.* one versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation ; a writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.
- Schōol'mās-tēr, *s.* one who presides and teaches in a school ; a pedagogue, a pedant.
- Schōel'mis-tress, *s.* a woman who keeps and governs a school.
- Sci-āt'ic, Sci-āt'i-ca, *s.* (Fr. sciatique) the hip gout.
- Sci-āt'i-cāl, *a.* afflicting the hip.
- Sci'ence, *s.* (French, Lat. scientia) knowledge, certainty grounded on demonstration ; art attained by precepts, or built on principles ; any art or species of knowledge ; one of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.
- Sci-ēn'tial, *a.* producing sciences.
- Sci-ēn-tif'ic, Sci-ēn-tif'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. scientifique, Lat. scientia *knowledge*, and facio *to make*) producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.
- Sci-ēn-tif'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce knowledge.
- Scink, *s.* (a local word, *pron.* skink) a cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *flink*.
- Scin'til-late, *v. n.* (Lat. scintillo) to sparkle, as the stars, to twinkle, to flash with intermitted light, to emit sparks.
- Scin-til-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. scintillatio) the act of sparkling ; the sparks emitted.
- Scō-list, *s.* (Lat. sciolus) one who knows many things superficially. *Temple.*
- Sci-ōm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. σκία a shadow, and μάχη a fight) battle with a shadow. "This should be written *skiomachy*." *Dr. Johnson.*
- Sā'ōn, *s.* (French) a small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another, a graft.
- Scirros'ity, *s.* See SCHIRROSITY.
- Scis'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. scissus *cut*) scissile, capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
- Scis'sile, *a.* (Lat. scissilis) SCISSIBLE.
- Scis'sion, *s.* (Lat. scissio) the act of cutting.
- Scis'sōrs, *s.* (Lat. scindo, scissus *to cut*) a small pair of sheers composed of two blades turning on a pivot.
- Scis'sure, *s.* (Lat. scissum, *pron.* sīs'shure) a RENT, crack, fissure.
- Scler-rōt'ic, *a.* (Fr. sclerotique, Gr. σκληρός) hard : an *epi bet* of one of the coats of the eye.
- Scōat, Scōat', Scōteh', *v. a.* (local) to stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before.
- Scōff', *v. n.* (Dutch schoppen) to treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language, to sneer, to mock, to JEER.
- Scōff', *s.* contemptuous ridicule, slight, expression of scorn, contumelious language, a taunt, a gibe, a sneer, a JEER.
- Scōff'er, *s.* insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher, JEERER.
- Scōff'ing-ly, *ad.* in ridicule, in contempt.
- Scōld, *v. n.* (Dutch scholden) to quarrel clamorously and rudely.
- Scōld, *v. a.* to rail at, to rattle, to chide, to REPROVE.
- Scōld, *s.* a clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman, a termagant.

SCO

Scöllöp, Scallöp, *s.* (in ichthyology) a pectinated shell-fish. See SCALLAP.

Scō-lo-pēn'dra, *s.* (Greek, Fr. scolopendre) a venomous serpent;—an herb.

Scōnce', *s.* (Germ. schantz) a fort, a bulwark, a FORTIFICATION; † the head: perhaps as being the acropolis or citadel of the body;—a penfile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light; a mulct or FINE.

Scōnce', *v. a.* (a law word) to mulct, to FINE.

Scōp, *s.* (Dutch schoepe) a kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor; a surgeon's instrument; † a sweep, a stroke. Perhaps it should be swoop.

O bell-kite!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam

At one fell scoop!

Shak.

Scōp, *v. a.* to lade out; to empty by lading; to carry off so as to leave the place hollow; to cut into hollowness or depth.

Scōp'ér, *s.* one who scoops.

Scōpe, *s.* (Lat. scopus) aim, drift, INTENTION; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view; † liberty, freedom from restraint (*Hooker*); liberty beyond just limits, licence (*Shak.*); † act of riot, folly.

Shakespeare.

Scōp'u-lōūs, *a.* (little used, Lat. scopulosus) full of rocks, rocky.

Johnson.

Scōr-bū'tic, Scōr-bū'ti-cāl, *a.* (Fr. scorbutique) diseased with the scurvy.

Scōr-bū'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* with tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

Scōrch', *v. a.* (Sax. scorched burnt) to burn superficially: as, fire scorcbeth in frosty weather;—to finge, to parch; to BURN.

Scōrch', *v. n.* to burn superficially; to be dried up.

Scōr'di-ūm, *s.* (in botany, Lat.) an herb.

Scōre, *s.* (Islandic skora a mark, cut, or notch) a notch, or long incision; a line drawn; a tick, an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks upon tallies, or by lines of chalk; account kept of something past, an epoch, an era: as, *universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who began the world again upon a new score* (*Tillotson*);—reason, motive (*Hudibras*); fake, account, relative motive (*Dryden*); twenty: perhaps because twenty being a round number, was distinguished upon tallies by a long score.

A song in score, the words with the musical notes of the song annexed.

Scōre, *v. a.* to set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

Scōr'i-a, *s.* (Lat.) DROSS, recrement.

Scōr'i-ōūs, *a.* DROSSY, recrementitious.

Scōrn', *v. a.* (Dutch schernen) to despise, to slight, to disdain, to spurn, to put away with contempt, to revile, to vilify, to CONTEMN.

Scōrn', *v. n.* to scoff, to treat with contumely, to sneer, to JEER.

Scōrn', *s.* CONTEMPT, scoff, slight, taunt, sneer, act of contumely; subject of ridicule, thing treated with contempt.

To laugh to scorn, to deride as contemptible.

Scōrn'ér, *s.* contemner, despiser, scoffer, sneerer, ridiculer, JEERER.

Scōrn'fūl, *a.* CONTEMPTUOUS, insolent, disdainful; acting in defiance.

Scōrn'fūl-ly, *ad.* contemptuously, insolently.

SCR

Scōrn'fūl-nēss, *s.* (scornful) CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, contumeliousness, contumely.

Scōr'pī-ōn, *s.* (French, Lat. scorpio) a reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the zodiac; a scourge so called from its cruelty: as, *my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.* 1 Kings.

Scōt', *s.* (Fr. écot) shot, payment; part; portion, share of a reckoning.

Scot and lot, parish payments.

Scōtch', *v. a.* (derivation not noted) to cut with shallow incisions.

Scōtch', *s.* a shallow incision, a slight cut.

Scōtch Collops, Scōtch'ed Collops, *s.* veal cut into small pieces.

Scōtch' Hoppers, *s.* a play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Scōtch'mān, *s.* a native of Scotland.

Scōtch'mīst, *s.* a sober soaking rain.

Scōt'frēe, *a.* without scot or mulct; unhurt.

Scōt'o-my, *s.* (Gr. σκότωμα) a dizziness, GIBBINESS, or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round.

Ainsw. Bailey.

Scōūn'drel, *s.* (Ital. scondaraulo a bider: Skinner) a mean rascal, a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Johnson.

Scōūr, *v. a.* (Danish skurer) to rub hard with any thing rough in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse, to bleach, to whiten, to blanch; to remove by scouring; to range about, in order to catch or drive away something, to rid, to clear away: as, some ships are kept continually in order to scour the seas of pirates;—to pass swiftly over.

Milton.

Scōūr, *v. n.* to perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils, to clean; to be purged or lax, to be diseased with looseness; to rove, to range, to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

Scōūr'ér, *s.* who cleans by rubbing; a purge, rough and quick; one who runs swiftly.

Scōūrge, *s.* (Fr. écourgée) a whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a vindictive affliction, a PUNISHMENT; one who afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

Scōūrge, *v. a.* to lash with a whip, to flog, to WHIP; to PUNISH, to chastise, to chasten, to castigate with any punishment or affliction.

Scōūr'ger, *s.* a punisher or chastiser.

Scōūt, *s.* (Fr. écouter to listen) one who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy; a spy.

Scōūt, *v. n.* to go out in order to observe the enemy's motions privately.

Scōwl, *v. n.* (Sax. scyltan) to frown, to pout, to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Scōwl, *s.* look of sullenness or discontent, gloom, a lower, a frown.

Scōwl'ing-ly, *ad.* with a frowning and sullen look.

Scrāb'ble, *v. n.* (Dutch krabbelen to scrape or scratch) to paw with the hands.

Scrāg, *s.* (Dutch scraghe) any thing thin or lean.

Scrāg'ged, *a.* (corrupted from cragged) ROUGH, cragged, uneven, full of asperities.

Scrāg'ged-nēss, *s.* LEANNESS, marcor; ROUGHNESS, unevenness, ruggedness.

Scrāg'gi-nēss, *s.* (scraggy) LEANNESS, marcor; ROUGHNESS, scraggedness, unevenness.

SCR

Scrag'gy, *a.* (scrag) **LEAN**, thin, marcid.
Scrag'gy, *a.* (corrupted from craggy) **ROUGH**, craggy.
Scram'ble, *v. n.* (Dutch scraffelen) to catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to scramble; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously who shall catch any thing;—to climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.
Scram'ble, *s.* scramble, eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another; act of climbing by the help of the hands.
Scram'blér, *s.* one who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.
Scranch, *v. a.* (Dutch schrantzer) to craunch, to grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.
† **Scrän'nel**, *a.* vile, worthless. *Milton.*
Scrap, *s.* (scrape, a thing scraped or rubbed off) a small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crum, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.
Scrape, *v. a.* (Sax. screopan) to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicularly; to take away by scraping, to erase, excise, **EFFACE**, rub off; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.
Scrape, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle; to make an awkward bow. *Ainsw.*
To scrape acquaintance, to curry favour or insinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer. *A low phrase.*
Scrape, *s.* (Swedish scrap) difficulty, perplexity, distress: a low word;—the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; an awkward bow.
Scräpér, *s.* instrument with which any thing is scraped; a **MISER**, a man intent on getting money, a scrape-penny; a vile fiddler.
Scrät, *s.* (Sax. scritta) a **HERMAPHRODITE**.
Scratch, *v. a.* (Dutch kratzen) to tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails or claws; to claw; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly by any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails;—to write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*
Scratch, *s.* an incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.
Scratch'ér, *s.* he who scratches.
Scratch'ing-ly, *ad.* (scratching) with the action of scratching, by scratching.
Scräw', *s.* (Erse) surface or turf. *Swift.*
Scräwl', *v. a.* (derivation uncertain) to draw, mark or write irregularly or clumsily.
Scräwl', *v. n.* to write unskilfully, irregularly, and inelegantly.
Scräwl', *s.* bad or inelegant writing.
Scräwl'ér, *s.* a clumsy inelegant writer.
Scräy, *s.* (in ornithology) the sea-swallow.
Screek, *v. n.* (properly creak, or shriek, from Danish skrige) to make a shrill or loud noise, like that of rusty hinges, or of a wheel not well greased. *Bailey.*
Scream, *v. n.* (Sax. hreman) to cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony, to screech, to shriek; to cry shrilly. *Shakespeare.*
Scream, *s.* a shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain, a shriek, a screech.
Scream'ér, *s.* one who screams, a squaller.

SCR

Screech, *v. n.* (Islandic skræka to cry) to cry out as in terror or anguish; to scream, shriek, to cry as a night owl: thence called a screech owl.
Screech, *s.* cry of horror or anguish, scream, shriek; harsh horrid cry.
Screech'owl, *s.* an owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death. *Shakespeare.*
Screen, † **Skrēen**, *s.* (Fr. écran) any thing that affords shelter or concealment, a **SHELTER**; any thing used to exclude cold, heat, light, or weather; a riddle to sift sand or gravel.
Screen, † **Skrēen**, *v. a.* to **SHELTER**, to conceal, to hide.
Screen, *v. a.* (Lat. secerno) to **SIFT**, to riddle.
Screw, *s.* (Dutch scroef) one of the mechanical powers; a kind of nail or pin which enters by turning it round.
Screw, *v. a.* to turn, or move by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions: as, he *screw'd* his face into a *harden'd* smile;—to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.
Screw'tree, *s.* (in botany, Lat. ifora) a plant of the East and West Indies.
Scrib'ble, *v. a.* (Lat. scribillo) to fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet;—to mix and card wool.
Scrib'ble, *v. n.* to write without care, beauty or elegance.
Scrib'ble, *s.* worthless writing.
Scrib'blér, *s.* a petty author, a writer without worth;—one who mixes and cards wool.
Scribe, *s.* (French, Lat. scriba) a writer; a notary public (*Ainsworth*); a teacher of the law among the Jews.
† **Scrimér**, *s.* (Fr. escrimeur) a fencer. *Shak.*
Scrip, *s.* (Islandic skrappa) a small bag, a fatchell.
Scrip, *s.* (Lat. scriptio, from scribo to write) a schedule, a small writing.
Scrip'page, *s.* that which is contained in a scrip. *Johnson.*
Scrip'to-ry, *a.* (Lat. scriptorius) written, not orally delivered. *Swift.*
Scrip'tu-räl, *a.* (scripture) contained in the bible, biblical.
Scrip'ture, *s.* (Lat. scriptura) writing (*Raleigh*); sacred writing, the bible; a particular part or passage of the bible.
Scrive'nér, *s.* (Lat. scrivano) one who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.
Scrof'u-la, *s.* (Lat. scrofa a sow) struma, a depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, called the king's evil.
Scrof'u-lous, *a.* strumous, diseased with scrofula.
Scröll, *s.* (uncertain derivation) a writing wrapped up; a strip or roll of parchment; the voluta in architecture.
† **Scröyle**, *s.* (Fr. écrouelles) a mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch. *Shakespeare.*
Scrüb, *v. a.* (Dutch scrobben) to rub hard with something coarse and rough.
Scrüb, *s.* a mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt; any thing mean or despicable (*Swift*); a worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*
Scrüb'bed, **Scrüb'by**, *a.* (Danish scrubet) **MEAN**, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.
Scruff, *s.* the same, Dr. *Johnson* supposes, with

scurf, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.
See SCURF.
Scruple, *s.* (Fr. *scrupule*, Lat. *scrupulus*) DOUBT, difficulty of determination, perplexity: generally about minute things;—twenty grains, the third part of a dram; *proverbially*, any small quantity.
Scruple, *v. a.* to DOUBT, to hesitate.
Scrupler, *s.* a doubter, one who has scruples.
Scrupulosity, *s.* (scrupulous) DOUBT, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.
Scrupulous, *a.* (Fr. *scrupuleux*, Lat. *scrupulosus*) nicely doubtful, conscientious, hard to satisfy in determination of conscience; given to objections, CAPTIOUS; nice, DOUBTFUL; careful, vigilant, CAUTIOUS. *Woodward.*
Scrupulosity, *ad.* with scrupulosity.
Scrupulousness, *s.* (scrupulous) CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, tenderness of conscience.
Scrutable, *a.* (Lat. *scrutor to search*) discoverable by inquiry.
Scrutator, *s.* (little used, Lat. *scrutor*) search, examination, inquiry. *Johnson.*
Scrutator, *s.* (Fr. *scrutateur*) searcher, inquirer, scrutineer, EXAMINER.
Scrutator, *s.* (scrutiny) one who makes a scrutiny, searcher, EXAMINER.
Scrutator, *†* *Scrutator*, *v. a.* (scrutiny) to search, to EXAMINE nicely.
Scrutator, *a.* (little used, scrutiny) captious, full of inquiries. *Denham.*
Scrutator, *s.* (Lat. *scrutinium*) inquiry, search, EXAMINATION with nicety.
Scrutator, *s.* (Fr. *écritoire*) a case of drawers for writing. *Prior.*
Scud, *v. n.* (Swedish *scutta*) to flee, to run away with precipitation; to fly, to be impelled as a ship before a tempest.
Scuddle, *v. n.* to run with a kind of affected haste. *A low word, commonly pronounced skuttle.*
Scuffle, *s.* (shuffle: *Skinner*) a confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.
Scuffle, *v. n.* to fight confusedly, to quarrel tumultuously.
Skulk, *Skulk*, *v. n.* (Danish *sculeke*) to lurk in hiding places, to lie close.
Skulker, *s.* a lurker, one who hides himself for shame, mischief, or idleness.
Skull, *s.* (shell: *Skinner*, but deemed rather an incorrect spelling) the skull, the bone which incases and defends the brain (*Sharp*); a small boat, a cockboat, a sculler; one who rows a cockboat (*Hudibras*); *†* a shoal or vast multitude of fish. *Milton.*
Skuller, *s.* a cockboat, a small light boat, a scull, a wherry, a boat in which there is but one rower; one who rows in a cockboat.
Skuller, *s.* (Fr. *écuelle a disb*, a porringer) the place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.
Skullion, *s.* (Fr. *écuelle a disb*) a kitchen-wench, the lowest domestic servant, who washes the kettles and dishes in the kitchen.
Sculptile, *a.* (Lat. *sculptilis*) made by carving.
Sculptor, *s.* a carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.
Sculpture, *s.* the art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images; carving, carved work; the art of engraving upon copper. *Johnson.*
Sculpture, *v. a.* to cut, to ENGRAVE. *Pope.*
Scum, *s.* (Fr. *écume*, Danish *skum*) that which

rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, refuse, recrement, that part which is to be thrown away.
Scum, *v. a.* to clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*. *Milton.*
Scummer, *s.* (Fr. *écumoir*) a vessel with which liquor is scummed, a skimmer.
Scurf, *s.* (Sax.) a kind of dry milinary scab, dandruff, pityron; a soil or stain adherent (*Den*); any thing sticking upon the surface. *Milton.*
Scurfiness, *s.* the state of being scurfy.
Scurfy, *a.* (scurf) full of scurf, abounding with scurf.
† Scurril, *a.* (Lat. *scurrilis*) SCURRILOUS. *Shel.*
Scurril, *s.* (Fr. *scurrilite*, Lat. *scurrilis*) grossness of reproach, lewdness of jocularity, mean buffoonery, scurrilousness.
Scurrilous, *u.* (Lat. *scurrilis*) grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant, lewdly jocular, foulmouthed, vile, low.
Scurrilously, *ad.* with gross reproach, with low buffoonery, with lewd merriment.
Scurrilousness, *s.* (scurrilous) SCURRILOUS, baseness of manners, mean buffoonery.
Scurvy, *ad.* (scurvy) vilely, basely, coarsely: commonly used in a ludicrous sense.
Scurvy, *s.* (scurf) a disease, occasioned generally at sea, by improper aliment, moist air, and obstructed perspiration.
Scurvy, *a.* (scurf, scurfy, scurvy) scabbed, covered with scabs; diseased with scurvy; mean, vile, bad, sorry, worthless, contemptible, offensive.
Scurvygrass, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Scut, *s.* (Islandic *skott*) the tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare, a rabbit. *Brown.*
Scutchion, *s.* (Lat. *scutum a shield*) an escutcheon, the shield represented in heraldry. *Shakespeare & Dryden.*
Scutiform, *a.* (Lat. *scutiformis*) shaped like a shield.
Scuttle, *s.* (Lat. *scutella*) a wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form; a small grate: as, to the hole in the door have a small scuttle. *Milton.*
Scuttle, *v. n.* (scud or scuddle) to run with affected precipitation.
Scuttle, *s.* a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation. *Speator.*
Sea, *s.* (Sax. *fæ*, Dutch *zee*) the ocean, the deep, the profound, the main, the abyss, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake (*Matthew*); *proverbially*, any large quantity (*King Charles*); any thing rough and tempestuous: as, and in a troubled sea of passion lost. *Milton.*
Half seas over, half drunk. *Speator.*
Sea is much used in composition.
Seabeach, *s.* the seashore, the seaside.
Seabeat, *a.* dashed or beaten by the waves of the sea.
Seaboard, *s.* vessel capable of bearing bad weather a sea.
Seaborn, *a.* born of the sea, produced by the sea.
Seaboy, *s.* boy employed on shipboard.
Seabreach, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks or mounds.
Seabreeze, *s.* wind blowing from the sea.
Seabuilt, *a.* built for sea.

S E A

Sēa'calf, *s.* the seal.
Sēa'cap, *s.* kind of cap made to be worn on ship-board.
Sēa'chart, *s.* map upon which the coasts are delineated.
Sēa'coal, *s.* coal so called because brought to London by sea; pitcoal.
Sēa'coast, *s.* shore, edge of the sea.
Sēa-cōm'pāss, *s.* (sea and compass) the card and needle of mariners.
Sēa'cōw, *s.* a fish of the whale kind, the manatee.
Sēa'dōg, *s.* perhaps the shark.
Sēa'fār-ēr, *s.* (sea and fare) a traveler by sea, a voyager, a seaman, a mariner, a sailor.
Sēa'fār-ing, *a.* traveling by sea.
Sēa'fēn-nēl, *s.* (in botany) samphire.
Sēa'fight, *s.* battle of ships, battle at sea.
Sēa'fōwl, *s.* birds that live at sea.
Sēa'girt, *a.* encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
Sēa'grēen, *a.* resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.
Sēa'grēen, *s.* (in botany) a plant, saxifrage.
Sēa'gūll, *s.* a water fowl.
Sēa'hēdge-hōg, *s.* a kind of sea shellfish.
Sēa'hōg, *s.* the porpus or porpoise.
Sēa'hōl-ly, *s.* (in botany) a plant, sea-holm.
Sēa'hōlm, *s.* a small uninhabited island;—sea-holly, a kind of sea-weed.
Sēa'hōrse, *s.* a fish of a very singular form, and of the needlefish kind; the morse. *Woodward.* "The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus." *Johnson.*
Seal, *s.* (Sax. fele) the sea-calf.
Sēal, *s.* (Sax. figel, Lat. sigillum) a stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.
Sēal, *v. a.* to fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal, to confirm, to ratify, to settle (*Shak.*); to shut, to close, *with* up: as, *seal up* your lips, and give no words but mum (*Shak.*); —to make fast (*Milton*); to mark with a stamp.
Sēal, *v. n.* to fix a seal.
Sēal'ēr, *s.* one who seals.
Sēal'ing-wāx, *s.* hard wax used to seal letters.
Sēam, *s.* (Sax.) the suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar.
Sēam, *v. a.* to join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.
Sēam, *s.* (Sax. seam a load) a measure; a vessel in which things are held, eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*
Seam of glass, a quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.
Sēam, *s.* (Sax. seme, Welsh faim) tallow, grease, suet, hog's lard.
Sēa'māid, *s.* mermaid. *Shak.*
Sēa'mān, *s.* a sailor, navigator, voyager, mariner, † tar, † shipman, traveler by sea; merman, the male of the mermaid.
Sēa'mārk, *s.* point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.
Sēa'mēw, *s.* a fowl that frequents the sea.
Sēam'lēss, *a.* having no seam.
Sēa'mōn-ster, *s.* strange animal of the sea.
Sēa'mōss, *s.* coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

S E A

Sēam'rēt, *s.* a separation of any thing where it is joined, a breach of the stitches.
Sēam'strēss, *s.* a woman whose occupation is to sew.
Sēam'y, *a.* having a seam, shewing seams.
Sēan, † **Sēine**, *s.* (Sax. segne) a net.
Sēa'nymph, *s.* supposed goddess of the sea.
Sēa'ōn-iōn, *s.* squill, an herb.
Sēa'ōze, *s.* the mud in the sea or its shore.
Sēa'pīce, *s.* a picture that represents objects at sea.
Sēa'pōol, *s.* a lake of salt water.
Sēa'pōrt, *s.* a harbour.
Sēar, *a.* (Sax. serian to dry) dry, fere, not any longer green. *Milt. & Shak.*
Sēar, *v. a.* to BURN with an iron, to ensnar, to finge, to cauterize.
Sēarce, *v. a.* (Fr. passer) to sift finely.
Sēarce, *s.* a sieve, a bolter.
Sēar'cēr, *s.* he who searces.
Sēarch, *v. a.* (Fr. chercher) to EXAMINE, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek for; to probe as a surgeon.
To search out, to find by seeking.
Sēarch, *v. n.* to make a search, to look for something; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find: as, he *searched* in vain for it.
Sēarch, *s.* inquiry by looking into every suspected place; examination; INQUIRY, act of seeking, exploration, *with* of, for, or after;—quest, pursuit. *Shak.*
Sēarch'ēr, *s.* examiner, tryer; seeker, inquirer; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.
Sēar'clōth, *s.* (Sax. far pain, and clath a plaster) a plaster, a large plaster.
Sēa'rīsk, **Sēa'rīskue**, *s.* hazard at sea.
Sēa'rōb-bēr, **Sēa'ro-vēr**, *s.* a pirate.
Sēa'rōm, *s.* open sea, spacious main.
Sēa'sēr-pēnt, *s.* a water serpent, an adder.
Sēa'sēr-vīce, *s.* naval war, the duty performed by the officers and sailors of the royal navy; service performed at sea.
Sēa'shārk, *s.* a ravenous sea-fish.
Sēa'shēll, *s.* shells found upon the seashore.
Sēa'shōre, *s.* the coast of the sea, the beach, the sea-beach, the sea-side.
Sēa'sīck, *a.* sick with the motion of the sea.
Sēa'sīde, *s.* the edge of the sea.
Sēa'sōn, *s.* (Fr. saison) one of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence (*Milton*); a time not very long. *Shak.*
Sēa'sōn, *v. a.* (Fr. assaisonner) to mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to, to recommend by something mingled; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, tinge or taint: as, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles (*Taylor*); —to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature: as, that timber is well *seasoned*.
Sēa'sōn, *v. n.* to become mature, to grow fit for any purpose.
Sēa'sōn, *s.* that which gives a high relish, seasoning.
Sēa'sōn-a-ble, *a.* opportune, happening or done at a proper time, timeful, timely, fit, convenient, proper as to time, sufficiently early.
Sēa'sōn-a-ble-nēss, *a.* opportuneness of time, propriety with regard to time.

Sē'son-a-bly, *ad.* with fitness of time.
Sē'son-ér, *s.* he who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
Sē'son-ing, *s.* (season) that which is added to any thing to give it a high relish.
Sē'a'sūr-geon, *s.* a chirurgeon employed on board a king's ship.
Sē'a'sūr-rōund-ēd, *a.* encircled by the sea.
Sē'a'tér, *s.* word of art used by seamen.
Sē'a'wā-tér, *s.* the salt water of the sea.
Sēat, *s.* (Lat. sedes, *old Germ.* fett) a chair, bench, settle, form, stool, or any thing upon which one may sit; chair of state, throne, post of authority, tribunal (*Sbak.*); mansion, dwelling, abode, RESIDENCE; situation, site (*Bacon*); the buttocks, the POSTERIOBS.
Sēat, *v. a.* to place upon seats, to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle, to ESTABLISH; to fix, to place firm.
Sē'a'wārd, *ad.* toward the sea. *Pope.*
Sē'cant, *s.* (in geometry, Lat. secans) the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it.
Se-cēde', *v. n.* (Lat. secedo) to withdraw from fellowship in any affair.
Se-cēd'ér, *s.* one who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself; a dissenter, a separatist, a schismatic.
Se-cérn', *v. a.* (Lat. secerno) to separate finer from grosser matter, to excern, secrete, strain out, to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*
Se-cēs'sion, *s.* (Lat. secessio) the act of departing, the act of withdrawing from councils or actions, departure from fellowship.
Se-clūde', *v. a.* (Lat. secludo) to confine from, to shut up apart, to EXCLUDE.
Sēc'ond, *a.* (French, Lat. secundus) the next in order to the first, the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, subordinate, inferior.
Sēc'ond, *s.* the next in order to the first; one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains, a supporter, a maintainer; the sixtieth part of a minute, the second division of an hour by sixty.
Sēc'ond, *v. a.* (Fr. seconder, Lat. secundo) to support, to forward, to ASSIST; to come in after the act as a maintainer, to follow in the next place.
Sēc'ond-a-ri-ly, *ad.* in the second degree, in the second order, not primarily, not originally, not in the first intention.
Sēc'ond-a-ri-nēss, *s.* (secondary) the state of being secondary, subordinate, or inferior.
Sēc'ond-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. secundarius) not primary, not of the first intention; succeeding to the first, inferior, subordinate; not of the first order or rate; acting by transmission or deputation.
Sēc'ond-a-ry, *s.* a delegate, a DEPUTY.
Sēc'ond-hānd', *s.* possession received from the first possessor.
Sēc'ond-hānd', *a.* not original, not primary.
At second hand, in imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission, not primarily, not originally.
Sēc'ond-ly, *ad.* in the second place.
Sēc'ond-rāte, *s.* the second order in dignity or value.

Sēc'ond-rāte, *a.* of the second order.
Sēc'ond-sight, *s.* the power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.
Sēc'ond-sight-ēd, *a.* endued with the power or gift of second-sight.
Sēcre-cy, *s.* (secret) PRIVACY, state of being hidden, concealment; SOLITUDE, retirement, not exposure to view; forbearance of discovery, fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.
Sēcrēt, *a.* (French, Lat. secretus) kept hidden, not revealed, concealed; retired, private, unseen: faithful to a secret entrusted; private, covert, affording privacy; occult, abstruse, recondite, cryptic, cryptical, obscure, not apparent; privy, obscene, belonging to the privities.
Sēcrēt, *s.* (French, Lat. secretum) something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; a nostrum; PRIVACY, secrecy, invisible or undiscovered state.
† Sēcrēt, *v. a.* to keep private. *Bacon.*
Sēc're-ta-ri-shīp, *s.* (secretary) the office of a secretary.
Sēc're-ta-ry, *s.* (Fr. secrétaire) one intrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.
Se-crēte', *v. a.* (Lat. secretus) to put aside, to hide, to CONCEAL.
Se-crēte', *v. a.* (Lat. secerno, secretus *to secrete*) to separate, as in the animal economy, to excern, to secern, to strain out.
Se-crētion, *s.* that agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.
Sēc-re-ti'tious, *a.* (secrete) parted or separated by animal secretion.
Sēcrēt-ist, *s.* (secret) a dealer in secrets.
Sēcrēt-ly, *ad.* (secret) privately, privily, not openly, not publicly; with intention not to be known; latently, covertly, cryptically, so as not to be obvious, not apparently.
Sēcrēt-nēss, *s.* (secret) state of being hidden; retiredness, privateness; occultness; the quality of keeping a secret.
Sēcre-to-ry, *a.* (secrete) performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.
Sēct, *s.* (Fr. secte, Lat. secta) a body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets.
Sēct-a-rism, *s.* disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established.
Sēct-a-ry, *s.* (sect, Fr. sectaire) one who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished for particular whims; a follower, a pupil, a disciple, a sectator.
Sēc-tā'tor, *s.* (Latin) a follower, an imitator, a sectary, a pupil, a disciple.
Sēc'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. sectio) the act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small or distinct part of a writing or book.
Sēc'tor, *s.* (in geometry, Fr. secteur) a mathematical instrument.
Sēc'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. secularis, Fr. seculier) not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world, not holy, temporal, mundane, worldly: in the church of Rome, not bound by monastic rules; —happening once in a century. *Adison.*
Sēc-u-lār'i-ty, *s.* worldliness, mundanity, secularness, attention to the things of the present life.

S E D

Sēc'u-lār-ize, *v. a.* (secular, Fr. seculariser) to convert from spiritual appropriations to common use, to make worldly.

Sēc'u-lār-ly, *ad.* in a worldly manner.

Sēc'u-lār-nēss, *s.* (secular) **SECULARITY**.

Sēc'ūn-dine, *s.* (Fr. secundines, Lat. secundæ) the membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the afterbirth, the placenta.

Se-cūre', *a.* (Lat. securus) free from fear, exempt from terrour, easy, assured; confident, not distrustful, *with* of; sure, not doubting, *with* of; **CARELESS**, wanting caution, wanting vigilance; free from danger, safe: *it has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before evil or the cause of evil.*

Se-cūre', *v. a.* to make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe (*Dryden*); to **INSURE**.

Se-cūre'ly, *ad.* without fear; carelessly; without danger, safely.

Se-cūre'mēt, *s.* (securus) the cause of safety, protection, **DEFENCE**. *Brown.*

Se-cū'rī-ty, *s.* (Fr. sécurité, Lat. securitas) **SHELTER**, protection, **DEFENCE**; carelessness, freedom from fear; vicious **CARELESSNESS**, confidence, want of vigilance; any thing given as a pledge or caution, insurance, assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or of being bound; safety, certainty.

Se-dān', *s.* (Lat. sedes *a seat*) a kind of portable coach, a chair.

Se-dāte', *a.* (Lat. sedatus) calm, quiet, still, unruffled, undisturbed, serene.

Se-dāte'ly, *ad.* calmly, without disturbance.

Se-dāte'nēss, *s.* (sedate) calmness, tranquillity, quietness, sereneness, serenity, freedom from disturbance.

Sēd'en-tā-rī-nēss, *s.* (sedentary) the state of being sedentary, inactivity.

Sēd'en-tā-ry, *a.* (Fr. sédentaire) passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive, sluggish, motionless. *Milt. & Spectator.*

Sēdge, *s.* (Sax. fæg) a growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

Sēd'gy, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags.

Sēd'i-mēt, *s.* (French, Lat. sedimentum) that which subsides or settles at the bottom, lees, fur, **DREGS**.

SEDITION, **Se-dī'tion**, *s.* (French, Lat. seditio) a tumult, a faction, an uproar, an insurrection, a rebellion, a factious rising, a popular commotion.

Se-dī'tious, *a.* (Fr. séditieux, Lat. seditiosus) factious with tumult, rebellious, riotous, mutinous, turbulent.

Se-dī'tious-ly, *ad.* tumultuously, turbulently, with factious tumult.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, **Se-dī'tious-nēss**, *s.* (seditious) turbulence, tumult, insurrection, factiousness, tumultuousness, tumultuation, riotousness, mutinousness, tumultuariness, disposition to sedition.

Se-dūce', *v. a.* (Lat. seduco, Fr. séduire) to draw aside from the right, to tempt, corrupt, deprave, inveigle, mislead, deceive.

Se-dūce'mēt, *s.* practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

Se-dū'cér, *s.* (seduce) one who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

Se-dū'ci-ble, *a.* (seduce) corruptible, capable of being drawn aside from the right.

Se-dū'ction, *s.* (French) the act of seducing, the act of drawing aside; pollution.

S E E

Se-dūlī-ty, *s.* (Lat. sedulitas) diligent **ASSIDUITY**, laboriousness, industry, application, intenseness of endeavour.

Sēd'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. sedulus) **ASSIDUOUS**, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

Sēd'u-lōus-ly, *ad.* assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

Sēd'u-lōus-nēss, *s.* (sedulous) **ASSIDUITY**, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

Sēe, *s.* (Lat. sedes) the seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

Sēe, *v. a.* (Sax. feon) to perceive by the eye, to view, to behold, to look on; to observe, to find: as, *see* that none thence issue forth a spy (*Milton*);—to discover, to descry: as, who so gross as cannot *see* this palpable device? (*Shak.*);—† to attend, to remark: as, I had a mind to *see* him out, &c. *Addison.*

Sēe, *v. n.* to have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to inquire, to distinguish: as, *see* whether fear doth make thee wrong her (*Shak.*);—to be attentive: as, mark and perform it, *seest* thou? (*Shak.*);—to scheme, to contrive: as, Cassio's a proper man: let me *see* now; to get his place. *Shak.*

Sēe, *intj.* lo, look, observe, behold. *Pope.*

Sēd, *s.* (Sax. fæd) the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated, sperm; first principle, **ORIGINAL**; principle of production; progeny, descendants, **OFFSPRING**, generation, birth, **RACE**.

Sēd, *v. n.* to grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed.

Sēd'cake, *s.* a sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

Sēd'i-nēss, *s.* (seedy) the state or quality of being seedy.

Sēd'ling, *s.* a young plant just risen from the seed.

† **Sēd'nēss**, *s.* seedtime, time of sowing. *Shak.*

Sēd'lip, **Sēd'lōp**, *s.* a vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

Sēd'pearl, *s.* small grains of pearl.

Sēd'plot, *s.* the ground upon which plants are sown to be afterwards transplanted, a seminary.

Sēd'mān, *s.* the sower, he who scatters the seed; one who sows seed.

Sēd'y, *a.* (seed) abounding with seed.

Sē'ing, *s.* (see) sight, **VISION**. *Shak.*

Sē'ing, *ad.* (from the part.) since, it being so that.

Sēek, *v. a.* (Sax. secan) to look for, to search for; *often with* out;—to solicit, to endeavour to gain: as, others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign (*Luke*);—to go to find; to pursue by machinations: as, he *sought* my life.

Sēek, *v. n.* to make search, to make inquiry; to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; *with* to, for, and after. *Knolles.*

To seek (an adverbial mode of speech), at a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Milton.*

Sēek'ér, *s.* one who seeks, an **INQUIRER**; the name of a sect which professed no determined religion.

Sēek'sōr-row, *s.* one who contrives to give himself vexation.

Sēel, *v. a.* (in falconry) to close the eyes.

Sēel, *v. n.* (Sax. syllan) to lean on one side, as a ship. *Raleigh.*

Sēel, **Sēel'ing**, *s.* the agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

Sēm, *v. n.* (Fr. *sembler*) to appear, to make a shew, to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth: in *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful. *King Lear*.
It seems, it appears to be. *Shak.*

Sēm'ēr, *s.* one who carries an appearance.

Sēm'ing, *s.* (seem) appearance, shew, semblance; fair appearance; opinion: as, *nothing more clear to their seeming*. *Hooker.*

Sēm'ing-ly, *ad.* in appearance, in shew, in semblance, apparently.

Sēm'ing-nēs, *s.* (seeming) **PLAUSIBILITY**, fair appearance. *Digby.*

Sēm'li-nēs, *s.* (seemly) **DECENCY**, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

Sēm'ly, *a.* (Islandic *soome* honour or decency) **DECENT**, becoming; proper, **FIT**.

Sēm'ly, *ad.* in a decent manner; in a fit or proper manner.

† **Sēn**, *a.* (see) skilled, versed. *Shak.*

Sēr, **Sēr**, *s.* (see) one who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

Sēr'wōd, **Sēr'wōd**, *s.* dry wood. *Dryden.*

Sēr'sāw, *s.* (saw) a reciprocating motion.

Sēr'sāw, *v. n.* to move with a reciprocating motion.

Sēth, *v. a.* (Sax. *feodan*) to boil, to decoct in hot liquor, to prepare by boiling.

Sēth, *v. n.* to be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

Sēth'ēr, *s.* a **BOILER**, a pot.

Sēgment, *s.* (French, Lat. *segmentum*) a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

† **Sēg'nī-ty**, *s.* (Lat. *segnis* slow) sluggishness, inactivity. *Johnson.*

Sēg're-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. *segrego*) to set apart, to **SEPARATE** from others.

Sēg-re-gā'tion, *s.* separation from others, seposition, disjunction.

Sēg-nū'rī-āl, *a.* (seignior) invested with large powers, independent.

Sēign'ior, **Sēign'ī-ōr**, *s.* (Fr. *seigneur*) a lord; the title of honour given by Italians; the lord of the manor; the grand seignior, the emperor of Turkey.

Sēign'ior-age, *s.* authority, acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*

Sēign'ior-y, *s.* (Fr. *seigneurie*) a lordship, a territory, a **MANOR**.

Sēign'ior-ise, *v. a.* to lord over. *Fairfax.*

Sēine, † **Sēan**, *s.* (Sax. *segne*) a net, a net used in fishing. *Carew.*

Sēm'ēr, *s.* a fisher with nets.

SEIZE, **Sēize**, *v. a.* (Fr. *saisir*) to gripe, to grasp, to fang, to clutch, to engrasp, to take hold of; to take possession of by force; to grapple, to engrapple, to close with in contest; to take possession of, to lay hold on, to invade suddenly; to catch, to arrest, to attach, to apprehend, to take forcible possession of by law, to distrain, to distress.

Sēize, *v. n.* to fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Sēiz'ın, *s.* (a law term) the act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, *s.* (seize, *pron.* *sēzhure*) the act of seizing; a restraint, a distress, caption, execution, extent; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, grasp, hold, catch, clutch, possession; arrest, attachment, apprehension.

Sēldóm, *ad.* (Sax. *feldan*) rarely, not often, not frequently.

Sēldóm-nēs, *s.* (little used) **UNCOMMONNESS**, infrequency, rareness.

† **Sēld/shōwēn**, *a.* shewn but seldom. *Shak.*

SELECT, **Se-lēct**, *v. a.* (Lat. *selectus*) to cull, to pick out, to single out, to desume, to choose in preference to others rejected.

Se-lēct, *a.* nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior knowledge; rare, valuable.

Se-lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *selectio*) the act of culling or choosing, **CHOICE**.

Se-lēct'nēs, *s.* (select) the state of being select, choiceness.

Se-lēc'tór, *s.* (select) he who selects.

Sēl-e-nōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Fr. *selenographie*, Gr. *selēnē* the moon, and *γράφω* to write) a description of the moon.

Sēlf, *pro.* (Sax. *fylf*) the same person, one's self, the individual, the same thing, this above others, the very same.

Sēlf, *a.* (used in composition) particular, personal, very, same. "*At that self moment.*" *Dryden.*

Sēlf-be-gōt-ten, *a.* autogeneal.

Sēlf'bōrn, *a.* born from itself as is fabled of the phoenix.

Sēlf-cōn-cēit, *s.* quality of having too fond an opinion of one's self.

Sēlf-cōn-cēit'ed, *a.* self-opinioned, puffed up with an opinion of one's self.

Sēlf-ēv'i-dēnt, *a.* evident in itself, commanding immediate assent.

Sēlf-ēx-ist'ēnce, *s.* existence without origin or dependence.

Sēlf-īn'tér-ēst, *s.* that in which a man is interested as an individual, a regard to self.

Sēlf-īn'tér-ēst'ed, *a.* particularly interested; having a mean or dishonourable regard to one's own interest.

Sēlf'ish, *a.* attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

Sēlf'ish-ly, *ad.* with regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

Sēlf'ish-nēs, *s.* (selfish) attention to his own interest without any regard to that of others, self-love.

Sēlf-lōve, *s.* selfishness, the love of self.

Sēlf-mōv'ed, *a.* automatus, moved by itself, self-moving; self-movent. *Green.*

Sēlf-mōv'ing, *a.* automatus, **SELF-MOVED**.

Sēlf-mūr'dér, *s.* the act of laying violent hands on one's self, self-slaughter, *felo de se*.

Sēlf-mūr'dér-ēr, *s.* one who kills himself.

Sēlf-op'ın'ion-ēd, *a.* **SELF-CONCEITED**.

Sēlf-prēs-ēr-vā'tion, *s.* preservation of one's self, the means used to preserve one's self.

Sēlf'sāme, *a.* exactly the same.

Sēlf-slāugh'tér, *s.* **SELF-MURDER**.

Sēlf-sūf-fī'cien-cy, *s.* (self-sufficient) a too fond opinion of one's own sufficiency.

Sēlf-sūf-fī'cient, *a.* depending too much on one's own power or abilities, selfconceited, self-opinioned.

Sēll, *v. a.* (Sax. *syllan*) to give for a price, to vend: correlative to *buy*:—to betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

Sēll, *v. n.* to have commerce or traffic with one. *Shakespeare.*

Sēll'ēr, *s.* the person who sells, vender.

Sēl'vage, *s.* (*uncert. deriv.*) the edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads in weaving.

SEM

Selves, *pro. (plu. of self)* the same persons.
† Sēm'bla-ble, *a. (French)* like, resembling. *Shak.*
† Sēm'bla-bly, *ad.* with resemblance. *Shak.*
Sēm'blānce, *s. (French)* RESEMBLANCE, likeness, similitude, representation, APPEARANCE, shew, FORM, figure. *Milton.*
† Sēm'blānt, *a.* like, resembling. *Prior.*
† Sēm'bla-tive, *a.* suitable, accommodate, fit, resembling. *Shakespeare.*
† Sēm'ble, *v. (Fr. sembler)* to represent, to make a likeness. *Prior.*
Sēm'en, *s. (Lat.)* seed, the seed.
Sēm'i, *a. (used in composition, Lat.)* half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.
Sēm'i-ān'nu-lār, *a.* half round, semicircular, hemispherical.
Sēm'i-brēf, Sēm'i-brēve, *s.* a note in music equal in time to two minims.
Sēm'i-cir-cle, *s.* a half-round, half a circle, a hemicycle, part of a circle divided by the diameter.
Sēm'i-cir-cled, Sēm'i-cir-cu-lār, *a.* half round, semiannular, hemispherical.
Sēm'i-cōlōn, *s.* half a colon, a point (;) denoting a longer pause than a comma.
Sēm'i-cū'pī-ūm, *s. (with physicians)* a bath coming up to the navel.
Sēm'i-di-ām'e-tēr, *s.* half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle divides it into two equal parts.
Sēm'i-di-a-pha-nē'i-ty, *s.* half transparency, imperfect transparency.
Sēm'i-di-āph'a-nōūs, *a.* half transparent, imperfectly transparent, semipellucid.
Sēm'i-flū'id, *a.* imperfectly fluid.
Sēm'i-lū'nār, Sēm'i-lū'na-ry, *a.* resembling in form a half moon.
Sēm'i-mēt'al, *s.* half metal, imperfect metal.
Sēm'i-nāl, *a. (Lat. semen, Fr. feminal)* belonging to seed, spermatie; contained in the seed, radical.
Sēm-i-nāl'i-ty, *s.* the nature of seed; the power of being produced.
Sēm'i-na-ry, *s.* seedplot, the ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; feminal state; principle, casualty: as, pestilent *seminaries* (*Harvey*);—breeding place, school, place of education, from which scholars are transplanted into life.
Sēm-i-nā'tion, *s. (Lat. semino to sow with seed)* the act of sowing.
Sēm-i-nif'ic, Sēm-i-nif'i-cāl, *a. (Lat. semen and facio)* productive of seed.
Sēm-i-nif-i-cā'tion, *s.* propagation from the seed or feminal parts. *Hale.*
Sēm'i-o-pā'cōūs, *a.* half dark. *Boyle.*
Sēm'i-pē'dāl, *a.* containing half a foot.
Sēm'i-pēl-lū'cīd, *a.* half clear, semidiaphanous, imperfectly transparent.
† Sēm'i-pēr-spīc'u-ōūs, *a. (Lat. semi and perspicuus)* half clear, imperfectly transparent.
Sēm'i-prōof, *s. (in law)* the proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*
Sēm'i-quā'vēr, *s.* a note in music containing half the quantity of a quaver.
Sēm'ispher'ical, *a. (pron. sēm'i-sfēr'i-cāl)* belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*
Sēm'ispheroid'al, *a. (pron. sēm'i-sfē-rō'idāl)* form-like a half spheroid.
Sēm'i-tōne, *s. (in music)* one of the degrees of continuous intervals of concord (*Bailey*); half a note, half a tone.

SEN

Sēm'i-vōw'el, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.
Sēm'pēr-vive, *s. (in botany)* a plant. *Bacon.*
Sēm-pī-tér'nāl, *a. (Fr. sempiternel, Lat. sempiternus)* eternal in futurity, having beginning but no end; in poetry, eternal.
Sēm-pī-tér'nī-ty, *s. (Lat. sempiternitas)* future duration without end.
Sēn'a-ry, *a. (Lat. senarius, feni)* belonging to the number six, containing six.
Sēn'ate, *s. (Lat. senatus, Fr. senat)* an assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the public good; the parliament.
Sēn'ate-hōūse, *s.* place of public council; the parliament house.
Sēn'a-tōr, *s. (Lat.)* a public counsellor; a member of parliament.
Sēn-a-tō'rī-āl, Sēn-a-tō'rī-ān, *a.* belonging to senators, befitting senators.
Se-nā'tus cōn-sūl'tūs, *s. (in old records)* a resolution of the Roman senate; an act of parliament.
Sēnd, *v. a. (Sax. sendan)* to despatch from one place to another: *used both of persons and things*;—to commission by authority to go and act; to transmit by another, not to bring; to dismiss another as agent, not to go; to grant as from a distant place; as, if God *send* life;—to inflict, as from a distance: as, the Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, &c. (*Deuteronomy*);—to emit, to immit, to produce (*Bacon*); to diffuse, to propagate: as, and through th' Achaian cities *send* the sound (*Pope*);—to let fly, to cast or shoot.
Sēnd, *v. n.* to despatch a message. *Shak.*
To send for, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.
Sēnd'ēr, *s.* he who sends.
Se-nēs'cēnce, *s. (Lat. senesco to grow old)* the state of growing old, decay by time.
Sēn'e-schāl, *s. (French)* one who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestic ceremonies; steward, officer of the household: it afterwards came to signify other offices.
Sēn'ile, *a. (Lat. senilis)* belonging to old age, consequent on old age.
Sēn'i-ōr, *s. (Lat.)* one older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority; an aged person.
Sēn'i-ōr, *a.* older, more advanced in years.
Se-n'i-ōr'i-ty, *s.* eldership, primogeniture, priority of birth.
Sēn'na, *s. (Lat. fena)* a physical tree.
Sēn'nīght, *s. (contracted from sevennight)* the space of seven nights and days, a week, a hebdomad.
Se-nōc'u-lār, *a. (Lat. feni fix, and oculus an eye)* having six eyes. "Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular*." *Derham.*
Sēn-sā'tion, *s. (French; school Lat. sensatio)* perception by mean of the senses.
Sēnse, *s. (Fr. sens, Lat. sensus)* faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind (*Milton*); sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception (*Shak.*); understanding, soundness of faculties, strength of natural reason (*Bentley*); reason, reasonable meaning: as, there is no *sense* in what he says;—opinion, notion, judgment:

as, I speak my private but impartial *sense* with freedom (*Roscommon*);—consciousness, conviction: as, in the due *sense* of my wanting learning, &c. (*Dryden*);—moral perception (*L'Estrange*); meaning, import. *Hooker*.

Senseless, *a.* wanting sense; wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, insensible, wanting sympathy: as, the *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows; unreasonable, **STUPID**, insensible, doltish, blockish; contrary to true judgment, contrary to reason; wanting knowledge, unconscious, *with* of: as, *senseless* of his loss. *Dryden*.

Senselessly, *ad.* in a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

Senselessness, *s.* (senseless) folly, unreasonableness, absurdity, **STUPIDITY**.

Sensibility, *s.* (Fr. *sensibilité*) quickness of sensation; feeling, sympathy, **TENDERNESS**; sensibleness, quickness of perception, delicacy.

Sensible, *a.* (French) having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses, having perception by the mind or senses (*Milton*); having moral perception, having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill: as, if thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, &c. (*Shak.*); having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected (*Dryden*); convinced, persuaded: a low use (*Addison*); in low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise. "I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men." *Addison*.

Sensibility, *s.* possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness (*Hammond*); † judgment, reasonableness. *An use not admitted but in conversation.*

Sensibly, *ad.* (sensible) perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception: in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

Sensitive, *a.* (Fr. *sensitif*) having sense or perception, but not reason; shrinking from the touch: as, the *sensitive* plant.

Sensitively, *ad.* in a sensitive manner.

Sensorium, *Sensory*, *s.* (Lat.) the part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; the organ of sensation.

Sensual, *a.* (Fr. *sensuel*, *pron.* * *sën'shu-äl*) consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses; pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, luxurious, **LEWD**.

* *Sensualness*, *s.* **SENSUALITY**, **LEWDNESS**.

* *Sensualist*, *s.* a carnal person, one devoted to corporal pleasures, a carnalist, a libidinalist, a lecher, a lewdster.

Sensuality, *s.* (sensual, *pron.* *sën'shu-äl'i-ty*) devotedness to the senses, addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures, sensuality, carnality, fleshly lust, **LEWDNESS**.

* *Sensualize*, *v. a.* to sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

* *Sensually*, *ad.* in a sensual manner.

† * *Sensuous*, *a.* tender, pathetic. *Milton*.

Sent, *part. pass.* of to send.

Sentence, *s.* (French, Lat. *sententia*) determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal;

it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge, doom; a **MAXIM**, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing, a clause, a part of a discourse.

Sentence, *v. a.* to pass the last judgment on any one; to **CONDEMN**, to doom to punishment.

Sententiousness, *s.* (sententious, *pron.* *sën-tën-shi-ös'i-ty*) comprehension in a sentence. *Brown*.

Sententious, *a.* (Fr. *sententieux*) abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetical; comprising sentences.

Sententiousness, *ad.* in short sentences, with striking brevity.

Sententiousness, *s.* (sententious) pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

Sentient, *a.* (Lat. *sentiens*) perceiving, having perception.

Sentient, *s.* he who has perception.

Sentiment, *s.* (French) **THOUGHT**, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Sentinelle, *s.* (Fr. *sentinelle*) one who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise, a sentry, a watch, a soldier on guard.

Sentry, *s.* (corrupted from *sentinel*: *Johnson*) a watch, a **SENTINEL**; guard, watch, the duty of a sentinel. *Brown*.

Separability, *s.* (separable) the quality of admitting disunion or discription, partibility, divisibility, separableness.

Separable, *a.* (French, Lat. *separabilis*) susceptible of disunion, discriptible, partible, divisible; possible to be disjoined from something, *with* from: as, *separable* one from another.

Separableness, *s.* **SEPARABILITY**, capableness of being separated.

SEPARATE, *Sep'a-rate*, *v. a.* (Lat. *separo*) to break, to divide into parts, to part, to portion, to share out; to detach, to single; to disunite, to disjoin, to dislocate; to sunder, to dispart, to sever from the rest; to set apart, to segregate, to single, to detach, to sequester, to sequestrate; to withdraw, to sequester, to sequestrate.

Sep'a-rate, *v. n.* to part, to disjoin, to fall in pieces, to be disunited.

Sep'a-rate, *a.* divided from the rest, parted from another; disjoined, withdrawn; secret, secluded (*Dryden*); disunited from the body, disengaged from corporal nature. *An emphatical sense.* *Lacke*.

Sep'a-rate-ly, *ad.* apart, singly, not in union; distinctly, particularly.

Sep'a-rate-ness, *s.* (separate) the state of being separate, disunion.

Sep'a-rätion, *s.* (French, Lat. *separatio*) the act of separating, segregation, seposition, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion, separateness (*Bacon*); the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled (*Bacon*); **DIVORCE**, disjunction from a married state.

Sep'a-ra-tist, *s.* (separate) one who divides from the church, a schismatic, a seceder.

Sep'a-ra-tör, *s.* (Lat.) one who divides, a divider.

Sep'a-ra-to-ry, *a.* (separate) used in separation.

Se-pö's-ite, *v. a.* (not much used, Lat. *sepono*) to set apart, to segregate, to **SEPARATE**.

Se-pö-sition, *s.* (Lat. *sepono*) the act of setting apart, segregation, separation.

S E Q

Sēpt, *s.* (Lat. septum) a clan, a race, a family, a generation. *A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland.*
Sēp-tān'gu-lār, *a.* (Lat. septem and angulus) having seven angles.
Sēp-tēm'bēr, *s.* (Lat. Fr. septembre) the ninth month of the year.
Sēp-tēn-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. septenarius) consisting of seven.
Sēp-tēn-a-ry, *s.* the number seven.
Sēp-tēn'nī-āl, *a.* (Lat. septennis) lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.
Sēp-tēn'trī-ōn, *s.* (Lat.) the north.
Sēp-tēn'trī-ōn, **Sēp-tēn'trī-o-nāl**, *a.* NORTHERN.
Sēp-tēn'trī-o-nāl'i-ty, *s.* northerliness.
Sēp-tēn'trī-o-nāl-ly, *ad.* toward the north, northerly.
Sēp-tēn'trī-o-nate, *v. n.* to tend northerly.
Sēp'tī-cāl, *a.* (Gr. σήπτιος) having power to promote or produce putrefaction.
Sēp-tī-lāt'ēr-āl, *a.* (Lat. septem and lateris) having seven sides.
Sēp-tu-āg'e na-ry, *a.* (Lat. septuagenarius) consisting of seventy, septuagesimal.
Sēp-tu-a-gēs'i-māl, *a.* (Lat. septuagesimus) consisting of seventy, septuagenary.
Sēp'tu-a-gīnt, *s.* (Lat. septuaginta) the old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.
Sēp'tu-ple, *a.* (a technical term, Lat. septuplex) seven times as much.
Se-pūl'chrāl, *a.* (Fr. sepulcral, Lat. sepulchralis) relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.
Sep'ulchre, *s.* (Fr. sepulcre, Lat. sepulchrum, *pron.* sēp'ul-kūr) a grave, a tomb.
*** Sep'ulchre**, *v. a.* to BURY, to entomb.
Sēp'ul-ture, *s.* (French) BURIAL, interment.
Se-quā'cious, *a.* (Lat. sequacis) following, attendant; ductile, MALLEABLE, pliant. *Ray.*
Se-quāc'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. sequax) ductility, malleability; pliability, toughness. *Bacon.*
Sē'quēl, *s.* (Fr. sequelle, Lat. sequella) CONCLUSION, succeeding part, event, consequence; CONSEQUENCE inferred, consequentialness.
Sē'quēnce, *s.* (Lat. sequor) order of succession (an elegant word, but little used: *Shak.*); series, arrangement, method. *Bacon.*
Sē'quēnt, *a.* (Lat. sequens) following, succeeding (*Shak.*); deductive, CONSEQUENT.
† Sē'quēnt, *s.* a follower. *Shakespeare.*
Se-quēs'tér, *v. a.* (Fr. sequestrer, *low* Lat. sequestrō) to sequester, separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate, to SEPARATE;—to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors;—to alienate, to deprive of possessions.
Se-quēs'tér-ēd, *p.* separated, removed, sequestered, alienated from the owner; *with* from.
Se-quēs'tra-ble, *a.* subject to privation, alienable, capable of separation.
Se-quēs'trate, *v.* to SEQUESTER; to SEPARATE.
Se-quēs'trā'tion, *s.* (French) separation, withdrawal, RETIREMENT; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside (*Shak.*); deprivation of the use and profits of a possession, alienation.
Se-quēs'trā'tōr, *s.* (sequester) one who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

S E R

Se-rāgl'i-o, *s.* (Italian) a house of women kept for debauchery.
Sēr'āph, *s.* (Hebrew) one of the order of angels.
Se-rāph'ic, **Se-rāph'i-cāl**, *a.* ANGELIC, angelical; pure, refined from sensuality.
Sēr'a-phīm, *s.* (*plu.* of seraph) angels of one of the heavenly order.
Sēre, *a.* (Sax. fearian to dry) dry, fear, withered, no longer green. *Rowe. Dryden.*
Sēr-e-nādē, *s.* (French, Ital. serenata) music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.
Sēr-e-nādē, *v. a.* to entertain with music in the night.
SERENE, **Se-rēnē**, *a.* (Lat. ferenus) calm, placid, quiet, calmy, mild, gentle, still, halcyon, tranquil, not stormy, not tempestuous: *applied to the elements*;—unruffled, undisturbed, sedate, mild, pacific, even of temper, peaceful or calm of mind, shewing a calm mind.
Se-rēnē, *s.* a calm damp evening. *B. Jonson.*
Se-rēnē, *v. a.* to calm, to quiet, to APPEASE.
Se-rēnē-ly, *ad.* calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, placidly, coolly.
Se-rēnē'nēs, *s.* (serene) SERENITY.
SERENTY, **Se-rēn'i-ty**, *s.* sereneness, calmness, mild temperature, stillness, not storminess, freedom from violent motion; peace, peacefulness, pacificness, quietness, tranquillity, not disturbance; evenness of temper, equanimousness, placidness, coolness of mind.
Sérge, *s.* (French) a kind of woollen cloth.
Ser'geant, *s.* (Fr. sergent, *pron.* * sār'gēnt) an officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of highest rank under a judge; a title given to some of the king's servants; as, *sergeant-chirurgion*; that is, a *chirurgion servant* to the king.
*** Ser'geantship**, *s.* the office of a sergeant.
Sēr'i-eş, *s.* (Lat.) sequence, order; succession, course, train, consecution, concatenation.
Sēr'i-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. serieux, Lat. ferius) GRAVE, solemn, considerate, composed, not volatile, not light of behaviour; IMPORTANT, weighty, grave, not trifling.
Sēr'i-ōūs-ly, *ad.* gravely, solemnly; in earnest, without levity.
Sēr'i-ōūs-nēs, *s.* (serious) GRAVITY, graveness, solemnity; earnest attention.
Sēr-mōc'i-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. sermocinor) to talk, to converse, to harangue, to hold a discourse, to preach, to sermonize.
Sēr'mōn, *s.* (French, Lat. sermo) a discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.
† Sēr'mōn, *v. a.* to discourse as in a sermon; to tutor, to lesson, to teach dogmatically. *Shak.*
Sēr-mōn-ize, *v. n.* to make a sermon, to preach a sermon; to give instructions in a formal manner, to SERMOCINATE.
Se-rōs'i-ty, *s.* (French serosité) thin or watery part of the blood.
Sēr'ōūs, *a.* (Fr. fereux, Lat. ferofus) thin, watery: used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part;—adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*
Sēr'pēnt, *s.* (Lat. serpens) an animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, which lays eggs.

SER

Sér'pén-tine, *a.* (Lat. *serpentinus*) resembling a serpent, snaky; WINDING like a serpent, anfractuous.

Sér'píg'in-óis, *a.* (Lat. *serpigo*) diseased with a serpigo.

Sér'pí-go, *s.* (Lat.) a tetter, a ringworm.

Sér'rate, Sér'rat-éd, *a.* (Lat. *ferratus*, from *serra a saw*) formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

Sér-rá'tion, *s.* (Lat. *serra a saw*) formation in the shape of a saw.

Sér-ra-ture, *s.* (Lat. *serra a saw*) indenture like teeth of saws.

Sér'vánt, *s.* (French, Lat. *servus*) one who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of *master*, used of man or woman; † one in a state of subjection (*Sbak.*); a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

† Sér'vánt, *v. a.* to subject. *Sbak.*

Sér've, *v. a.* (Fr. *servir*, Lat. *servio*) to work for, to attend at command, to obey servilely or meanly; to supply with food ceremoniously (*Dryden*); to bring meat as a menial servant, *with in or up*;—to be subservient or subordinate to (*Milton*);—to supply with any thing: as, the curate *served* two churches;—to obey in military action: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns;—to be sufficient to: as, it *serves* their turn;—to be of use to, to ASSIST, to promote; to help by good offices (*Tate*): to comply with, to submit to: as, to *serve* the time (*Hooker*);—to satisfy, to content: as, nothing would *serve* them but riding;—to stand instead of any thing to one: as, the dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy;—to treat, to requite: *in an ill sense*: as, he *served* me ungratefully: *in divinity*, to worship the Supreme Being.

To serve a warrant, to seize an offender, and carry to justice. *To serve an office*, to discharge any onerous and public duty.

Sér've, *v. n.* to be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to engage in the duties of war, under command; to produce the end desired: as, all would not *serve*;—to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the public dinner.

Sér'vice, *s.* (French) menial office, low business done at the command of another; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superior; attendance on any superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; actual duty, office (*Rogers*); employment, business (*Swift*); military duty; a military achievement (*Sbak.*); purpose, use (*Spelman*); useful office, advantage conferred (*Swift*); favour: as, to thee a woman's *services* are due (*Sbak.*); public office of devotion: as, divine *service* (*Hooker*);—course, order of dishes.

Sér'vice, *s.* (in botany) a tree and fruit.

Sér'vice-a-ble, *a.* useful, beneficial; PROFITABLE; active, diligent, officious. *Sbak.*

Sér'vice-a-ble-néss, *s.* usefulness, beneficialness; advantageousness, PROFITABLENESS; officiousness, activity.

Sér'vile, *a.* (Lat. *servilis*) slavish, dependant, MEAN; fawning, cringing.

Sér'vile-ly, *ad.* meanly, slavishly.

Sér'vile-néss, Sér-vil'i-ty, *s.* MEANNESS, dependance, baseness; submission from fear; SLA-

SET

VERY, the condition of a slave, subjection, involuntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Sér'ing-mán, *s.* a menial servant.

Sér'vi-tór, *s.* (Fr. *serviteur*) one of the lowest order in the university (*Swift*); † servant, attendant (*Sbak.*); † one who acts under another, a follower (*Davies*); † one who professes duty and obedience. *Shakespeare.*

Sér'vi-tude, *s.* (French) SLAVERY, state of a slave, dependance: † servants collectively. *Milton.*

Sér'rum, *s.* (Lat.) the thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Séf-quí-ál'tér, Séf-quí-ál'tér-ál, *a.* (in geometry, Lat. *sesquialter*) belonging to that ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.

Séf-quíp'li-cate, *a.* (in mathematics) is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

Séfs, *s.* (for *assess*, or *cess*, or *cenſe*) rate, *ceſſ* charged, TAX.

Sés'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. *sessio*) the act of sitting; a state assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.

Sés'térce, *s.* (French, Lat. *sestertium*) a Roman silver coin (*Ashe*); among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* sterling. *Johnson.*

Sét, *v. a.* (Sax. *settan*) to place, to put in any situation or place, to put; to put in any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless, to fix immoveably: as, her eyes are *set*;—to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust; to fit to music, to adapt to notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or variegate with any thing: as, their bodies all, and wings, were *set* with eyes (*Milton*);—to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state: as, his leg was well *set*;—to fix the affection, to determine the thoughts: as, *set* your heart on things above;—to establish, to appoint, to fix; to appoint to an office, to assign to a post; to exhibit, to display, *with before*: as when his fortune *sets before* him, &c. (*Addison*); to value, to estimate, to rate: as, *set* a value on it;—to stake at play (*Prior*); to offer a wager at dice with another: as, who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all (*Sbak.*);—to fix in metal, to infix, to infix; to fix in an artificial manner so as to produce a particular effect: as, to *set* gins; to *set* a trap;—to fix the eyes (*Jeremiah*); to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame (*Knolles*); to station, to place (*Dryden*); to oppose: as, will you *set* your wit to a fool's? (*Sbak.*);—to bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor;—to point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* a bird.

To set about, to apply to. *To set against*, to place in a state of enmity or opposition;—to oppose, to place in rhetorical opposition. *To set apart*, to neglect for a season. *To set a price*, to value, to estimate, to appretiate. *To set aside*, to omit for the present;—to reject;—to abrogate, to ANNUL. *To set by*, to regard, to esteem;—to reject or omit for the present. *To set down*, to explain or relate in writing;—to register or note in any book or paper, to put in writing;—to fix on a resolve

(*Knolles*);—to fix, to ESTABLISH. *Hooker*. To set forth, to PUBLISH, to promulgate, to make appear;—to display, to explain, to represent;—to arrange, to place in order (*Shak.*);—to show, to exhibit. To set forward, to advance, to promote. To set in, to put in a way to begin. To set in order, to arrange, to put in place. To set off, to decorate, to recommend, to embellish, to ADORN (It answers to the French *relever.*). To set on, to animate, to instigate, to INCITE;—to employ as in a task: as, set on thy wife to observe. *Shak.* To set upon, to attack, to assault. To set on or upon, to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. To set out, to assign, to allot (*L'Estrange*);—to publish (*Swift*); to mark by boundaries or distinctions of place (*Locke*);—to ADORN, to embellish (*Dryden*);—to raise, to equip; as, the Venetians pretended they could set out thirty men of war (*Addison*); to show, to display, to recommend (*Atterbury*);—to shew, to prove. *Atterbury*. To set up, to erect, to establish newly;—to enable to commence a new business;—to BUILD, to erect;—to raise, to EXALT, to put in power;—to ESTABLISH, to appoint, to fix;—to place in view;—to place in repose, to fix, to rest: as, to set up our hopes, &c. (*Wake*);—to raise by the voice: as, I'll set up such a note as she shall hear (*Dryden*);—to advance, to propose to reception;—to raise to a sufficient fortune: as, to set up a trade; to set up a trader: as, one lucky hit has set up a man for ever. *L'Estrange*.

Sēt, *v. n.* to fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set music to words; to become not fluid, to CONCRETE: † to begin a journey (*Shak.*); to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out, and with a large net; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self.

To set about, to fall to, to begin. To set in, to become settled in a particular state: as, November set in with keen frosts. To set on or upon, to begin a march, journey, or enterprise. To set on, to make an attack. To set out, to have beginning;—to begin a journey or course;—to begin the world. To set to, to apply himself to. To set up, to begin a trade openly;—to begin a scheme of life;—to profess publicly.

Sēt, *p. a.* regular, FORMAL, not lax, made in consequence of some formal rule.

Sēt, *pret.* of the verb to set; did set.

Sēt, *s.* a number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other, a suit; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest; any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth in the ground; the apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon;—a wager at dice (*Dryden*); a game. *Shak.*

Se-tā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *feta a bristle*) BRISTLY, set with strong hairs, consisting of strong hairs.

Sēt'fōil, *s.* (in botany) an herb.

Sēt'on, *s.* (in surgery, French, from Lat. *feta*) a kind of issue.

Sēt-tē', *s.* (set) a large long seat with a back to it.

Sēt'tār, *s.* (set) one who sets; a dog that beats

the field and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or who finds out persons to be plundered.

Sēt'tēr-wört, *s.* (in botany) a species of hellebore.

Sēt'ting dog, *s.* a dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Sēt'tle, *s.* (Sax. *setol*) a SEAT, a bench, something to sit upon.

Sēt'tle, *v. a.* to place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to ESTABLISH, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to make certain or unchangeable; to fix, not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct; to make close or compact: as, cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before the spring (*Mortimer*);—to fix unalienably by legal sanction: as, to settle an annuity on a person;—to fix inseparably (*Boyle*); to affect, so as that the dregs or impurities may sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

Sēt'tle, *v. n.* to subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces at the bottom; to fix one's self, to establish a residence, to choose a method of life, to establish a domestic state; to become fixed so as not to change: as, the wind came about, and settled in the west; to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; to take any lasting state (*Burnet*); to rest, to repose (*Spectator*); to grow calm (*Shak.*); to make a jointure for a wife; to contract, to crack, as a wall that sinks.

Mortimer.

Sēt'tled-nē's, *s.* the state of being settled, confirmed state.

Sēt'tle-mēt, *s.* (settle) the act of settling; the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; † subsidence, DREGS (*Mortimer*); act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life; a COLONY; a place where a colony is established.

Sēv'en, *a.* (Sax. *seofon*) four and three.

Sēv'en-fōld, *a.* repeated seven times; having seven doubles, increased seven times.

Sēv'en-fōld, *ad.* in the proportion of seven to one, seven times.

Sev'ennight, *s.* (pron. sēn'nīght) a week. See SEN-NIGHT.

Sēv'en-scōre, *a.* seven times twenty.

Sēv'en-tēen, *a.* (Sax. *seofontyne*) seven and ten.

Sēv'en-tēnth, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen, the seventh after the tenth.

Sēv'enth, *a.* the ordinal of seven; containing one part in seven.

Sēv'enth-ly, *ad.* in the seventh place.

Sēv'en-tī-ēth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy, the tenth seven times repeated.

Sēv'en-ty, *a.* (Sax. *seofontig*) seven times ten.

Sēv'ér, *v. a.* (Fr. *sevrer*) to part by violence from the rest, to divide, to part, to force asunder; to SEPARATE, to segregate, to put in different order or places; to separate by chymical operation; to divide by distinctions; to disjoin, to disunite (*Shak.*); to keep distinct, to keep apart. *Exodus.*

Sēv'ér, *v. n.* to make a separation, to make a partition; to suffer disjunction.

Sēv'ér-āl, *a.* (sever) various, different, distinct

SEX

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from another; divers, many: it is used in any number not large, and more than two;—particular, single: as, each *several* ship a victory did gain (*Dryden*);—distinct, appropriate: as, each part would require a *several* treatise.

Sév'ér-ál, *s.* a state of separation, or partition (this substantive has a *plural*); each particular singly taken: as, there was not time enough to hear the *severals* (*Shak*):—any inclosed or separate place (*Hooker*); inclosed ground. *Bacon.*

Sév'ér-ál-ly, *ad.* distinctly, particularly, separately, apart from others.

Sév'ér-ál-ty, *s.* (several) state of separation from the rest. *Bacon.*

Sév'ér-áncé, *s.* (sever) separation, partition. "Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of its fruitfulness not unworthy of a severance." *Carew.*

Se-vère', *a.* (Fr. Lat. *severus*) sharp, cutting, biting, keen, inclement, apt to punish, bitter, censorious, declamatory, criminatory, apt to blame; rigid, extreme, oppressive, *MOROSE*, stern, tart, harsh, acrimonious, rigorous, austere, not indulgent; *CRUEL*, unmerciful, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, strict (*Milton*); exempt from all levity of appearance, grave, sober, sedate (*Milton*); not lax, not airy, close, strictly methodical, rigidly exact: as, a *severe* style (*More*);—painful, afflictive (*Milton*); close, concise, not luxuriant: as, the Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

Se-vère-ly, *ad.* painfully, afflictively; strictly, rigorously: ferociously, horridly. *Dryden.*

Se-vér-i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *severitas*) rigour, austerity, acrimoniousness, harshness, sternness, moroseness, want of mildness, want of indulgence; cruel treatment, violence, oppression, sharpness of punishment (*Shak*); inclemency, roughness, boisterousness, hardness, power of distressing: as, the *severity* of the weather;—strictness, rigid accuracy: as, the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

Sew, *v. n.* (Lat. *fuco*, *pron.* * *sō*) to join any thing by the use of the needle, to stitch.

* *Sew*, *v. a.* to join by threads drawn with a needle, to stitch, to join by sewing.

To sew up, to inclose in any thing sewed.

* *Sew'er*, *s.* he who uses a needle.

* *Sew'ér*, *s.* (Fr. *asseoir*, *to lay, to set*) an officer who serves up a feast.

Sew'er, *s.* (Fr. *issuer*, *pron.* *shōre*) a passage for water to run through, corrupted to *shore*; a *DRAIN*, a watercourse.

Sex, *s.* (Fr. *sexe*, Lat. *sexus*) the property by which any animal is male or female, gender; womankind, *by way of emphasis.*

Sēx-ag'e-na-ry, *a.* (Fr. *sexagenaire*, Lat. *sexagenarius*) aged sixty years.

Sēx-a-gēs'i-ma, *s.* (Latin) the second Sunday before Lent.

Sēx-a-gēs'i-māl, *a.* (Lat. *sexagesimus*) sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

Sēx-ān-g-l-d, *Sēx-ān-gu-lār*, *a.* (Lat. *sex* and *angulus*) having six corners, sides, or angles, hexagonal.

Sēx-ēn'nī-āl, *a.* (Lat. *sex* and *annus*) lasting six years, happening once in six years.

Sēx'tain, *s.* (Lat. *sextans*, *from* *sex*) a stanza of six lines.

Sēx'tānt, *s.* (French) the sixth part of a circle.

Sēx'tile, *a.* (Lat. *sextilis*) is such a position or af-

fect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distance, or at the distance of two signs from each other, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Sēx'ton, *s.* an under officer of the church who digs the graves.

Sēx'ton-ship, *s.* the office of a sexton.

Sēx'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. *sextuplus*) six times told, sixfold.

† *Shāb*, *v. n.* (a low barbarous cant word) to play mean tricks.

Shāb'bī-ly, *ad.* meanly, reproachfully, despitably, paltrily.

Shāb'bī-nēss, *s.* (shabby) *MEANNESS*, paltriness.

Shāb'by, *a.* (a low cant word) *MEAN*, paltry. *Swift.*

Shāc'kle, *v. a.* (from shackles, Dutch *schaeckelen*) to chain, to bind, to *FETTER*.

Shāc'kles, *s. plu.* (Sax. *seacul*) *FETTERS*, gyves, chains for prisoners.

Shād, *s.* (in ichthyology) a kind of fish.

Shāde, *s.* (Sax. *scadu*, Dutch *schade*) the cloud or opacity made by interception of light; opacity, darkness, shadow, *OBSCURITY*; coolness made by interception of the sun, umbrage, fresco; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, *SHELTER*; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light: as, the painter casts in *shades* what seen would not delight (*Dryden*);—the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted, the shadow; the soul separated from the body; so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch, a spirit, ghost, manes, *APPARITION*.

Shāde, *v. a.* to overspread with opacity, to cloud, to opacate, to obumbrate, to *DARKEN*; to cover from the light or heat, to overspread; to hide, to *SHELTER*, to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours, to paint in obscure colours.

Shā'dī-nēss, *s.* (shady) the state of being shady, umbrageousness, umbrosity.

Shād'ow, *s.* (Sax. *scadu*) the representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; shade, darkness, opacity, *OBSCURITY*; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight, a ghost, spirit, shade, *APPARITION*; an imperfect and faint representation: *opposed to substance*;—intelligible companion (*Milton*); type, mystical representation (*Milton*); protection, favour, *SHELTER*. "Keep me under the shadow of thy wings." *Psalms.*

Shād'ow, *v. a.* to cover with opacity, to cloud, to darken, to *OBSCURE*; to make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud, to protect, to *SHELTER*; to mark with various gradations of colour, or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly (*Milton*); to represent typically. *Hooker.*

Shād'ow-y, *a.* (shadow) full of shade, gloomy, *SHADY*; not brightly luminous; faintly representative; typical, figurative; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque, *OBSCURE*.

SHA'DY, *Shādy*, *a.* (shade) full of shade, sylvan, shadowy, umbrageous, mildly gloomy; se-

entre from the glare of light, or the fultriness of heat.

Shaft, *s.* (Sax. sceaft) a DART, an arrow, a missile weapon; any thing straight; the spire of a church; one of the poles by which a cart or waggon is drawn, the thill.

Shaft, *s.* (Dutch) a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Carew.*

Shag, *s.* (Sax. sceaga) rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

Shag, *s.* (in ornithology) a sea bird.

Shag'ged, *a.* (shag) rugged, rough, HAIRY; ROUGH, rugged, full of asperities.

Sha-green', *s.* (with artificers) the skin of a kind of fish, supposed the dog-fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

† Shāl, *v. n.* (a low word: Johnson) to walk side-wise. *L'Esrange.*

Shake, *v. a.* (Sax. sceacan) to put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backward and forward, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down by a violent motion (*Shak.*); to throw away, to drive off: as, to shake away care;—to weaken, to put in danger (*Atterbury*); to deprive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid: as, a sly knave, not to be *shak'd*. *Shak.*

To shake hands, to express friendship by shaking each other by the hand either at meeting or parting. To shake off, to rid himself, to free from, to divest of.

Shake, *v. n.* to be agitated with a vibratory motion, to totter as if going to fall; to quake, to shudder, to quiver, to TREMBLE, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

Shake, *s.* concussion suffered; impulse, moving power (*Addison*); vibration motion: as, shake of the earthquake;—motion given and received: in music, a trill, a quaver, a tremulousness of voice.

Shāk'er, *s.* the person or thing that shakes.

† Shale, *s.* (a corruption of) shell, husk. *Shak.*

Shāl, *v. defect.* It has no tenses but shall future, and should imperfect.

Shāl-lōn', *s.* (in commerce) a slight woollen stuff.

Shāl'lop, *s.* (Fr. chaloupe) a small boat.

SHAL/LOW, Shāl'low, *a.* (shoal and low) not deep, shoal, shelly, shelvy, shoaly, encumbered with banks, having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge, superficial;—not intellectually deep, not profound, not very knowing or wise, empty, trifling, futile, silly, foolish; not deep of sound.

Shāl'low, *s.* a shelf, a sand, a flat, a bank, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

Shāl'low-brāin-ēd, *a.* having little discernment, FOOLISH, futile, trifling, empty.

Shāl'low-ly, *ad.* with no great depth; simply, foolishly.

Shāl'low-nēss, *s.* (shallow) want of depth, shoalness; want of thought, THOUGHTLESSNESS; want of understanding, emptiness, futility, silliness, foolishness.

Shām, *s.* (German) a kind of musical pipe (*Knollen*), a shawm. *Psalms.*

Shāl't, the second person of shall.

Shām, *v.* (a low word, Welsh shommi to cheat) to CHEAT, to trick, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Esrange.*

Shām, *s.* (a low word) FRAUD, trick, delusion, false pretence, imposture.

Shām, *a.* false, mock, pretended, fictitious, COUNTERFEIT.

Shām'blez, *s.* (uncert. etymol.) the place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery, butcherrow.

Shām'bling, *a.* (a low bad word) moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Dryden.*

Shāme, *s.* (Sax. sceam) the passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes; the cause or reason of shame, DISGRACE, ignominy; REPROACH, infliction of shame.

Shāme, *v. a.* to make ashamed, to fill with shame: to DISGRACE.

Shāme, *v. n.* to be ashamed. *Shak.*

Shām'fa-cēd, *a.* MODEST, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

Shām'fa-cēd-ly, *ad.* modestly, bashfully.

Shām'fa-cēd-nēss, *s.* (shamefaced) MODESTY, bashfulness, timidity. *Dryden.*

Shām'ful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious, infamous, REPROACHFUL; full of indignity or indecency, raising shame in another. *Fairy Queen.*

Shām'ful-ly, *ad.* disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously, reproachfully; with indignity, with indecency, so as to raise shame in another. *Fairy Queen.*

Shām'ful-nēss, *s.* (shameful) disgracefulness, ignominy, REPROACHFULNESS.

Shām'less, *a.* wanting shame; wanting modesty, immodest, IMPUDENT, frontless, audacious.

Shām'less-ly, *ad.* impudently, audaciously, without shame.

Shām'less-nēss, *s.* (shameless) IMPUDENCE, want of shame, immodesty.

Shām'mér, *s.* (a low word, sham) a CHEAT.

Shām'rōck, *s.* (in botany) the Irish name for three-leaved grass.

Shānk, *s.* (Sax. sceanca) the middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

Shānk'ēd, *a.* having a shank.

Shāpe, *s.* (Sax. scypha) to FORM, to model, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to cast, to regulate, to adjust; † to image, to conceive (*Shak.*); † to make, to create: as, I was *shapen* in iniquity, &c. *Psalms.*

Shāpe, *s.* FORM, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body (*Addison*); being, as moulded into form: as, before the gates there sat, on either side, a formidable *shape* (*Milton*);—idea, pattern: as, thy heart contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape* (*Milton*);—it is now used in low conversation for manner.

Shāpe'less, *a.* wanting regularity of form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

Shāpe'less-nēss, *s.* informity, want of proper form or symmetry.

Shāpe'li-nēss, *s.* (shapely) beauty or proportion of form, symmetry.

Shāpe'ly, *a.* symmetrical, well-formed.

Shāpe'mith, *s.* (a burlesque word) one who undertakes to improve the form of the body. *Garth.*

Shārd, *s.* (Dutch scheard) a fragment of an earthen vessel, a sherd, a sheard.

Shārd, *s.* (from chard) a plant (*Dryden*); a sort of fish.

Shārd'börn, *a.* born or produced among broken stones or pots: as, the *shardborn* beetle. *Shak.*

Shārd'ēd, *a.* inhabiting shards. *Shak.*

SHARE, Shāre, *v. a.* (Sax. scearan) to divide, to

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allot, to parcel out, to apportion, to distribute, to part among many; to partake with others, to seize or possess jointly with another.

Shäre, *v. a.* (Sax. scear) to cut, to separate, to shear.

*Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the shar'd visage hangs on equal sides. Dryden.*

Shäre, *v. n.* to have part, to have a dividend; *with* with. *Shak.*

SHARE, Shäre, *s.* part, portion, quota, allotment, dole, lot, snack; dividend obtained; scot, shot, club, a part contributed: as, the share of a reckoning.

To go shares, to partake.

Shäre, *s.* (Sax. scear) the blade of the plough which cuts the ground.

Shäre'bōne, *s.* (in anatomy) the os pubis, the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs.

Shär'er, *s.* (share) one who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

Shärk, *s.* (Lat. canis charcaris) a voracious sea fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pocket by sly tricks: a low word;—trick, fraud, petty rapine: a low word.

Shärk, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or sily.

Shärk, *v. n.* to play the petty thief; to cheat, to sharp, to trick: a low word.

To shark, to fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP, Shärp, *a.* (Sax. scearp) keen, piercing, cutting, having a keen edge, having an acute point, not blunt; terminating in a point or edge, acute, aculeated, acuminate, picked, piked, not obtuse; ACUTE of mind, witty, smart, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing: as, a sharp eye;—sour without astringency, sour, but not austere, acid; shrill, piercing the air with a quick noise, not flat; severe, harsh, biting, SARCASTIC; severe, quick to punish, cruel, severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a guest (*Shak.*); painful, afflictive (*Shak.*); fierce, ardent, fiery: as, a sharp contest, or assault;—attentive, vigilant (*Dryden*); acrid, biting, pinching, piercing, cutting, as the cold; subtle, acute; nice, WITTY, of things;—among workmen, hard: as, the sharpest sand is best for mortar (*Moxon*);—emaciated, LEAN. *Milton.*

Sharp, *s.* a sharp or acute sound; † a pointed weapon, rapier, small sword. *Collier.*

† Sharp, *v. a.* to sharpen, to make keen.

B. Jonson.

Shärp, *v. n.* to play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*

Shärp'en, *v. a.* to make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute (*Ascham*); to make quicker of sense (*Milton*); to make eager or hungry (*Shak.*); to make fierce or angry (*Job*); to make biting, sarcastic, or severe (*Smith*); to make less flat, to make more piercing to the ears (*Bacon*); to make four.

Sharp'er, *s.* a CHEAT, a tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

Shärp'ly, *ad.* with keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously, roughly; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARP'NESS, Shärp'nëss, *s.* (sharp) keenness of edge or point, not obtuseness; tartness, acidness, sourness without austereness; pointedness, smartness, severity of language, satirical sarcasm (*Dryden*); painfulness, afflictive-

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ness (*Shak.*); intellectual ACUTENESS, wit; ingenuity, quickness of senses. *Hucker.*

Shärp sët, *a.* hungry, ravenous, voracious; EAGER, vehemently desirous.

Shärp'sight-ëd, *a.* having quick sight, eagle-eyed, perspicacious.

Shärp'vis-ag-ëd, *a.* (sharp and visage) having a sharp countenance.

Shärp'wit-tëd, *a.* ready at wit, ACUTE.

Shät'tër, *v. a.* (Dutch schetteren) to break at once into many pieces, to shiver, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*

Shät'tër, *v. n.* to be broken, or to fall by any force applied into fragments, to shiver.

Shät'tër, *s.* a shiver, one part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Shät'tër-y, *a.* shivery, disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts, loose of texture. *Woodward.*

Shäve, *v. a.* (Sax. sceafan) to pare off with a razor, to pare close to the surface; to skim by passing near, or slightly touching, to graze; to cut in thin slices;—to strip, to pillage, to oppress by extortion.

Shäve'gräfs, *s.* (in botany) the horsetail, an herb.

Shäve'ling, *s.* (shave) a man shaved; a friar or religious. *Used in contempt. Spenser.*

Shäv'er, *s.* (shave) a man who practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest; † a robber, a plunderer. *Kaule.*

Shäv'ing, *s.* (shave) a thin slice pared off from any body, a rament.

† Shäw', *s.* (an old word, Sax. scua) a thicket, a small wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle Shäw. *Johnson.*

Shäw'föwl, *s.* an artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

Shätum', *s.* (Teutonic shawme) a hautboy, a cornet; a musical pipe, a shalm.

Shē, *pro.* (Sax. seo) the female spoken of before, the woman spoken of before.

Shē, *s.* the female, not the male; a woman, with some degree of contempt.

Shēaf, *s.* (Sax. sceaf) a bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that they may dry; any bundle or collection held together: as, a sheaf of arrows.

† Shēal, *v. a.* (corrupted from shell) to shell. *Shak.*

Shēar, *v. a.* (Sax. scearan) to clip or cut by intervention of two blades moving upon a rivet, to cut by interception.

Shēar, *v. n.* (in navigation) to make an indirect course.

Shéard, *s.* (Sax. sceard) a fragment, a shard. *It is now commonly written shard, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware. Johnson.*

Shēar'er, *s.* (shear) one who clips with shears, a shearman; particularly one who clips the fleeces off sheep.

Shēar'män, *s.* he who shears.

Shēars, *s. plu.* an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving upon a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted.

Shears are a larger, and scissors a smaller instrument of the same kind; any thing in the form of the blades of shears;—the denomination of the age of sheep: as, "Sheep of our shear have two broad teeth before; of two shear four." *Martinet.*

Shēath, *s.* (Sax. scæthe) the case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

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Shēath, *Shēathe*, *v. a.* to enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering: as, to *sheathe* a ship's bottom with copper: *in philosophy*, to obtund any acrid particles.

Shēath'wing-ēd, *a.* having hard cases folded over the wings, as the *beetle* kind.

Shēath'y, *a.* forming a sheath.

Shēck'la-tōn, *s.* (*the derivation not noted*) a kind of gilded leather. *Spenser.*

Shēd, *v. a.* (*Sax. scedan*) to effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

Shēd, *v. n.* to let fall its parts.

Shēd, *s.* (*corrupted from shade: Skinner*) a slight temporary covering: *in composition*, effusion: as, blood-*shed*.

Shēd'dér, *s.* a spiller, one who sheds.

† **Shēn**, *Shēn'y*, *a.* bright, glittering, showy. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

† **Shēn**, *s.* brightness, splendour. *Milton.*

Shēp, *s. sing. & plu.* (*Sax. sceap*) the animal that bears wool: *in contempt*, a foolish silly fellow: *in theology*, the people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.

Shēp'bīte, *v. a.* to practise petty thefts.

Shēp'cōt, *s.* a little inclosure for sheep, a sheepfold, a sheeppen.

Shēp'fōld, *s.* a sheeppcot, a sheeppen.

Shēp'hōok, *s.* the shepherd's crook, a hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

Shēp'ish, *a.* bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

Shēp'ish-nēfs, *s.* bashfulness, rustic shame, mean and timorous diffidence.

Shēp'mās-tér, *s.* a feeder of sheep.

Shēp'pēn, *s.* a sheeppcot, a sheeppfold.

Shēp's ēye, *s.* a modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

Shēp'shēar-ing, *s.* the time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

Shēp'wālk, *s.* pasture for sheep.

SHEER, *Shēer*, *a.* (*Sax. scyr*) pure, clear, fair, limpid, neat, mere, meracious, unmixed, unmingled.

Shēer, *ad.* clean, quick, at once. *Not now in use, except in low language. Milton.*

To sheer off, to steal away, to slip off clandestinely.

Shēet, *s.* (*Sax. sceat*) a broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded: as, a *sheet* of ice; *sheets* of fire;—*sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

Shēet, *v. a.* to furnish with sheets; to enfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

Shēet'an-chōr, *s.* the largest anchor in a ship, which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last refuge.

Shē'kēl, *s.* (*Hebrew*) an ancient Jewish coin, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling.

Shēl'drake, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird that preys upon fishes.

Shēlf, *s.* (*Sax. scylf*) a board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

Shēlf'y, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shoals, shoaly, shelvy, *SHALLOW*.

Shēll, *s.* (*Sax. scyll*) the hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a

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testaceous or crustaceous animal, a *conch*; the covering of the seeds of filiquous plants, the *filiqua*, the *pod*, the *cod*, the *husk*, the *hull*, the *capsule*; a superficial part; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; *in poetry*, a musical instrument, the first lyre being said to be made by straining strings over the *shell* of a tortoise.

Shēll, *v. a.* to take out of the shell, to strip of the shell, husk or pod.

Shēll, *v. n.* to fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

Shēll'dück, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a kind of wild duck.

Shēll'fish, *s.* fish invested with a hard covering,—either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

Shēll'y, *a.* (shell) abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, *Shēl'tér*, *s.* (shell; *Skinner: Sax. scyld, a shield: Davies*) a cover from external injury or violence, an asylum, a sanctuary, a refuge; a cove, a harbour, a haven; a screen, shade, covert, coverture, privacy, concealment; a protector, a defender, one who gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

SHELTER, *Shēl'tér*, *v. a.* to cover from external violence, to screen, to shield, to enshield, to house, to harbour, to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to cover from evil; to betake to cover: † to cover from notice. *Prior.*

Shēl'tér, *v. n.* to take shelter; to give shelter.

Shēl'tér-ér, *s.* one who shelters.

Shēl'tér-lēfs, *a.* harbourless, having neither home nor refuge.

Shēlv'ing, *a.* (shelf) *DECLIVOUS*, sloping, inclining, having declivity.

Shēlv'ing-nēfs, *s.* obliquity reckoned downwards, slopeness, *DECLIVITY*. *Scott.*

Shēlv'y, *a.* (shelf) *SHALLOW*, shoal, rocky, full of banks.

† **Shēnd**, *v. a.* (*obsolete, Sax. scendan*) to ruin, to spoil, to mischief. *Dryden.*

Shēp'hérd, *s.* (*Sax. sceapahynd*) one who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain, a rural lover; one who attends the congregation, a pastor, a *CLERGYMAN*.

Shēp'hérd-ēfs, *s.* a woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

Shér-bēt', *s.* (*Arabic sharbat*) the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

Shērd, *s.* (*Sax. sceard*) a shard, a sheard, a fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*

Shēr'iff, *s.* (*Sax. scyre a shire, and reve a steward*) an officer to whom is entrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

Shēr'iff-shīp, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shēr'ry, *s.* a kind of Spanish wine.

Shew, *v. a.* (*Sax. scewan, pron. * shōw*) to make to know, to give proof of, to prove; to *PUBLISH*, to make public, to proclaim; to inform, to teach, *with of (Job)*;—to make known (*Exodus*); to conduct: as, *shew* him into the room;—to offer, to afford (*Job*); to expound, to *EXPLAIN*; to discover, to point out. *For the remaining explanations, see SNOW. Milton.*

* **Shew**, *v. n.* to appear, to look, to be in appearance; to have appearance, to become well or ill.

* **Shew**, *s.* a spectacle, a public sight. *S. SHOW.*;—superficial appearance, not reality; public

appearance: contrary to concealment; — semblance, likeness; speciousness, plausibility; external appearance.

Shewn, *part pass.* of show; *pron.* shōun.

† Shide, *s.* (Sax. sceadan *to divide*) a board, a cutting. *Skinner.*

Shield, *s.* (Sax. scyld) a buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held upon the left arm to ward off blows; DEFENCE, protection; one who gives protection or security. *Dryden.*

Shield, *v. a.* to cover with a shield; to defend to protect, to shelter, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

SHIFT, Shift, *v. n.* (*of doubtful etymology*) to change place (*Woodward*); to change, to give place to other things (*Locke*); to change clothes, particularly the linen (*Young*); to find some expedient, to act or live though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods (*Raleigh*); to take some method for safety; to lurch, to dodge, to palter, to shuffle, to play tricks, to † tergiversate, to use evasive expressions.

Shift, *v. a.* to change, to alter: as to *shift* the scene (*Swift*); to transfer from place to place (*Tusser*); to put by some expedient out of the way (*Shak.*); to change in position (*Milton*); to change, as clothes, to dress in fresh clothes. *To shift off*, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, Shift, *s.* expedient found or used with difficulty, fetch, subterfuge, indirect expedient, escape, contrivance, expedient to get rid of a difficulty, difficult means, mean refuge, last resource; fraud, trick, artifice, stratagem; evasion, double, elusory practice; — a woman's under linen, smicket, smock.

Shift'er, *s.* one who plays tricks, a palterer, a man of artifice.

Shift'less, *a.* wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

Shil'ling, *s.* (Sax. scylling) a silver coin of twelve pence value.

Shill-I-shall-I, (*a corrupt reduplication of shall I?* *pron.* shil'li-shāl'li) the question of a man hesitating.

To stand shill-I-shall-I, is to stand hesitating and procrastinating.

Shily, *ad.* (thy) not familiarly, not frankly, with shiness.

Shin, *s.* (Sax. scina) the forepart of the leg.

SHINE, Shine, *v. n.* (Sax. scinan) to have bright resplendence, to radiate, to glitter, to glisten, to gleam, to glare; to glow, to exhibit a strong bright colour without flame; to be without clouds; to be glossy: as, fish with their fins and *shining* scales; — to be gay, to be splendid; to be beautiful (*Pope*); to be eminent or conspicuous (*Shak.*); to be propitious: as, the Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious (*Numbers*); — to give light real or figurative. *Milton.*

Shine, *s.* (*little used*) fair weather: as, be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine* (*Dryden*); — BRIGHTNESS, splendour, lustre. *Pope.*

Shin'ess, *s.* (thy) unwillingness to be tractable or familiar; reservedness, unsociableness.

Shin'gle, *s.* (Germ. schindel) a thin board to cover houses. *Mortimer.*

Shin'gl, *s.* (Lat. cingulum) a kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *It wants the singular.*

SHINING, Shin'ing, *p. a.* BRIGHT, shiny, lumi-

nous, lucid, radiant, lucent, orient, fulgent, resplendent, fulgid, beamy, lustrous, glittering, glistening, gleaming, splendid.

Shiny, *a.* (shine) BRIGHT, splendid, lucent, fulgent, shining, luminous.

Ship, *s.* (Sax. seyp, Dutch schap) a termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

Ship, *s.* (Sax. scip, Dutch schippen) a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with; a bottom. *Shak.*

Ship, *v. a.* to put into a ship; to transport in a ship; *with*, sometimes, off.

Ship'board, *s.* the state of being on board a ship; the plank of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

On shipboard, in a ship, on board a ship.

Ship'boy, *s.* boy who serves in a ship.

Ship'build-er, *s.* one whose trade is to build ships, a shipwright.

Ship'man, *s.* sailor, SEAMAN.

Ship'mas-ter, *s.* master of the ship.

Ship'ping, *s.* (ship) vessels of navigation, fleet, navy; passage in a ship.

Ship'wreck, *s.* the destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; miscarriage, DESTRUCTION.

Ship'wreck, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing upon rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck; to throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakespeare.*

Ship'wright, *s.* a builder of ships.

Shire, *s.* (Sax. scir) a division of the kingdom, a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

Shirt, *s.* (Danish shiert, Sax. scyrc) the under linen garment of a man.

Shirt, *v. a.* to clothe in a shirt; to furnish with a shirt.

Shirt'less, *a.* wanting a shirt.

Shit, *pret.* of to *shite*; did shite.

Shite, *v. n.* (Sax. scitan) to go to stool, to void the excrements.

Shit'tim, *s.* a sort of precious wood which grows in Arabia.

Shit'tle-cock, *s.* See SHUTTLECOCK.

Shive, *s.* (Dutch schyve) a slice of bread; a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shiv'er, *v. n.* (Germ. schawren) to quake, to TREMBLE, to quiver, to shake, to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Shiv'er, *v. n.* (shive) to fall at once into many parts or shives.

Shiv'er, *v. a.* to shatter, to splinter, to break by one act into many parts.

Shiv'er, *s.* one fragment of many into which any thing is broken, a shatter.

Shiv'er-y, *a.* SHATTERY, incompact.

Shoal, *s.* (Sax. scole) a crowd, a great multitude, a throng; a shallow, a flat, a shelf, a sand bank.

Shoal, *v. n.* to crowd, to throng; to be shallow, to grow shallow.

Shoal, *a.* SHALLOW, shoaly, shelvy.

Shoal'y, *a.* SHALLOW, shoal, not deep.

Shock', *s.* (Fr. choc) conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; CONCUSSION, arietation, external violence; the conflict of enemies (*Milton*); offence, impression of disgust. *Young.*

Shock', *s.* (old Dutch shockke) a pile of sheaves of corn.

SHO

Shöck', *v. n.* to build up piles of sheaves.
Shöck', *s.* (shag) a rough dog, a shough. *Locke.*
Shöck', *v. a.* (Dutch schocken) to shake by violence, to shog; to meet force with force, to encounter, to attack; to OFFEND, to disgust.
Shöck', *v. n.* to encounter, to conflict, to meet with hostile violence; to be offensive.
Shöd', *pret. and part. pass.* of to shoe; calceated, fitted with shoes.
Shöe, *s.* (Sax. sceo, seoe) the cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.
Shöe, *v. a.* to fit with a shoe: *used commonly of horses*: † to cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*
Shöe'böy, *s.* a boy who cleans shoes.
Shö'ing-hörn, *s.* a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe:—any thing by which a transaction is facilitated, any thing as a medium, *in contempt.* *Spectator.*
Shöe'ma-ker, *s.* one whose trade is to make shoes, a cordwainer.
Shöe'tie, *s.* the ribband with which women tie their shoes.
Shög', *s.* (shock) violent concussion. *Dryden.*
Shög', *v. a.* to shock, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*
Shone, **Shöne**, *pret.* of to shine; did shine.
Shöck, *pret.* of to shake; did shake.
Shöot, *v. a.* (Sax. scedtan) to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge as from a bow or gun; to let off: used of instruments; to strike with any thing shot;—to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth (*Dryden*); to push suddenly: as, to shoot a bolt or lock;—to push forward: as, to shoot out the lip: *in joinery*, to fit to each other by planing;—to pass through with swiftnefs. *Dryden.*
Shöot, *v. n.* to perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon;—to germinate, to sprout, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle: as, if the menstruum be overcharged, metals will shoot into crystals; to be emitted (*Dryden*); to PROTUBERATE, to jet out (*Addison*); to pass as an arrow: as, thy words shoot thro' my heart;—to become any thing sudden by growth (*Dryden*); to move swiftly along: as, a shooting star;—to feel a quick glancing pain.
SHOOT, **Shöot**, *s.* the act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance; the act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument;—branches issuing from the main stock, sprout, spray, twig, sprig, cion, sucker; gem, germ, bud.
Shöot'er, *s.* one who shoots; an archer; a gunner.
Shöp', *s.* (Sax. sceop a magazine) a place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.
Shöp'böard, *s.* bench upon which any work is done.
Shöp'böök, *s.* book in which a shopkeeper enters his goods sold.
Shöp'kē-p-ēr, *s.* a trader who sells in small quantities, in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.
Shöp'män, *s.* a man who serves in a shop; a petty trader.
Shöre, *pret.* of shear; did shear.
Shöre, *s.* (Sax. score) the coast of the sea; a DRAIN, a sewer, a watercourse.

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Shöre, *s.* (Dutch schooren) the support of a building, a buttress, a PROP.
Shöre, *v. a.* to PROP, to support, to buttress, to bear up: † to set upon shore. *Shakespeare.*
Shörel'ss, *a.* having no coast.
Shöre'ling, *s.* (shear, shore) the felt or skin of a sheep shorn.
Shörn, *part. pass.* of to shear.
Shört', *a.* (Sax. sceort) not long, curt; commonly, not long enough; not long in space or extent; not long in time or duration; not adequate, not equal, *with of before the thing with which the comparison is made*: as, the knowledge of philosophers was short of the truth;—defective, imperfect, not attaining the end, not reaching the intended point: as, that great wit has fallen short in his account;—not far distant in time: as, name a short day;—scanty, wanting, deficient: as, the enemy grew short of provisions;—not fetching a compass: as, the lion turned short upon him;—not going so far as was intended: as, he stopped short; brittle, friable; not bending: as, the lance broke short; BRIEF, concise, compendious: as, a short narrative.
Shört', *s.* a summary account: as, the short and long is, our play is preferred. *Shak.*
Shört', *ad.* (*mostly used in composition*) deficient in length, with short duration.
Shört-brēth'ed, *a.* SHORTWINDED, asthmatic.
Shört'en, *v. a.* to make short either in time or space; to contract, to ABBREVIATE; to confine, to hinder from progression; to lop.
Shört'händ, *s.* a method of writing in compendious characters, the art of writing in characters, stenography, brachygraphy.
Shört'liv'ed, *a.* not living long; lasting or continuing but a short time.
Shört'ly, *ad.* quickly, soon, in a little time: commonly used relatively of future time;—in a few words, briefly, compendiously.
Shört'nēss, *s.* the quality of being short, either in time or space; fewness of words, conciseness, BREVITY; want of reach, want of capacity (*Bacon*); deficiency, imperfection: as, the shortness of our reason. *Glanville.*
Shört-ribs', *s.* the bastard ribs, the ribs below the sternum.
Shört-sight'ed, *a.* unable by the convexity of the eye to see far, PURBLIND; unable by intellectual sight to see far.
Shört-sight'ed-nēss, *s.* defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye, PURBLINDNESS; defect of intellectual sight.
Shört-wäist'ed, *a.* having a short body.
Shört-wind'ed, *a.* shortbreathed, asthmatic, pthifical, pursive, purfy, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
Shört-wing'ed, *a.* having short wings. *Hawks are divided into long and short winged.*
Shö'ry, *a.* (shore) lying near the coast.
Shöt', *pret. and part. pass.* of to shoot.
Shöt', *s.* (shoot) the act of shooting: as, a shot unheard gave me a wound unseen (*Sidney*);—the missile weapon emitted by any instrument; the flight of a missile weapon.
Shöt', *s.* (Fr. escot) a sum charged, a reckoning; SHARE, part of an ale score.
Shöte, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) the name of a fish.
Shöt'frēe, *a.* clear of the reckoning, exempted from paying a share; not to be hurt by shot, unpunished.
Shöt'ten, *a.* (shoot) having ejected the spawn:

SHO

as, a shotten herring;—curdled by keeping too long.

Shóve, *v. a.* (Sax. *scufan*) to push by main strength, to shoulder, to push, to rush against; to drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, he *shoved* his boat.

Shóve, *v. n.* to push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but by mean of a pole.

Shóve, *s.* the act of shoving, a push, thrust, jog, impulse, strong effort.

Shóv'el, *s.* (Sax. *scoff*) an instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

Shóv'el, *v. a.* to throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

Shóv'd-board, *s.* a long board upon which they play by sliding flat pieces of metal to a mark.

Shóv'd-ér, *s.* (in ornithology) the spoonbill.

Shough, *s.* (for shock, *pron.* shöck) a species of shaggy dog, a shock. *Shak.*

Shóuld, *v. n.* (Sax. *sceoldan*) an auxiliary verb in the subjunctive mood.

Shóul'dér, *s.* the joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals; the upper part of the back; a rising part, a prominence: a term among artificers.

The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

*Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy shoulders do I build my seat.* *Shak.*

Shóul'dér, *v. a.* to shove, to push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

Shóul'dér-bélt, *s.* a belt which comes across the shoulders.

Shóul'dér-blāde, *s.* the scapula, the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

Shóul'dér-clāp-pér, *s.* one who acts familiarly; one who mischiefs privily.

Shóul'dér-shö't'tén, *a.* (in farriery) strained in the shoulder.

Shóul'dér-slip, *s.* dislocation of the shoulder.

Shóút, *v. n.* (of unknown etymology) to huzza, to cry in triumph or exultation.

Shóút, *s.* a loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation, huzzas.

Shóút'ér, *s.* he who shouts.

Shów, *v. a.* (Sax. *scewan*) to exhibit to view, as an agent;—to afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting;—to display, to make to see, to make to perceive. *For the remaining explanations of this word see SHEW, the most correct orthography.*

Shów, *s.* a spectacle, a public sight, a gazing stock, something publicly exposed to view for money; ostentatious display, object attracting notice; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantom, not reality (*Dryden*); representative action. *Addison.*

Shów'ér, *s.* (Dutch *scheure*) rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick: as, a *shower* of stones;—any very liberal distribution.

Shów'ér, *v. a.* to wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

Shów'ér, *v. n.* to be rainy.

Shów'ér-y, *a.* rainy, pluvial, pluvios.

Shów'ish, *a.* (show) splendid, gaudy, pageant, showy (*Swift*); ostentatious.

Shówen, *part. pass.* of to show.

SHOW'Y, **Shów'y**, *a.* (show) ostentatious, page-

SHR

ant, gorgeous, splendid, gallant, showily, gairish, gay, gaudy, flashy, tawdry.

Shrānk, *pret.* of to shrink; did shrink.

Shréd, *v. a.* (Sax. *screadan*) to cut into small pieces. *Commonly used of cloth, or herbs.*

Shréd, *s.* a small piece cut off; a fragment, fragment of cloth.

Shrēw, *s.* (German *schreyen* to clamour) a peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman.

Shrēwd, *a.* (contracted from *shrewed*) having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome, mischievous; maliciously sly, cunning, more artful than good (*Addison*); bad, ill-betokening (*South*); painful, pinching, dangerous, mischievous. *South.*

Shrēwd'ly, *ad.* mischievously, destructively; vexatiously (*It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.*); with good guesses. *Lock.*

Shrēwd'nēss, *s.* (shrewd) sly, cunning, archness; petulance; mischievousness.

Shrēw'ish, *a.* (shrew) having the qualities of a shrew, turbulent, froward, petulantly clamorous.

Shrēw'ish-ly, *ad.* petulantly, peevishly, clamorously, frowardly.

Shrēw'ish-nēss, *s.* (shrewish) the qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

Shrēw'mōuse, *s.* (in zoology) the ranny.

Shrīek, *v. n.* (Danish *skrieger*) to scream, to cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror.

Shrīek, *s.* a scream, an inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

† **Shrīft**, *s.* (Sax. *scrift*) confession made to a priest. *Shakespeare.*

Shrill, *a.* (supposed from the sound) sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Shrill, *v. n.* to pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

Shrill'ly, *ad.* with a shrill noise.

Shrill'nēss, *s.* the quality of being shrill.

Shrimp, *s.* (Danish *scrympe*) a small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man; a DWARF, in contempt.

Shrine, *s.* (Sax. *scrin*) a case in which something sacred is repositied.

Shrink, *v. n.* (Sax. *scrincan*) to contract itself into less room; to shrivel, to cockle; to be drawn together by some internal power; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

† **Shrink**, *v. a.* to make to shrink. *Shak.*

Shrink, *s.* contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

Shrink'ér, *s.* he who shrinks.

† **Shrive**, *v. a.* to hear at confession. *Shak.*

Shriv'el, *v. n.* (Dutch) to shrink, to cockle, to contract into wrinkles. *Arbutnot.*

† **Shriv'ér**, *s.* (shrive) a CONFESSOR. *Shak.*

Shrōūd, *s.* (Sax. *scrud*) a SHELTER, a cover; the dress of the head, a winding sheet;—ropes which support the mast.

Shrōūd, *v. a.* to SHELTER, to cover from danger as an agent; to shelter as the thing covering; to dress for the grave; to clothe, to dress; to cover, harbour, or conceal (*Spenser*); to defend, to protect. *Waller.*

Shrōūd, *v. n.* to harbour, to take shelter. *Milton.*

Shrōv'tide, **Shrōv-tū's-day**, *s.* (from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive*) the time of confession, the day before Ashwednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.

SHU

Shrüb, *s.* (*a cant word*) spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

Shrüb, *s.* (Sax. scribbe) a bush, less than a tree, a small tree.

Shrüb/bi-něs, *s.* (shrubby) the quality of being shrubby, bushiness, branchiness. *Asb.*

Shrüb/by, *a.* resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs; full of shrubs, bushy.

† **Shruff**, *s.* (*deriv. not noted*) DROSS, the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Johnson.*

Shrüg, *v. n.* (Dutch schricken *to tremble*) to express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

Shrüg, *v. a.* to contract, to draw up: as, he *shrugs* his shoulders. *Addison.*

Shrüg, *s.* a motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion,

Shrünk, *pret. and part. pass.* of to shrink.

Shüd'dér, *v. n.* (Dutch schudden) to quake with fear or with aversion; to TREMBLE.

Shüd'dér, *s.* a tremor, a quake, a tremulous motion of the body through fear or aversion.

Shüf'fle, *v. a.* (Sax. fýfeling, *a bustle, a tumult*) to throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously so as that one thing takes the place of another, to confuse, to throw together tumultuously; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to remove or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

To shuffle off, to get rid of. *To shuffle up*, to form tumultuously or fraudulently.

Shüf'fle, *v. n.* to throw the cards into a new order; to struggle, to SHIFT: as, your life must *shuffle* for itself (*Shak.*);—to move with an irregular gait.

Shüf'fle, *s.* the act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice, a sly FRAUD. *L'Estrange.*

Shüf'fle-cáp, *s.* a play at which money is shaken in a hat.

Shüf'flér, *s.* who shuffles or plays tricks.

Shüf'fling-ly, *ad.* with irregular gait.

Shün, *v. a.* (Sax. ascunian) to AVOID, to decline, to eschew, to endeavour to escape.

Shün'lěs, *a.* inevitable, unavoidable, fatal, avoidless.

Shüt, *v. a.* (Dutch schutten) to close so as to prohibit ingress and egress, to make not open; to inclose, to CONFINE (*Genesis*); to bar, to PROHIBIT (*Milton*); to exclude (*Dryden*); to contract, not to keep expanded.

To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission to. *To shut up*, to close, to make impervious, to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted;—to CONFINE, to inclose;—to conclude: as, the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

Up, is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Shüt, *v. n.* to be closed, to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and shut at night.*

Shüt, *pret. and part. pass.* of to shut.

Shüt, *p. a.* rid, clear, free; *with of.*

Shüt, *s.* close; act of shutting (*Dryden*); small door, cover, or shutter. *Milton.*

Shüt'tér, *s.* one who shuts; a little door, cover of a window.

Shüt'tle, *s.* (Islandic shutul) the instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

Shüt'tle-cöck, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven by players with battledoors from one to another, catampo.

SID

Shý, *a.* (Dutch schowe) reserved, coy, not familiar, not free of behaviour; cautious, wary, chary: as, *I am very shy of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines* (*Boyle*);—keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach (*Shak.*); suspicious, jealous, unwilling to suffer near acquaintance: as, *the animal was no longer shy, but would approach me without starting.*

Sib'i-lánt, *a.* (Lat. sibilans) hissing. *Holder.*

Sib-i-lá'tion, *s.* (Lat. sibilo) a hissing sound.

Sic'a-more, **Sýc'a-more**, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree.

Sic'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. ficco) to dry, to arefy, to exhale moisture.

Sic-cá'tion, *s.* the act of drying, arefaction.

Sic-cif'ic, *a.* (Lat. ficco and fio) causing dryness.

Sic'ci-ty, *s.* (Fr. ficité, Lat. ficitas) DRYNESS, aridity, want of moisture.

Sice, *s.* (Fr. six, *pron. size*) the number six at dice. *Dryden.*

SICK, **Sick**, *a.* (Sax. feoc, Dutch sieck) afflicted with disease, morbid, distempered, sickish, ill, bad, clinic, clinical, bedridden, diseased; *with of before the disease*;—disordered in the organs of digestion, ill in the stomach; † corrupted: as, *a sick interpreter* (*Shak.*);—disgusted: as, *he is sick of his master.* *Shak.*

† **Sick**, *v. n.* to sicken, to take a disease. *Shak.*

Sick'en, *v. n.* to grow sick, to fall into disease; to be fatiated, to be filled to disgust (*Shak.*); to be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence (*Dryden*); to grow weak, to decay, to LANGUISH. *Dryden.*

Sick'ish, *a.* (sick) qualmish, ill at the stomach; diseased, SICK.

Sic'kle, *s.* (Sax. ficol, Dutch sieckel) the hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

Sic'kle-mán, **Sick'lér**, *s.* a reaper.

SICK/LINESS, **Sick/li-něs**, *s.* (sickly) disposition to disease, feebleness, infirmity; habitual disease, unhealthfulness, indisposedness, morbidness, diseasedness.

Sick'ly, *ad.* (sick) not in health.

SICK'LY, **Sick'ly**, *a.* (sick) not healthy, morbose, morbulent, not sound, not well, ailing, weakly, healthless, infirm, unsound, unhealthy, valetudinary, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, feeble, languid. *Dryden.*

† **Sick'ly**, *v. a.* to make diseased, to taint with sickness. *Not in use.* *Shak.*

Sick'něs, *s.* (sick) state of being diseased, malady, DISEASE; disorder in the organs of digestion.

Side, *s.* (Saxon) the part of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part: as, *the tables were written on both their sides, on the one side, and on the other* (*Exodus*);—the right or left; margin, edge, verge; any kind of local respect: as, *they looking back, all th' eastern side beheld they of Paradise* (*Milton*);—party, part, interest, faction, sect (*Shak.*); any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another: *used of persons or propositions respecting each other*: it is used to note consanguinity: as, *he is cousin by his mother or father's side.*

Side, *a.* lateral; indirect, OBLIQUE.

Side, *v. n.* to lean on one side (*Bacon*); to take a party, to engage in a faction.

Side-board, *s.* the side table upon which conveniences are placed for those who eat at the other table.

Side-box, *s.* seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIG

Sid'vly, *s.* the name of an insect.
Sidle, *v. n.* (side) to go with the body the narrowest side; to lie on one side.
Sid'long, *a.* lateral, not in front, not direct, inclinatory, slant, **OBLIQUE**.
Sid'long, *ad.* laterally, sidewise, obliquely; not in opposition; upon the side. *Evelyn.*
Sid'er-al, *a.* (Lat. sidus) **STARRY**, astral.
Sid'er-at-ed, *a.* (Lat. sideratus) blasted; mortified, gangrened, **PLANET-STRUCK**.
Sid'er-ation, *s.* (French, Lat. sideratio) a sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy. *Ray.*
Sid'sad-dle, *s.* a saddle for ladies to ride on horseback.
Sid'sman, *s.* (side and man) an assistant to a churchwarden. *Ayliffe.*
Sid'wise, † **Sid'ways**, *ad.* laterally, on one side; in the direction of the side.
Siege, *s.* (French) the act of besetting a fortified place, a leaguer, a blockade; any continued endeavour to gain possession; † place, class, rank. *Obsolete.* "I fetch my life and being from men of royal siege." *Shak.*
Sieve, *s.* (sift) hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse, a bolter, a searce.
Sift, *v. a.* (Sax. siftan) to searce, to separate by a sieve; to separate, to part (*Dryden*); to canvass, to try, to **EXAMINE**.
Sift'er, *s.* he who sifts.
Sigh, *v. n.* (Sax. fican) to emit the breath audibly, as in grief, to suspire.
Sigh, *s.* a violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in grief or sadness, suspiration.
Sight, *s.* (Dutch sicht) perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the sight; act of seeing or beholding, **VIEW**; notice, knowledge: as, it was written as a private letter on an assurance that it should never come to any one's sight but her own (*Wake*); — aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the sights of a quadrant; — show, spectacle, thing to be seen.
Sight'ed, *a.* seeing in a particular manner: as, quicksighted, shortsighted.
Sight'less, *a.* wanting sight, **BLIND**; not sightly, offensive to the eye, unpleasing to look at. *Sb.*
Sight'ly, *a.* (sight) pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.
† **Sig'il**, *s.* (Lat. sigillum a seal) seal; signature. *Dryden.*
Sign, *s.* (Fr. signe, Lat. signum) a token of any thing, that by which any thing is shewn; an indication, mark, symptom; a wonder, a miracle, a prodigy; a picture, or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a monument, a memorial: as, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace (*Common Prayer*); — a constellation in the zodiac; note or token given without words; beck; mark of distinction, cognizance (*Milton*); typical or figurative representation, emblem, figure, symbol; a subscription of one's name: as, a sign manual.
Sign, *v. a.* (Lat. signo) to mark (*Shak.*); to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically. *Taylor.*
Signal, *s.* (French) notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

SIL

Signal, *a.* **EMINENT**, memorable, distinguished, remarkable.
Sig-nal'i-ty, *s.* quality of something remarkable or memorable, remarkableness.
Sig'nal-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. signaler) to make eminent, to make remarkable.
Sig'nal-ly, *ad.* eminently, remarkably, transcendently, memorably.
Sig-nation, *s.* (Lat. signo to mark) sign given; the act of betokening. *Bretan.*
Sig-na-ture, *s.* (French, Lat. signatura) a sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp, a **MARK**; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof drawn from marks (*Glanville*): among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
Sig-na-tur-ist, *s.* (little used) one who holds the doctrine of signatures, one fond of types and figures. *Brown.*
Sign'er, *s.* (sign) one who signs.
Sig'nēt, *s.* (Fr. signette) a seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.
Sig-nif-i-cance, **Sig-nif-i-cancy**, *s.* (signify) power of signifying, sense, **MEANING** (*Holder*); force, energy, power of impressing the mind; **IMPORTANCE**, moment, consequence.
Sig-nif-i-cant, *a.* (French, Lat. significans) expressive of something beyond the external mark (*Shak.*); betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning; † important, momentous. *A low sense of the word.*
Sig-nif-i-cant-ly, *ad.* with significancy, with force of expression.
Sig-nif-i-cation, *s.* (French, Lat. significatio) the act of making known by signs; **MEANING** expressed by sign or word.
Sig-nif-i-ca-tive, *a.* (Fr. significatif) betokening by an external sign; forcible, strongly expressive: as, a *significative* word.
Sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry, *a.* (signify) that which signifies or betokens.
Sig'nif-y, *v. a.* (Fr. signifier, Lat. significo) to declare by some token or sign, to betoken; sometimes simply to declare; to mean, to express: as, it signifies nothing (*Shak.*); — to make known, to declare: as, he sent and signified it by his angels unto John (*Revelations*); — to import, to weigh. This sense is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or, with much, little, or nothing.
Sig'nif-y, *v. n.* to express meaning forcibly.
Sig'no-ry, *s.* (Ital. signoria) **LORDSHIP**, dominion (*Shak.*); † seniority. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Sign-man'u-al, *s.* the signature of the king written with his own hand; a name written with a person's own hand.
Sign'post, *s.* (sign and post) the post upon which a sign hangs.
Sil'ence, *s.* (French, Lat. silentium) the state of holding peace, forbearance of speech, muteness, refusal to speak; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness, not noise; not mention, oblivion, obscurity: as, eternal silence be their doom. *Milton.*
Sil'ence, *v. a.* to oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak; to still. *Waller.*
Sil'ence, *intj.* an authoritative restraint of speech.
Sil'ent, *a.* (Lat. silens) not speaking, mute; not talkative, not loquacious; hush, quiet, without noise; without mention, tacit.

S I M

Sil'ic'u-loſe, *a.* (*little uſed*, Lat. *filicula*) huſky, full of huſks. *Jobnſon.*
Sil'ig'i-noſe, *a.* (*little uſed*, Lat. *filiginofus*) made of fine wheat. *Jobnſon.*
Sil'i-quâ, *s.* (*with gold refiners*, Lat.) a carat, of which fix make a ſcruple.
Sil'i-quâ, *s.* (*in botany*) the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, hull, pod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.
Sil'i-quôſe, **Sil'i-quôis**, *a.* having a pod, capſula, or ſeed-veſſel.
Silk, *s.* (Sax. *feolc*) the thread of the bombyx or worm which turns afterwards to a butterfly; the ſtuff made of the worm's thread.
Silk'en, *a.* made of ſilk, filky, bombycinous; ſoft, tender (*Shakeſpeare and Dryden*); dressed in ſilk.
Silk'mér-cér, *s.* a dealer in ſilk.
Silk'wéav-ér, *s.* one whoſe trade is to weave filken manufactures.
Silk'wórm, *s.* the bombyx, the worm that ſpins ſilk.
Silk'y, *a.* (ſilk) filken, made of ſilk, bombycinous; ſoft, pliant. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sill, *s.* (Sax. *fyl*) the timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.
Sil'la-büb, *s.* (*of uncert. derivation*) a mixture of milk warm from the cow, curdled with red wine, and ſpiced and ſweetened.
Sil'ti-ly, *ad.* (ſilly) in a ſilly manner, ſimply, fooliſhly.
Sil'ti-néſs, *s.* (ſilly) ſimplicity, ſimpleneſs, weakneſs, harmleſs folly.
Silly, *a.* (German *ſelig*: *Skinner*) ſimple, brainleſs, harmleſs, innocent, inoffenſive, plain; † weak, helpleſs (*Spencer*); witteſs, **FOOLISH**: as, a ſilly thought. *Milton.*
† **Silt**, *s.* (*an old word*) mud, ſlime. *Hale.*
Sil'vân, *a.* (Lat. *ſilva a wood*) **WOODY**, ſylvan, full of woods. *Dryden.*
Sil'vér, *s.* (Sax. *feolfer*) a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of ſoft ſplendour (*Pope*); money made of ſilver.
Sil'vér, *a.* made of ſilver; white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre: as, the ſilver moon;—ſoft of voice. *Shak.*
Sil'vér, *v. a.* to cover ſuperſicially with ſilver; to adorn with mild luſtre. *And ſmiling calmneſs ſilver'd o'er the deep.* *Pope.*
Sil'vér-béat-ér, *s.* one who foliates ſilver.
Sil'vér-ling, *s.* a ſilver coin. *Iſaiah.*
Sil'vér-ly, *ad.* with the appearance of ſilver.
Sil'vér-ſmith, *s.* one who works in ſilver.
Sil'vér-y, *a.* (ſilver) beſprinkled with ſilver.
Sí-màr', *s.* (Fr. *ſimarre*) a woman's robe. *Dryden.*
Sím'i-lár, *a.* (Fr. *ſimilaire*, Lat. *ſimilis*) homogeneous, having one part like another, uniform; **RESEMBLING**, like, having reſemblance.
Sím-i-lár'i-ty, *s.* **LIKENESS**, uniformity.
SIMILE, **Sím'i-le**, *s.* (Lat.) a compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized, a metaphor, a parable, a ſimilitude, a figurative representation.
Sí-míl'i-tude, *s.* (French) **LIKENESS**, reſemblance; compariſon, **SIMILE**.
Sím'mér, *v. n.* (*ſuppoſed from the ſound*) to boil gently, to boil with a gentle hiſſing.
Sím'nél, *s.* (*low Lat. ſimnellus*) a kind of ſweet bread or cake.
Sí-mô'ní-ác, *s.* (Fr. *ſimonique*, Lat. *ſimoniacus*) one who buys or ſells preferment in the church.
Sím-o-ní'a-cál, *a.* guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

S I N

Sím'o-ny, *s.* (Simon Magus) the crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.
Sím'pér, *v. n.* (*of doubtful derivation*) to ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.
Sím'pér, *s.* a ſmile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.
Sím'ple, *a.* (French, Lat. *ſimplex*) plain, artleſs, unſkilled, undeſigning, ſincere, harmleſs; uncompounded, unmingled, incomplex, elementary, mere, ſingle, only one; plain, not complicated; ſilly, not wiſe, not cunning.
Sím'ple, *s.* (French) a ſingle ingredient in a medicine, a drug, *popularly*, an herb.
Sím'ple, *v. n.* to gather herbs or ſimples.
Sím'ple-néſs, *s.* the quality of being ſimple, plainneſs; artleſſneſs, ſillineſs, weakneſs, ſimplicity, innocence, harmleſs folly.
Sím'plér, *s.* (ſimple) a ſimpliſt, an herbariſt, herba-liſt, one ſkilled in herbs.
Sím'ple-tón, *s.* (ſimple) a ſilly mortal, a triſler, a fooliſh fellow.
Sím-pliſ'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *ſimplicitas*, Fr. *ſimplicité*) plainneſs, artleſſneſs, ſimpleneſs, fairneſs, not cunning, not deceit; plainneſs, not ſubtilty, not abſtruſeneſs (*Hammond*); plainneſs, not finery (*Dryden*); weakneſs, ſillineſs (*Hooker*); ſingleneſs, not compoſition, ſtate of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
Sím'pli-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *ſimplifier*) to reduce from complex to plain or ſimple terms; to reduce to firſt principles.
Sím'pliſt, *s.* (ſimple) one ſkilled in herbs, a ſimpler, an herbariſt, an herba-liſt.
Sím'ply, *ad.* (ſimple) without art, without ſubtilty, plainly, artleſſly; merely, ſolely; ſilly, fooliſhly.
Sím'u-lár, *s.* (Lat. *ſimulo*) one who counterfeits or diſſembles. *Shak.*
Sím'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *ſimulo*) to counterfeit, to feign, to **DISSEMBLE**. *Bailey.*
Sím'u-lá'tion, *s.* (Lat. *ſimulatio*) that part of hypocrify which pretends that to be which is not, **DISSIMULATION**.
Si-múl-tá'ne-óſs, *a.* (Lat. *ſimultaneus*) acting together, exiſting at the ſame time.
Sín, *s.* (Sax. *fyn*) an act againſt the laws of God, a violence of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion: † a man enormously wicked. *Shak.*
Sín, *v. n.* to neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion; to offend againſt right. "I am a man more ſinn'd againſt than ſinning." *Shak.*
Sínáp-iſm, *s.* (*in medicine*, Lat. *ſinapis muſtard*) a cataplaſm, in which the chief ingredient is muſtard ſeed pulverized.
Sín'börn, *a.* ſprung from ſin. *Milton.*
Since, *ad.* (Sax. *ſithe*) becauſe that; from the time that, ago, before this.
Since, *prep.* after, reckoning from ſome time paſt to the preſent. *Milton.*
Sín-cère, *a.* (French, Lat. *ſincerus*) **HONEST**, undiſſembling, unfeigned, cordial, hearty, uncorrupt; pure, unmingled: as, my joy is ſincere;—unhurt, uninjured.
He try'd a tough well choſen ſpear;
Th' inviolable body ſtood ſincere. *Dryden.*
Sín-cère'ly, *ad.* honeſtly, without hypocrify, with purity of heart.
Sín-cère'néſs, *s.* (ſincere) **SINCERITY**.
Sín-cér'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *ſincérité*) honeſty of intention, purity of mind, ſincereneſs, unfeignedneſs, heartineſs, cordiality, freedom from hypocrify.

S I N

Sin'dón, *s.* (Lat.) a fold, a wrapper: as, *they were wrapped in sindons of linen.* *Bacon.*
Sine, *s.* (in geometry, Lat. sinus) a right *sine* is half the chord of twice the arch.
Sine-cure, *s.* (Lat. sine without, and cura care) an office which has a revenue without employment, an ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*
Sin'ew, *s.* (Sax. senwe) a tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; † muscle or nerve (*Davies*); it is applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.
† **Sin'ew**, *v. a.* to knit as by sinews. *Shak.*
Sin'ew-éd, *a.* furnished with sinews (*Dryden*); strong, firm, vigorous. *Shak.*
Sin'ew-y, *a.* (sinew) consisting of a sinew; tendinous; **STRONG**, vigorous, forcible. *Shak.*
Sin'ew-y, *a.* (in poetry, from the Lat. nervus a sinew) nervous, **STRONG**, vigorous, forcible.
Sin'ful, *a.* alien from God, not holy, unrighteous, un sanctified; **WICKED**, not observant of religion, contrary to religion. *It is used both of persons and things.*
Sin'ful-ly, *ad.* wickedly, not piously, not according to the ordinance of God.
Sin'ful-ness, *s.* (sinful) alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion, unrighteousness, **WICKEDNESS**, contrariety to religious goodness.
SING, **Sing**, *v. n.* (Sax. singan) to form the voice to melody, to chant, to carol, to hymn, to warble, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately, as birds; to make any small or shrill noise: as, a man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind (*Shak.*);—to tell in poetry.
SING, **Sing**, *v. a.* to relate or mention in poetry (*Dryden*); to celebrate, to give praises to in verse (*Addison*); to chant, to carol, to hymn, to warble, to utter harmoniously.
Singe, *v. a.* (Sax. fængan) to scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.
Singe'ing, *p.* scorching, burning slightly.
Sing'er, *s.* one who sings, a chanter, a songster; one whose profession or business is to sing.
Sing'ing, *a. p. a.* modulating the voice to melody; making a small shrill noise.
Sing'ing, *s.* the act of modulating the voice to melody, cantation; the melody of the voice; the melodious voice of singers; a small shrill noise.
Sing'ing-mas'tér, *s.* one who, professionally, teaches to sing.
Sin'gle, *a.* (Lat. singulus) one, not double, not more than one; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, singular; having no companion, having no assistant; unmarried, living alone; not complicated, not duplicated: as, a *single*, not a double flower,—in a scriptural sense, pure, uncorrupt, not double-minded; that in which one is opposed to one: as, a *single* fight.
Sin'gle-ness, *s.* not duplicity or multiplicity, oneness, unity; simplicity, sincerity, artlessness, honest plainness.
Sin'gly, *ad.* (single) individually, particularly; only, by himself; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.
Sin'gu-lár, *a.* (Fr. singulier, Lat. singularis) single, not complex, not compound (*Watts*); in grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled: as, a *singular* case;—hav-

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ing something not common to others: as, his zeal was *singular* and rash (*Milton*);—alone, single, that of which there is but one: as, some of these busts are *singular* of their kind. *Addison.*
Sin-gu-lár-i-ty, *s.* (Fr. singularité) some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others, extraordinariness; **PARTICULARITY**, any thing remarkable, a curiosity, a rarity, uncommon character or form; particular privilege or prerogative (*Hooker*); character or manners different from those of others. *Tillotson.*
Sin'gu-lár-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. se singularizer) to make singular, or particular.
Sin'gu-lár-ly, *ad.* particularly, in a manner not common to others.
Sin'is-tér, *a.* (Latin) being on the left hand, left, not right, not dexter: bad, perverse, corrupt, deviating from honesty, unfair; **UNSUCCESSFUL**, unlucky, inauspicious, **HAPLESS**.
Sin'is-troüs, *a.* absurd, perverse, preposterous, wrong-headed. *Bentley.*
Sin'is-troüs-ly, *ad.* with a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly.
Sink, *v. n.* (Sax. fencan) to fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to dip, to immerge; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level: as, the Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him (*Addison*);—to lose or want prominence: as, *sunk* are her eyes;—to be overwhelmed or depressed: as, our country *sinks* beneath the yoke (*Shak.*);—to be received, to be impressed: as, truth never *sinks* into these men's minds (*Locke*); to decline, to droop, to decrease, to decay (*Dryden*); to fall into rest or indolence (*Addison*); to fall into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*
Sink, *v. a.* to put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving: as, to *sink* a ditch;—to depress, to **DEGRADE** (*Prior*); to plunge into destruction (*Shak.*);—to make to fall (*Woodward*);—to bring low, to diminish in quantity (*Addison*);—to crush, overwhelm, overpower, depress; to diminish, to degrade (*Addison*);—to make to decline (*Rowe*);—to suppress, to conceal, to intervert. *Swift.*
Sink, *s.* (Sax. sine) a **DRAIN** to carry off foul water, an avoidance; a jakes, a boghouse; any place where corruption is gathered.
Sin'less, *a.* exempt from sin, void of sin.
Sin'less-ness, *s.* exemption from sin.
Sin'nér, *s.* (sin) one at enmity with God, one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a **CRIMINAL**.
Sin'of-fér-ing, *s.* an expiation or sacrifice of sin, atonement, propitiation.
Sin'o-pér, **Sin'o-ple**, *s.* (in natural history) a species of red earth, ruddle, red ochre.
Sin'u-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. sinuo to turn or wind) to bend in and out. *Woodward.*
Sin-u-à'tion, *s.* a bending in and out. *Hale.*
Sin-u-ös/i-ty, *s.* (sinuous) the quality of being sinuous.
Sin'u-üs, *a.* (sinus) bending in and out.
Sin'üs, *s.* (Latin) a bay of the sea, a gulf, an opening of the land; any fold or opening; a fistula; any hollow part into which the entrance is but small. *Milton.*
Sip, *v. a.* (Sax. sipan) to drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the

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mouth no more than the mouth will contain ;
to drink in small quantities ; to drink out of.

Dryden.

Sip, *v. n.* to drink a small quantity.

Sip, *s.* a small draught, not quite so much as the mouth will hold.

Siphón, *s.* (Gr. σίφων) a pipe through which liquors are conveyed, a crane.

Sip'pér, *s.* (sip) one who sips.

Sip'pet, *s.* (sop, sip) a small sop.

Sir, *s.* (Fr. fire) the word of respect in compellation : as, speak on, *sir* ;—the title of a knight or baronet ; *it is sometimes used for man* : as, in the election of a *sir* so rare (*Shak.*) ;—a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in good humour.

Sire, *s.* (French) a father : *used in poetry* ;—it is used in common speech of beasts : as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam ; it is used in composition : as, grand*sire*, greatgrand*sire*.

Sire, *v. a.* to beget, to produce. *Cowards father cowards, and base things sire the base.* *Shak.*

Sirén, *s.* (in beaten mythology, Lat.) a supposed goddess or monster of the sea who enticed men by singing, and then devoured them ; any mischievous alluring woman.

Sir-ri'a-sis, *s.* (Gr. σιρίασις) an inflammation of the brain and its membrane through an excessive heat of the sun, a *coup de soleil*.

Sir'i-ús, *s.* (Latin) the dogstar.

Sir-roc'co, *s.* (Italian, Lat. iyrus ventus) the south-east or Syrian wind.

Sir'rah, (sir, ha', *pron.* sár'rah) a compellation of reproach and insult : as, go, *sirrah*.

Sir'úp, *s.* (Arabic) the juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Sir'úp-éd, *a.* sweet like sirup ; bedewed with sweets.

Sir'úp-y, *a.* (sirup) resembling sirup.

Sis'kin, *s.* (in ornithology) the greenfinch.

Sis'tér, *s.* (Sax. sweoster) a woman born of the same parents ; correlative to brother ; woman of the same faith, a Christian, one of the same nature, human being (*James*) ; a female of the same kind ; one of the same kind, one of the same condition : as, a *sister-plaintiff* ; *sister-fruits*.

Sister in law, a husband or wife's sister.

Sis'tér-hòod, *s.* the office or duty of a sister ; a set of sisters ; a number of women of the same order.

Sis'tér-ly, *a.* (sister) like a sister, becoming a sister. *Shakespeare.*

Sit, *v. n.* (Sax. sittan) to rest upon the buttocks ; to perch ; to be in a state of rest, or idleness ; to be in any local position ; to rest as a weight or burden : as, the calamity *sits* heavy upon us ;—to settle, to abide : as, pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face (*Dryden*) ; to brood, to incubate : as, the hen *sits* ;—to be adjusted, to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum : as, *this new and gorgeous garment, majesty, sits not so easy on me as you think* (*Shak.*) ;—to be placed in order to be painted ;—to be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind ;—to hold a session : as, the parliament *sits* ;—to be placed at table : as, whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that *serveth* (*Luke*) ;—to exercise authority : as, to *sit* in judgment ;—to be in any solemn assembly as member.

To sit down, to sit : *down* is little more than

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emphatical ;—to begin a siege ;—to rest, to cease as satisfied ;—to settle, to fix abode. *To sit out*, to be without engagement or employment. *To sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting ;—to watch, not to go to bed.

Sit, *v. a.* to keep the seat upon, to place upon a seat.

Site, *s.* (Lat. situs) situation, local position : † posture. *Thomson's Spring.*

Sithe, *s.* (a correct spelling from the Sax. lithe) the instrument of mowing, a scythe.

Sit'tér, *s.* (sit) one who sits ; a bird that incubates or broods.

Sit'ting, *s.* (sit) the posture of sitting upon a seat ; the act of resting upon a seat ; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter ; a meeting of an assembly ; a course of study unintermitted ; a time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit ; brooding, incubation.

Sit'u-ate, *p. a.* (Lat. situs) placed with respect to any thing else ; placed, consisting. *Milton.*

Sit-u-à'tion, *s.* (French) local respect, site, position ; condition, state ; temporary state, circumstances : *used of persons in a dramatic scene.*

Six, *a.* (French) three and three.

To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shak.*

Six'pence, *s.* a coin, half a shilling.

Six'scòre, *a.* six times twenty.

Six'teen, *a.* (Sax. sixtyne) six and ten.

Six'teenth, *a.* (Sax. sixtenth) the sixth after the tenth ; the ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* (Sax. fixta) the first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

Sixth, *s.* a sixth part.

Sixth'ly, *ad.* (six) in the sixth place.

Six'ti-èth, *a.* (sixty) the tenth six times repeated, sexagesimal ; the ordinal of sixty.

Six'ty, *a.* (Sax. fixtig) six times ten.

Size, *s.* (Lat. incisa) bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude, largeness, dimension ; figurative bulk, condition : as, *this agrees too in the contempt of men of less size and quality.*

Size, *v. a.* to adjust or arrange according to size. *L'Esrange.*

Size, *s.* (old Fr. assize) a settled quantity ; † allowance of the table : as, 'tis not in thee to scant my *sizes* (*Shak.*) ; whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

Size, *v. a.* to settle, to fix. *Bacon.*

Size, *s.* (Italian fisa) any viscous or glutinous substance.

Size, *v. a.* to cover with glutinous matter, to smear with size.

Size'a-ble, *a.* (size) reasonably bulky, of just proportion to others.

Size'a-ble-ness, *s.* proportionableness of bulk.

Siz'éd, *a.* having a particular magnitude.

Siz'ér or Sér'vi-tór, *s.* a certain rank of students in the universities.

Siz'i-ness, *s.* (sizy) glutinousness, viscosity, tenacity, viscosiry.

Sizy, *a.* (size) viscous, glutinous.

† Skāins'māte, *s.* a messmate. *Shakespeare.*

Skāte, Skāte, Scāte, *s.* (Sax. sceadda) a flat sea-fish.

Skāte, Scāte, *s.* (Islandic skid) a sort of shoe armed with iron for sliding upon the ice.

Skāte, Scāte, *v. n.* to slide on scates.

Skēan, *s.* (Irish and Erse, Sax. sagine) a short sword, a knife. *Bacon.*

Skēg, *s.* (in botany) a kind of wild plum.

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Skē'n, *s.* a knot of thread or silk wound and doubled, a hank.
Skē'e-tōn, *s.* (*in anatomy*, Gr. *σκαλετος*) the bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.
† Skē'lām, *s.* (German *skelm*) a scoundrel, a villain. *Skinner.*
kēp, *s.* (Sax. *scēphen to draw*) a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, to fetch corn in: *in Scotland*, the repositories where the bees lay their honey.
Skēp'tic, *s.* (Gr. *σκιπτικός*) one who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.
Skēp'ti-cāl, *a.* doubtful, dubious, pretending to universal doubt.
Skēp'ti-ci-sm, *s.* (skeptical) universal doubt, pyrrhonism, pretence or profession of universal doubt.
SKETCH, **Skē'tch**, *s.* (Lat. *schedula an outline*) an outline, a rough draught, a first draught, a delineation, a design, a designment, a first plan.
SKETCH, **Skē'tch**, *v. a.* to mark out the first lines, to design, to delineate, to etch, to model, to plan or form in design.
Skē'tch, *v. n.* to draw, by tracing the outline, to plan by giving the first notion.
Skēw'er, *s.* (Danish *skere*) a wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.
Skēw'er, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers.
Skiff, *s.* (Fr. *esquif*) a small light boat.
SKILFUL, **Skil'fūl**, *a.* (skill) knowing, skilled, adept, learned, well-instructed, intelligent, understanding, qualified with skill, possessing any art, adroit, masterly, clever, artfully cunning, dexterous, able; *with* of, at, and in: *of seems poetical, at ludicrous, in popular and proper.*
Skil'fūl-ly, *ad.* with skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.
SKILFULNESS, **Skil'fūl-nē's**, *s.* (skillful) art, craft, skill, dexterity, ability, masterliness, artfulness, expertness, cleverness, dexterousness.
Skill, *s.* (Islandic) knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; artfulness, skillfulness, dexterity; learning, knowledge; any particular art. *Hooker.*
Skill, *v. n.* to be knowing in, to be dexterous at; *with* of. *2 Chronicles.*
Skill'd, *a.* endued with knowledge, acquainted with, versed in, knowing; dexterous, **SKILFUL**; *with* of *poetically*, *with* in *popularly*.
Skil'let, *s.* a small kettle or boiler.
Skim, *v. a.* (*properly* *scum*) to clear off from the upper part by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.
Skim, *v. n.* to pass lightly over the surface, to glide along.
† Skim'ble-scām-ble, *a.* (*a cant word*) wild, wandering. *Shakespeare.*
Skim'mer, *s.* (skim) a shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.
Skim-milk, *s.* milk from which the cream has been taken off.
Skin, *s.* (Danish *skind*) the natural covering of the flesh, consisting of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or *scarfskin*, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis* or inner skin, extremely sensible; *pelt*, *HIDE*, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather; the body, the person: *in ludicrous speech*;—a **MUSK**.

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Skin, *v. a.* to flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.
Skin, *v. n.* to generate skin, to heal as a wound.
Skin'flint, *s.* a niggardly person.
Skink'ér, *s.* (*from* † *skink, drink*) one who serves drink. *Shak. & Dryden.*
Skin'nēd, *a.* (skin) having skin. *Shak.*
Skin'nér, *s.* (skin) a dealer in sheepskins.
Skin'nī-nē's, *s.* (skinny) the quality of being skinny, want of flesh, meagreness, **LEANNESS**.
Skin'ny, *a.* (skin) consisting only of skin; wanting flesh, **LEAN**.
Skip, *v. n.* (*perhaps from* *scape*) to fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to spring, to jump; to bound lightly and joyfully.
To skip over, to pass without notice.
Skip, *v. a.* to miss, to pass, to omit.
Skip, *s.* a light leap or bound, a spring; a jump.
Skip'jack, *s.* an upstart, an upspring.
Skip'kēn-nel, *s.* a *FOOTBOY*, a lackey.
Skip'pér, *s.* (Dutch *schipper*) a shipmaster, master of a merchantman.
Skir'mish, *s.* (Fr. *escarmouche*) a slight fight; less than a set battle; a contest, a contention. *Shakespeare.*
Skir'mish, *v. n.* (Fr. *escarmoucher*) to fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.
Skir'mish-ér, *s.* one who skirmishes.
Skirre, **Skirre**, *v. a.* (Sax. *scir*) to scour, to ramble over in order to clear.
Skirre, **Skirre**, *v. n.* to scour, to scud, to run in haste. *Shakespeare.*
Skirt, *s.* (Swedish *skiorte*) the loose edge of a garment, that part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; **EDGE**, margin, border, extreme part.
Skirt, *v. a.* to border, to run along the edge of any thing.
Skirt'ing, *s.* the act of furnishing with a skirt or border, a border.
Skit, *s.* (*perhaps from* Sax. *scyttan to shoot*) a whim, a CAPRICE; a kind of jest, a **LAMPOON**.
Skittish, *a.* (Danish *skye*) shy, coltish, easily frightened; **WANTON**, volatile; hasty, precipitate; fickle, **CHANGEABLE**. *Shak.*
Skittish-ly, *ad.* wantonly; ficklely.
Skittish-nē's, *s.* (skittish) **WANTONNESS**; fickleness, inconstancy, **CHANGEABLENESS**.
† Skūe, **Skew**, *a.* (*etymol. unknown*) oblique, sidelong. *It is most used in the adverb askew.*
Skūlk, **Scūlk**, *v. n.* to hide, to lurk in fear or malice, to lie hid from duty.
Skūll, *s.* (Islandic *skiola*) the bone that encloses the head.
Skūll'cāp, *s.* a headpiece; a plant.
Skȳ, *s.* (Danish) the region which surrounds the earth beyond the atmosphere, the firmament, the heavens; the weather, the climate. *Shak.*
† Skȳ'ey, *a.* ethereal. *Shak.*
Skȳ'cōl-ūr, *s.* an azure colour, the colour of the sky.
Skȳ'cōl-ūr-ēd, *a.* **BLUE**, azure, light blue, like the sky.
Skȳ'dȳ-ēd, *a.* coloured like the sky.
Skȳ'ūh, *a.* (sky) coloured by the ether, approaching the sky.
Skȳ'lārēk, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird that mounts high in the air and sings.
Skȳ'light, *s.* a window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.
Skȳ'rōck'et, *s.* a kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

S L A

Slāb, *s.* (Dutch *slabberen* *to flabber*) a puddle, a podge, a wet dirty place; a plane or table of stone: as, a marble *slab*; the first uneven board cut out of a piece of timber.

† **Slāb**, *a.* thick, viscous, glutinous. *Shak.*

Slāb'bér, † **Slōb'bér**, *v. n.* (Dutch *slabberen*) to let the spittle fall from the mouth, to flaver, to drivel; to spill, to shed or pour a thing.

Slāb'bér, † **Slōb'bér**, *s.* SLAVER.

Slāb'bér-ér, *s.* he who flabbers; an idiot.

† **Slāb/by**, *a.* (slab) thick, viscous. *Wifeman.*

Slāb/by, *a.* wet, floody. *In low language.*

Slāck, *a.* (Sax. *slæc*) not tense, not hard drawn, loose; relaxed, weak, not holding fast (*Milton*); remiss, not diligent, not eager, not fervent; not violent, not rapid: as, a *slack* pace; —not intense: as, *slack* dried hops.

Slāck, **Slāck'en**, *v. n.* to be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion: as, lime *slackens* by pouring water upon it; —to abate: as, the fire *slackens*; —to languish, to fail, to flag.

Ainsworth.

Slāck, **Slāck'en**, *v. a.* to loosen, to make less tight or tense; to relax, to remit: as, the pulse *slackens*; —to ease, to mitigate (*Milton*); —to remit for want of eagerness: as, to *slacken* pace; —to cause to be remitted, to make to abate (*Bacon*); to relieve, to unbend (*Denham*); —to withhold, to use less liberally (*Shak.*); —to crumble, to deprive of the power of cohesion: as, to *slack* lime; —to neglect (*Shak.* & *Dryden*); to repress, to make less quick or forcible.

Addison.

Slāck, *s.* coal, coal broken in small parts.

Slāck'ly, *ad.* loosely, not tightly, closely; negligently, remissly.

Slāck'ness, *s.* (slack) looseness, not tightness; negligence, inattention, remissness, supineness, CARELESSNESS; want of tendency, tardiness; weakness, not force, not intenseness.

Slāg, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) the DROSS or recreation of metal.

Slāie, *s.* a weaver's reel.

Ainsworth.

Slām, *part. pass.* of to slay.

Slāke, *v. a.* (*slack*, *Skinner*: Islandic *slack* to quench, *Lye*) to quench, to extinguish.

It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it.

Slāke, *v. n.* (slack) to grow less tense, to be relaxed (*Davies*); to go out, to be extinguished.

Brown.

Slām, *s.* (*with card players*) the winning of all the tricks.

Slām, *v. a.* to beat by winning all the tricks at the game of whist.

Slām, *v. a.* (Islandic *lema*) to slaughter, to crush: used only in low conversation; to shut a door with violence.

Slān'dér, *s.* (Lat. *scandalum*) CALUMNY, false invective; disgrace, REPROACH; disreputation, ill name.

Shak.

Slān'dér, *v. a.* to censure falsely, to belie, to defame, to CALUMNIATE.

Slān'dér-ér, *s.* one who belies another, a CALUMNIATOR.

Slān'dér-ōūs, *a.* (slander) uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, CALUMNIOUS.

Slān'dér-ōūs-ly, *ad.* calumniously, with slander, with false reproach.

Slāng, *pret.* of to sling; did sling.

S L E

Slānt, **Slānt'ing**, *a.* (Dutch *slanghe a serpent*) OBLIQUE, not direct, not perpendicular, inclinatory.

Slānt'ly, **Slānt'wise**, *ad.* obliquely, not perpendicularly, slope.

Slāp, *s.* (German *schlap*) a BLOW: properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp; —a box, a spank, a buffet.

Slāp, *v. a.* to strike with a slap, to box, to spank.

Slāp, *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow.

Slāp-dāsh', *ad.* all at once. *A low word.*

Slāsh, *v. a.* (Islandic *slasa* to strike) to cut, to cut with long cuts.

Slāsh, *v. n.* to strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.

Slāsh, *s.* cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

Slāte, *s.* (slit) a gray fossil stone, used to cover houses, or to write upon.

Slāte, *v. a.* to cover with slate; to tile.

Slā'ter, *s.* one who covers with slates.

Slā'térn, *s.* (Swedish *slætti*) a woman negligent of dress, not elegant or nice, a traipse, a trollop.

Slā'ty, *a.* (slate) of the nature of slate.

SLAVE, **Slāve**, *s.* (Fr. *esclave*) one mancipiated to a master, a bondservant, bondman, bondsmen, bondslave, vassal, a captive, one sold to labour, not a freeman, a dependant; one who has lost the power of resistance; —it is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Slāve, *v. n.* to drudge, to toil, to toil.

Slāv'ér, *s.* (Lat. *saliva*) spittle running from the mouth, drivel, flabber.

Slāv'ér, *v. n.* to emit spittle, to dribble, to flabber, to drivel, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be smeared with spittle.

Slāv'ér, *v. a.* to smear with drivel, to slobber, to wet with spittle.

Slāv'ér-ér, *s.* one who cannot hold his spittle, a driveler, a flabberer; an idiot.

SLAVERY, **Slāv'ér-y**, *s.* (slave) servitude, servility, servileness, inthralment, enslavement, vassalage, bondage, bondservice, mancipation, the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

Slāugb'tér, *s.* (Sax. *onslaugt*, from *slagan* to strike or kill) massacre, butchery, carnage, destruction by the sword.

Slāugb'tér, *v. a.* to massacre, to slay, butcher, to kill by the sword.

Slāugb'tér-hōūse, *s.* house in which beasts are killed for the shambles.

Slāugb'tér-mān, *s.* one employed in killing meat for the shambles.

Slāugb'tér-ōūs, *a.* destructive, bloody, bloody-minded, MURDEROUS.

Slāv'ish, *a.* (slave) servile, mean, base, dependent.

Slāv'ish-ly, *ad.* servilely, meanly.

Slāv'ish-ness, *s.* servility, subjection, involuntary obedience, dependence, meanness.

Slāy', *v. a.* to KILL, to butcher, to slaughter, to put to death.

Slāy'ér, *s.* killer, destroyer, MURDERER.

Slēd, *s.* (Danish *slæd*) a carriage drawn without wheels, a sledge.

Slēdge, *s.* (Sax. *slæg*) a large heavy hammer; —a sled, a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

Slēek, *a.* (Dutch *slaych*) smooth, nitid, glossy; not rough, not harsh.

Milton.

Slēek, *v. a.* to render soft, smooth, or glossy (*Shak.*); —to comb smooth and even. *B. Jonson.*

Slēek'ly, *ad.* smoothly, glossily.

Slēek'ness, *s.* (sleeth) smoothness, glossiness.

Slēek'stōne, *s.* a smoothing stone.

Peacham.

- Sleep**, *v. n.* (Sax. *sleepan*) to take rest by suspension of the mental and corporal powers; to rest, to nap, to repose, to be at rest; to be motionless (*Shak.*); to live thoughtlessly (*Atterbury*); — to be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake (1 *Thessalonians*); — to be inattentive, not vigilant. *Shakespeare.*
- Sleep**, *s.* repose, rest, suspension of the mental and corporal powers, slumber.
- Sleep'er**, *s.* one who sleeps, one who is not awake; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect.
- Sleep'i-ly**, *ad.* drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.
- SLEEP'INESS**, **Sleep'i-nēss**, *s.* (sleepy) drowsiness, doziness, somnolency, lethargicness, heaviness with sleep, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.
- Sleep'less**, *a.* wanting sleep, always awake.
- SLEEP'Y**, **Sleep'y**, *a.* (sleep) drowsy, lethargic, dozy, slumberry, slumberous, oscitant, disposed to sleep, not waking, not awake; soporiferous, somniferous, somnific, dormitive, anodyne, opiate, narcotic, causing sleep.
- Slēt**, *s.* (Danish *slet*) a kind of smooth small hail, not falling in flakes, but in single particles.
- Slēt**, *v. n.* to snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.
- Slēt'y**, *a.* bringing fleet.
- Sleeve**, *s.* (Sax. *slif*) that part of the garment that covers the arms.
- † **Sleeve**, *s.* (Dutch *flaave*) a cover, any thing spread over: whence the proverbial phrase, *To laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh in secret. *To hang on a sleeve*, to make dependent.
- Sleev'ed**, *a.* having sleeves.
- Sleev'less**, *a.* wanting sleeves, having no sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety, wanting solidity.
- Sleight**, *s.* (Islandic *slag'd cunning*) artful trick, cunning artifice, **LEGERDEMAIN**, dexterous practice: as, *sleight of hand*, the tricks of a juggler, **LEGERDEMAIN**.
- Slēn'dēr**, *a.* (Dutch *slinder*) thin, small in circumference compared with the length, not thick; small in the waist, having a fine shape; not bulky, slight, not strong; small, minute, inconsiderable; sparing, less than enough: as, a slender estate, and slender parts; — not amply supplied.
- Slēn'dēr-ly**, *ad.* without bulk; slightly; sparingly, meanly.
- Slēn'dēr-nēss**, *s.* (slender) thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; want of plenty.
- Slēpt**, *pret. and part. pass. of to sleep.*
- Slēw**, *pret. of to slay*; did slay.
- Slēy**, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain) to part or twist into threads. *Shakespeare.*
- Slice**, *v. a.* (Sax. *slite*) to cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off in a broad piece (*Gay*); to cut, to divide: as, princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*
- Slice**, *s.* a broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a pattle, a spatula.
- Slid**, *pret. of to slide*; did slide.
- Slid'den**, *pass. part. of to slide.*
- Slid'dēr**, *v. n.* (Dutch *slidderen*) to slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
- Slide**, *v. n.* (Sax. *slidan*) to pass along smoothly, to slip, to glide, to move without change of the foot; to pass inadvertently; to pass unnoticed; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm: as, ye fair, be gently cautious of your *sliding* hearts (*Thomson*); to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
- Slide**, *v. a.* to pass imperceptibly. *Watts.*
- Slide**, *s.* smooth and easy passage; flow, even course; a place to slide upon; a part of an instrument or machine to be pulled in or out.
- Slid'er**, *s.* he who slides.
- Slight**, *a.* (Dutch *slicht*) small, worthless, inconsiderable: as, a *slight* subject; — not important, not cogent, weak, frivolous, **TRIFLING**: as, the grounds of accusation were *slight*; — negligent, not vehement, not done with effort: as, he passed it by a *slight* bound; — † foolish, weak of mind (*Hudibras*); not strong, thin: as, a *slight* silk.
- Slight**, *s.* disregard, inattention, neglect; **CONTEMPT**, an act of scorn.
- Slight**, *v. a.* to neglect, to disregard; to contemn; † to throw carelessly. *Shak.*
- To slight over*, to treat or perform carelessly.
- Slight'er**, *s.* one who disregards.
- Slight'ing-ly**, *ad.* (slighting) without reverence; with neglect, with contempt.
- Slight'ly**, *ad.* (slight) negligently, without regard; scornfully, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.
- Slight'nēss**, *s.* (slight) weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention; want of vehemence. *Shak.*
- Sly**, *ad.* (sly) cunningly, with cunning secrecy, with subtle covertness.
- Slim**, *a.* (a cant word, little used) slender, thin of shape. *Addison.*
- Slime**, *s.* (Sax. *slim*) viscous mire, ooze, mucilage, any glutinous substance.
- SLIM'INESS**, **Slīm'i-nēss**, *s.* (slimy) the quality of being slimy, mucilaginousness, mucousness, mucidness, ropiness, clamminess; glutinous matter, **VISCOSITY**.
- Slīm'y**, **Slīm'y**, *a.* (slimy) overspread with slime; mucilaginous, mucous, muculent, mucid, ropy, oozy, clammy, limy, limous, slimy, depectible, uliginous; glutinous, viscous. *Addison.*
- Slīnēss**, *s.* (sly) designing artifice.
- Sling**, *s.* (Sax. *slingan*) a missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; — the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings; a throw, a sling, a cast, a stroke (*Milton*); a kind of hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained.
- Sling**, *v. a.* to throw by mean of a sling; † to throw, to cast: not very proper (*Addison*); — to hang loosely by a string; to move by mean of a rope. *Dryden.*
- Sling'er**, *s.* one who slings or uses the sling.
- Slink**, *v. n.* (Sax. *slingan to creep*) to sneak, to slip or steal out of the way.
- Slink**, *v. a.* to cast the young, to miscarry of, as beasts.
- Slink**, *s.* the young of a beast brought forth before its time, a castling.
- Slip**, *v. n.* (Sax. *slipan*) to slide, not to tread firm; to slide, to glide (*Sidney*); to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink (*Dryden*); to glide, to lapse, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

SLO

bly; to fall into fault or error; to creep by oversight: as, some mistakes may have *crept* into it (*Pope*); to escape, to fall away out of the memory.

Slip, *v. a.* to convey secretly: as, he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink (*Arbutnot*);—to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave sily; to let loose; to let a dog loose (*Dryden*);—to throw off any thing that holds one: as, my horse *slipped* his bridle;—to pass over negligently.

Slip, *s.* the act of slipping; a false step; **ERROR**, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held (*Shak*); an escape, a desertion (*Hudibras*); a long narrow piece (*Addison*); a kind of declining wharf for the shipping of goods.

Slipboard, *s.* a board sliding in grooves.

Slipknot, *s.* a bow-knot, knot easily untied.

Slipper, *s.* a shoe without buckle or tie, a pantofle.

Slipperiness, *s.* (slippery) state or quality of being slippery, smoothness of surface, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

Slippery, *a.* (Sax. *slipur*, Swedish *sliprig*) smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep (*Dryden*); not standing firm (*Shak.*); mutable, unstable, uncertain, **CHANGEABLE**; not certain in its effects; lubric; not chaste: as, my wife is *slippery*. *Shak.*

Slipshod, *a.* having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*

Slipshod, *s.* (a low word) bad liquor.

† **Slit**, *s.* (a low word) slash. "Here's snip and nip, and *slit* and slash." *Shak.*

Slit, *v. a.* (Sax. *slitan*) to cut longwise.

Slit, *s.* a long cut, or narrow opening.

Slive, **Sliver**, *v. a.* (Sax. *slifan*) to **SPLIT**, to divide, or tear lengthwise.

Sliver, *s.* a branch torn off: in *Scotland*, a piece cut off.

Slöats, *s.* the under-pieces which support the bottom of a cart. *Bailey.*

† **Slöbber**, *s.* See **SLAVER**.

Slöe, *s.* (Sax. *sla*) the fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

Slöop, *s.* a small vessel with one mast.

Slöop, *v. a.* (from *lap*, or *lop*) to drink up grossly and greedily; to dash, with water or other liquor.

Slöop, *s.* mean and vile liquor of any kind; spoonmeat;—generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

Slöop, *s.* (Sax. *slop*, Dutch *sloove* a covering) trowsers, open breeches (*Shak.*); in the plural, seamen's clothes in general.

Slöpe, *a.* (of uncertain etymology) having acclivity or declivity, oblique, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Slöpe, *s.* an oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed; **DECLIVITY**, ground cut or formed with declivity.

Slöpe, *ad.* obliquely, not perpendicularly.

Slöpe, *v. a.* to form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Slöpe, *v. n.* to take an oblique or declivous direction; to lean, to incline.

Slöpefulness, *s.* **DECLIVITY**, obliquity, obliquation, not perpendicularity.

Slöpewise, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity, slopingly, not perpendicularly.

SLU

Slöpingly, *ad.* obliquely, **SLOPEWISE**.

Slöppy, *a.* (slop) miry and wet; perhaps rather slabby. See **SLAB**.

Slöt, *v. a.* (Dutch *slughen*) to strike or clash hard (*Johnson*); to slam the door.

Slöt, *s.* (Islandic *slod*) the track of a deer.

Slöth, *s.* (Sax. *slath*) slowness, tardiness; **LAZINESS**, sluggishness, idleness.

Slöth, *s.* (in zoology) the bradypus, a quadruped of so slow a motion as to require a whole day to go the length of fifty paces. *Greco.*

Slöthful, *a.* **LAZY**, idle, sluggish, inactive, indolent, dull in motion.

Slöthfully, *ad.* idly, lazily, with sloth.

Slöthfulness, *s.* (slothful) **LAZINESS**, idleness, sluggishness, inactivity.

Slöuch, *s.* (Danish *sluff* stupid) a downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

Slöuch, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish look; to walk with an awkward gait.

Slöven, *s.* (Welsh *yflyvn* nasty, *slabby*) a man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

Slövenliness, *s.* (slovenly) indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slövenly, *a.* negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not neat, not cleanly.

Slövenly, *ad.* in a coarse, negligent, or inelegant manner.

Slövenry, *s.* (from sloven) dirtiness, want of neatness. *Shakespeare.*

Slöugh, *s.* (Sax. *slog*) a deep miry place, a hole full of dirt.

Slöugh, *s.* (in surgery, *pron.* * *sluf*) the part that separates from a foul sore; the skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; it is used by *Shakespeare* simply for the skin.

* **Slöugh**, *v. n.* (in surgery) to part from the sound flesh.

Slöughy, *a.* (slough) miry, muddy, deep in mud, **BOGGY**. *Swift.*

Slöw, *a.* (Sax. *slaw*) not swift, not quick of motion, not speedy, not having velocity, wanting celerity; late, not happening in a short time (*Milton*); not ready, not prompt, not quick; dull, inactive, tardy, sluggish; not hasty, deliberate, acting with deliberation, not vehement; dull, heavy in wit. *Pope.*

Slöw, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.

† **Slöw**, *v. a.* to omit by dilatoriness, to delay, to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*

Slöwly, *ad.* not speedily, not with celerity, not with velocity; not soon, not early, not in a little time; not hastily, not rashly: as, he learns *slowly*;—tardily, sluggishly.

Slöwness, *s.* (slow) smallness of motion, not speed, want of velocity, absence of celerity or swiftness; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass, not quickness; dulness to admit conviction or affection (*Bentley*); want of promptness, want of readiness, deliberation, cool delay; sloth, tardiness, sluggishness, dilatoriness, delay, procrastination.

Slöw'worm, *s.* the blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.

Slöbber, *v. a.* (probably from lubber) to do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; † to cover coarsely or carelessly (*Wotton*); to stain, to daub. *Shak.*

Slöbber-de-güll'ion, *s.* (a cant word) a paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *udibras*

S M A

Sludge, *s.* (*supposed from Sax. slog slough*) mire, FILTH, dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*
Slüg, *s.* (Danish, Dutch *slock a glutton*) an IDLER, a drone, a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch; —a hinderance, an obstruction (*Bacon*); —a kind of slow creeping snail.
Slüg, *s.* (Sax. *sleg a hammer head*) an irregular piece of metal shot from a gun.
Slüg, *v. n.* to lie idle; to play the drone, to move slowly.
Slüg'gård, *s.* (slug) an IDLER, a drone, an inactive lazy fellow.
Slüg'gård-ize, *v. a.* to make idle, to make dronish.
Slüg'gish, *a.* (slug) LAZY, idle, slothful, dronish, drowsy, dull, sprightless, insipid, slow, inactive, inert.
Slüg'gish-ly, *ad.* dully, not nimbly, lazily, idly, slowly.
Slüg'gish-nëss, *s.* (sluggish) LAZINESS, idleness, sloth, slothfulness, slowness, dulness, inertness.
Sluice, *s.* (Dutch *sluyse*) a watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water; a lock on a navigable river.
Sluice, *v. a.* to emit by floodgates.
Slu'cy, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
Slüm'bér, *v. n.* (Sax. *slumeran*) to sleep lightly, to doze, to drowse, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; —to sleep, to repose (*sleep and slumber are often confounded*); —to be in a state of negligence and supineness.
Slüm'bér, *v. a.* (*not much used*) to lay to sleep, to stupify, to stun. *Wotton.*
Slüm'bér, *s.* light sleep, doze, sleep not profound; sleep, repose. *Dryden & Shak.*
Slüm'bér-ous, **Slüm'bér-y**, *a.* inviting to sleep, soporiferous, somnific, somniferous; not waking, dozy, SLEEPY.
Slung, *pret. and part. pass.* of to sling.
Slunk, *pret. and part. pass.* of to slink.
Slür, *v. a.* (Dutch *sluoring nasty*) to soil, to sully, to contaminate; to pass lightly: as, he *slurs* his crimes (*Dryden*); to balk, to miss; to CHEAT, to trick. *Hudibras.*
Slür, *s.* faint reproach, slight disgrace; a tie in music, a movement on the same syllable from one note to another.
Slüt, *s.* (Dutch *slodde*) a dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.
Slüt'tér-y, *s.* the qualities or practices of a slut. *Shak.*
Slüt'tish, *a.* (slut) nasty, not nice, not cleanly, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness: † meretricious. *Holiday.*
Slüt'tish-ly, *ad.* in a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.
Slüt'tish-nëss, *s.* (sluttish) the qualities or practices of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness. *Sidney.*
Sly, *a.* (Sax. *slith slippery*, and, metaphorically, *deceitful*) meanly artful, secretly insidious, CUNNING.
Smäck, *v. n.* (Sax. *smæckan*) to have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused: as, all sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice (*Shak.*); —to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate: as, he gives a *smacking* kiss. *Pope.*
Smäck, *v. a.* to KISS; to make to emit any quick smart noise.
Smäck, *s.* taste, flavour, RELISH, pleasing taste;

S M E

tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud KISS.
Smäck, *s.* (Sax. *smacca*) a small ship.
Smäll, *a.* (Saxon) little in quantity, not great; little in size, dwarfish, diminutive, minikin; slender, tenuous, † exile, minute: as, a *small* voice; —little in degree: as, there arose no *small* stir about that way (*Ad.*); —little in importance, inconsiderable, petty, slight: as, it is no *small* matter; —little in the principal quality, not strong, weak: as, *small* beer.
Smäll, *s.* the small or narrow part of anything: as, the *small* of the leg.
Smäll'cōal, *s.* little wood coals used to light fires.
Smäll'craft, *s.* a little vessel below the denomination of a ship.
Smäll'nëss, *s.* (small) littleness, not greatness; littleness, pettiness, † parvitude, † parvity, diminutiveness; minuteness, exility, slenderness, thinness, tenuity, not grossness; want of strength, weakness.
Smäll'pōx, *s.* an eruptive distemper.
Smält, *s.* (*with painters*) a fine blue colour.
Smärt, *s.* (Sax. *smæorta*) a quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.
Smärt, *v. n.* to feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body and mind.
Smärt, *a.* pungent, SHARP, causing smart; quick, vigorous, active; producing any effect with force and vigour; acute, WITTY; brisk, vivacious, LIVELY.
Smärt, *s.* (*a cant word*) a fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.
Smärt'ly, *ad.* after a smart manner; sharply, briskly, vigorously; wittily.
Smärt'nëss, *s.* (smart) the quality of being smart, pungency, SHARPNESS; quickness, vigour; briskness, LIVELINESS; acuteness, WITTINESS.
Smätch, *s.* (*corrupted from smack*) taste, tincture, flavour, RELISH; a bird.
Smät'tér, *v. n.* (*supposed to be corrupted from smack, taste*) to have a slight taste, to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly. *Swift.*
Smät'tér, **Smät'tér-ing**, *s.* superficial or slight knowledge.
Smät'tér-ér, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge.
Smear, *v. a.* (Sax. *smieran*) to overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate. *Shak.*
Smear'y, *a.* SLIMY, dauby, adhesive.
Smell, *v. a.* (*of doubtful etymology*) to perceive by the nose; to scent, to nose (*Shak.*); to find out by mental sagacity.
Smell, *v. n.* to strike the nostrils, to have any particular scent; *with* of; —to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling; to exercise sagacity. *Shak.*
Smell, *s.* power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, odour, power of affecting the nose.
Smell'ér, *s.* he who smells.
Smell'fēast, *s.* a parasite, one who haunts good tables. *L'Estrange.*
Smelt, *pret. and pass. part.* of to smell.
Smelt, *s.* (Saxon) a small sea-fish.
Smelt, *v. a.* (Dutch *smelten*) to melt ore, so as to extract the metal.
Smelt'ér, *s.* one who melts ore,

Smérk, Smírk, v. n. (Sax. smercian) to smile amorously or wantonly, to smicker, to look affectedly soft or kind.

Smérk'y, Smírk, a. nice, smart, jaunty, showy, spruce.

Smick'ér, v. n. (Sax. smercian) to look amorously or wantonly, to SMIRK. *Bailey.*

Smick'et, s. (*diminutive of smock*) smock, shift, the under garment of a woman.

Smile, v. n. (Dutch smuylen) to contract the muscles of the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness by the countenance; contrary to *frown*;—to express slight contempt by the look (*Pope*);—to look gay or joyous (*Shak.*);—to be favourable, to be propitious. *Milton.*

Smile, s. a slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*;—gay or joyous appearance.

Smil'ing-ly, ad. with a look of pleasure.

Smürch, v. a. (*little used, from murk or murky*) to cloud, to dusk, to soil. *Shak.*

Smírk, Smérk, v. n. to smile amorously or wantonly; to smicker, to look affectedly soft or kind.

Smíte, v. a. (Sax. smítan) to strike, to reach with a blow; to KILL, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten (*a scriptural expression*); to blast (*Exodus*); to affect with any passion. *Milton.*

Smíte, v. n. to strike, collide, CLASH. *Nabum.*

Smít'ér, s. he who smites.

Smith, s. (Saxon) one who forges with his hammer, one who works in metal; one who makes or effects any thing.

Smith'craft, s. (Saxon) the art of a smith.

Smith'y, s. (smith) a forge, a smith's shop.

Smitt, s. (*in natural history*) a sort of fine clay used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

Smít'ten, pass. part. of smite; struck; killed; affected with passion.

Smöck', s. (Sax. smoc) shift, smicket, a woman's under garment.

Smöck'fa-céd, a. palefaced, maidenly.

Smoke, s. (Sax. smoec) the visible effluvium, or footy exhalation from any thing burning, reek, smother.

Smoke, v. n. to emit a dark exhalation by heat, to reek; to burn, to be kindled: a scriptural term (*Deuteronomy*);—to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke;—to smell or hunt out (*Hudibras*);—to use tobacco; to suffer, to be punished: as, some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Sh. I.*

Smoke, v. a. to scent by smoke, to fumigate, to medicate by smoke; to fume, to dry in smoke; to blacken with smoke; to smell out, to find out (*Shak.*); to sneer, to ridicule, to the face: as, smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

Smoke'dry, v. a. to dry by smoke.

Smök'ér, s. one who dries, or perfumes by smoke; one who uses tobacco.

Smoke'jack, s. a machine for turning the spit by the smoke or draught of air in the chimney.

Smoke'less, a. having no smoke.

Smök'ér, s. one who dries or perfumes by smoke; one who uses tobacco.

Smök'i-néss, s. (smoky) quality of being smoky, fumidity, tendency to smoke.

Smök'y, a. (smoke) emitting smoke, fumid, reeky, having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

Smöth, a. (Sax. smoeth) even upon the surface,

not rough, flat, plain, level, having no asperities; evenly spread, glossy, sleek, soft: as, the smooth-haired horse;—equal in pace, without starts or obstruction (*Pope*); gently flowing: as, the smooth stream;—voluble, glib, fluent, not harsh, soft: as, from her sweet lips smooth elocution flows (*Gay*); bland, mild, adulatory: as, he is smooth-tongued.

Smöth, v. a. to level, to make even upon the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass (*Ray*);—to make easy, to rid from obstructions (*Pope*);—to make flowing, to free from harshness (*Milton*);—to palliate, to soften; as, to smooth his fault (*Shak.*);—to calm, to mollify (*Shak.*); to ease: as, to smooth a difficulty (*Dryden*);—to FLATTER, to soften with blandishments. *Shak.*

Smöth'fa-céd, a. mild looking, having a soft air. *Shak.*

Smöth'ly, ad. not roughly, evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily, with soft and bland language.

Smöth'néss, s. (smooth) evenness upon the surface, freedom from asperity; sleekness, glossiness; softness or mildness on the palate; glibness, fluency, sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

Smöth'tóngu-éd, a. using soft speech, adulatory, FLATTERING.

Smöte, pret. of to smite; did smite.

Smöth'ér, v. a. (Sax. smoran) to suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to choak, to SUFFOCATE; to suppress. *Hooker.*

Smöth'ér, s. smoke, reek; thick dust.

Smöth'ér, v. n. to smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

Smüg, a. (Dutch smucken to dress) nice, neat, trim, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness but without elegance. *Spectator.*

Smüg'gle, v. a. (Dutch smochelen) to import or export goods without paying the custom.

Smüg'glér, s. one who exports or imports goods either contraband or without paying the custom; an owler.

Smüg'ly, ad. neatly, sprucely.

Smüg'néss, s. (smug) spruceness, trimness, NEATNESS without elegance.

Smüt, s. (Sax. smitta) a spot made with foot or coal; must or blackness gathered upon corn, mildew; OBSCURITY.

Smüt, v. a. to stain, to mark with foot or coal; to taint with mildew, as corn.

Smüt, v. n. to gather must.

† **Smütch, v. a.** to black with smoke. *B. Jonson.*

Smüt'ti-ly, ad. blackly, smokily; obscenely.

Smüt'ti-néss, s. (smutty) soil from smoke, colliness, blackness, SOOTINESS; OBSCURITY.

Smüt'ty, a. (smut) collied, black with smoke or coal, fuliginous; tainted with mildew: as, smutty corn;—OBSCENE, not modest.

Snäck, s. (snatch) a SHARE, a part taken by compact. "Do, and we go snacks."

Snäff'le, s. (Dutch snavel the nose) a bridle which crosses the nose; a bit for a bridle.

Snäff'le, v. a. to bridle, to hold in a bridle; to hold, to manage.

Snäg, s. (*deriv. not known*) a jag, or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth in contempt.

Snäg'géd, Snäg'gy, a. full of snags, full of sharp protuberances, shooting into sharp points: as, a snagged stick.

Snäil, s. (snegl) a slimy animal which creeps

upon plants, some with shells upon their backs; the emblem of slowness; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

Snake, *s.* (Sax. *snaca*) a serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Snake*, in poetry, is a general name for a serpent.

Snake-root, *s.* (in botany) a species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

Snake-weed, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Snaky, *a.* (snake) serpentine, belonging to a snake; resembling a snake; having serpents: as, a *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

Snäp, *v. a.* (Dutch *snappen*) to break at once, to knap, to break short; to strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly (*Butler*); to treat with sharp language: as, he *snaps* her up at every word.

Snäp, *v. n.* to break short, to fall asunder, to break without bending; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

Snäp, *s.* the act of breaking with a quick motion; a quick, eager bite; a greedy fellow; a catch, a **THEFT**.

Snäp/dräg-on, *s.* a kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, to be snatched up and put blazing into the mouth;—a plant.

Snäp/pär, *s.* (snap) one who snaps.

Snäp/pish, *a.* (snap) eager to bite; **PEEVISH**, waspish, sharp in reply.

SNARE, **Snäre**, *s.* (Danish) any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, a toil, a noose, a lace, a springe, a springle, a hook, a trap, an illaqueation, a decoy, a trepan, any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

Snäre, *v. a.* to entrap, insnare, to **ENTANGLE**, to catch in a noose.

Snärl, *v. n.* (Dutch *snarren*) to growl as an angry animal, to gnarl, to gnarl, to **MURMUR**, to maunder, to mutter; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms. *Dryden.*

Snärl'ér, *s.* one who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.

Snäry, *a.* (snare) entangling, **INSIDIOUS**.

† **Snäst**, *s.* the snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

Snätsch, *v. a.* (Dutch *snacken*) to seize any thing hastily; to pluck, to pull, to twitch; to transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon.*

Snätsch, *v. n.* to bite or catch eagerly at something.

Snätsch, *s.* a hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a small part of any thing, a broken part: as, she chaunted *snatches* of old tunes; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit: as, we have often little *snatches* of sunshine (*Addison*); a quip, a snuffling answer: as, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer. *Shakespeare.*

Snätsch'ér, *s.* one who snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

Snätsch'ing-ly, *ad.* (snatching) hastily, with sudden interruption.

Snēak, *v. n.* (Sax. *snican*) to creep sily, to sink, to come and go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch, to truckle, to bend servilely.

Snēak'ér, *s.* (derivation not noted) a large vessel of drink. *Spectator.*

Snēak'ing, *p. a.* servile, mean, low; **COVETOUS**, niggardly, meanly parsimonious.

Snēak'ing-ly, *ad.* meanly, servilely; in a covetous manner.

Snēak'ing-nēss, *s.* (sneaking) niggardliness, pitifulness, **MEANNESS**.

† **Snēak'up**, *s.* (sneak) a cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shak.*

Snēap, *v. a.* (perhaps corrupted from *snib*) to check, to snub, to snib, to nip, to vex, to reprimand, to chide, to **REPROVE**.

Snēap, *s.* check, reprimand, **REPROOF**.

Snēer, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain) to shew contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace, to **JEER**; to shew awkward mirth.

Snēer, *s.* a look of contemptuous ridicule, a grin, a leer, a **JEER**, an expression of ludicrous scorn.

Snēer'ér, *s.* he who sneers or shews contempt or scorn, a **JEERER**.

Snēeze, *v. n.* (Sax. *niefan*) to emit wind audibly by the nose.

Snēeze, *s.* emission of wind audibly by the nose, sternutation.

Snēeze'wört, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Snib, *v. a.* (Danish *snibbe*) to check, snap, snub, nip, chide, reprimand, **REPROVE**.

Snick and snee, *s.* a combat with knives.

Snick'ér, **Snig'ér**, *v. n.* (etymology uncertain) to laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously, to laugh in one's sleeve. *Johnson.*

Sniff, **Snift**, *v. n.* (Swedish *sniffa*) to draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*

Snig'gle, *v. n.* to fish for eels by putting a bait into the holes in which they conceal themselves. *Walton.*

Snip, *v. a.* (Dutch *snippen*) to cut at once with scissors.

Snip, *s.* a single cut with scissors; a small snare; † share, snack. *L'Estrange.*

Snipe, *s.* (Germ. *sneppe*) a small fowl with a long bill; a fool, a **BLOCKHEAD**.

Snip'pär, *s.* (snip) one who snips.

Snip'pēt, *s.* (snip) a small part, a share. *Hudibras.*

Snip/snäp, *s.* (a cant word formed by the reduplication of *snäp*) tart dialogue, with quick replies.

Snite, *v. a.* (Sax. *syntan*) to blow the nose.

Sniv'el, *s.* (Germ. *snavel*) snout, the mucous discharge of the nose.

Sniv'el, *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry as children.

Sniv'el-ér, *s.* a weeper, a weak lamenter.

Snöre, *v. n.* (Dutch *snorchen*) to breathe hard through the nose, as in sleep.

Snöre, *s.* audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

Snör'ér, *s.* he who snores.

Snört, *v. n.* (Dutch *snorchen*) to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse; to snuff.

Snört, *s.* (Dutch, Sax. *snote*) the mucus of the nose, snivel.

Snört'y, *a.* full of snout or snivel.

Snöüt, *s.* (Dutch *snuyt*) the nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nose or end of any hollow pipe.

Snöüt'ed, *a.* having a snout.

Snöw, *s.* (Sax. *snaw*) the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Lech.*

Snöw, *v. n.* to fall in fleecy frozen drops.

Snöw, *v. a.* to scatter like snow. *Donne.*

Snöw'ball, *s.* a round lump of congelated snow.

Snöw'broth, *s.* very cold liquor. *Shak.*

Snöw'dröp, *s.* (in botany) an early flower.

- Snōw'** white, *a.* white as snow, snowy.
Snōw'y, *a.* white like snow; abounding with snow.
Snūb, *s.* (Dutch knubel *a joint of the finger*) a jag, a snag, a knot in wood. *Fairy Queen.*
Snūb, *v. a.* (snib) to check, to sneap, to snib, to reprimand, to REPROVE.
Snūb, *v. n.* (Dutch snuffen) to sob with convulsions, to heave with sorrow.
Snudge, *v. n.* (Dutch sniget) to lie idle, close, or snug; to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the head was full of business.
Snuff, *s.* (Dutch snuf) the useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; — powdered tobacco taken by the nose; † resentment expressed by sniffling, perverse resentment: *used only in low language.*
Snuff, *v. a.* (Dutch snuffen) to draw in with the breath; to scent (*Dryden*); to crop the candle.
Snuff, *v. n.* to snort, to draw breath by the nose (*Dryden*); to snift in contempt.
Snuff'box, *s.* the box in which snuff is carried.
Snuff'ér, *s.* he who snuffs.
Snuff'ers, *s.* the instrument with which the candle is clipped.
Snuff'le, *v. n.* (Dutch snuffelen) to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.
Snuff'lér, *s.* who speaks through his nose.
Snug, *v. n.* (Dutch sniger) to snudge, to lie close, to lie hid.
Snug, *a.* close, free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid; close, out of notice (*Swift*); sily or insidiously close.
Snug'gle, *v. n.* to lie close, to lie warm.
So, *ad.* (Sax. swa) in like manner: it answers to *as*, either preceding or following, noting comparison; — to such a degree; in such a manner: it is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted; — in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms: noting a conditional petition, answered by *as*; — provided that, on condition that; thus it is, this is the state; at this point, at this time.
So much as, however much. *Pope.* *So so*, an exclamation after something done or known (*Shak.*); — indifferently, not much amiss, not well. *So then*, thus be it that; therefore.
Sōak, *v. n.* (Sax. socian) to lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; † to drink gluttonously and intemperately: a low vulgar term.
Sōak, *v. a.* to steep, to drench, to macerate in moisture, to keep wet 'till moisture be imbibed; to draw in through the pores; † to drain, to exhaust: *a cant term*, perhaps used erroneously for *suck*. *Bacon.*
Sōak'ér, *s.* he who macerates in any moisture: *in low language*, a great drinker.
Sōap, *s.* (Sax. sape, Lat. sapo) a substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.
Sōap'bōil-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to make soap.
Sōar, *v. n.* (Ital. forare) to fly aloft, to tower, to mount, to ASCEND; *properly*, to fly without any visible action of the wings (*Milton* uses it actively); — to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind (*Addison*); to rise high.
Sōar, *s.* towering flight. *Milton.*

- Sōb'**, *v. n.* (Sax. feob *complaining*) to heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to snub, to sigh with convulsion.
Sōb', *s.* a convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
Sōb', *v. a.* (*a cant word*) to soak. "*The tree being fobbed and wet swells.*" *Mortimer.*
Sōbér, *a.* (Fr. sobre, Lat. sobrius) temperate, particularly in liquors, not drunken; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding (*Dryden*); regular, calm, free from inordinate passion (*Shak.*); serious, solemn, GRAVE. *Shak.*
Sōbér, *v. a.* to make sober, to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*
Sōbér-ly, *ad.* without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.
Sōbér-nēss, *s.* (sober) temperance in drink, sobriety; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness. *Dryden.*
So-brī'e-ty, *s.* (Fr. sobriété) temperance in drink, soberness; present freedom from the power of strong liquor; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, solemnity, staidness, gravity.
Sōc'age, *s.* (Fr. soc *a ploughshare*) an ancient tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.
Sōc'ca-gép, *s.* a tenant by socage.
Sociabil'ity, *s.* (sociable, *pron.* so-shī-a-bīl'i-ty) sociableness, disposition or natural tendency to be sociable. *Mason.*
SO'CIABLE, *a.* (French, *pron.* * sō'shī-a-ble) inclined to society, homiletical, inclined to company; ready to unite in a general interest; fit to be conjoined (*Hooker*); friendly, familiar, companionable, conversable, communicative, qualified for conversation, fit for company.
*** So'ciablenēss,** *s.* sociability, inclination to company and converse; conversableness, freedom of conversation, companionship, good fellowship.
So'ciably, *ad.* (sociable, *pron.* sō'shī-a-bly) conversably, as a companion.
So'cial, *a.* (Lat. socialis, *pron.* * sō'shāl) relating to general or public interest, relating to society; easy to mix in friendly gaiety, festive, convivial, companionable, consisting in union or converse with another.
*** So'cialnēss,** *s.* the quality of being social, a disposition towards society, conviviality, and festive mirth.
So-ci'e-ty, *s.* (Fr. société, Lat. societas) union of many in one general interest, fellowship, partnership, joint interest or property, association, union on equal terms; club, coterie, assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse. *Shak.*
Sōck', *s.* (Sax. focc, Lat. focus) something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for *comedy*, and opposed to buskin or *tragedy*.
Sōck'et, *s.* (Fr. fouchette) any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.
Sōck'et-chīs-ēl, *s.* a stronger sort of chisel.
Sōd', *s.* (Dutch soed) a turf, a clod.

SOI

Söd', *pret.* of to *seethe*; did boil.
So-däl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *fodalitas*) a fraternity, a fellowship, a BROTHERHOOD. *Stillingfleet.*
Söd'den, *part. pass.* of to *seethe*.
Söd'dér, **Söld'dér**, *v. a.* (Fr. *fouder*, Ital. *foldare*) to braze, to cement with some metallic matter.
Söd'dér, **Söld'dér**, *s.* metallic cement.
Söe, *s.* (Scottish *fae*) a large wooden vessel with hoops, to hold water; a cowl. *More.*
So-év'ér, *ad.* a word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as, *whatsoever*, *whatssoever*, *howsoever*.
Söfa, *s.* (supposed an eastern word) a splendid seat covered with carpets.
Söft', *a.* (Saxon) not hard; downy, not rugged, not rough: as, clothed in *soft* raiment (*Matthew*);—ductile, not unchangeable of form; facile, flexible, not resolute, yielding: as, *soft* in temper;—tender, timorous: as, a *soft* conscience;—mild, bland, gentle, kind, not severe (*Milton*); meek, civil, complaisant (*Shak.*); placid, still, easy (*Milton*); effeminate, vitiously nice: as, an idle and *soft* course of life;—delicate, feminine, elegantly tender: as, her form more *soft* and feminine;—weak, simple (*Glanville*); gentle, not loud, not rough: as, a *soft* voice;—smooth, flowing, not vehement, not rapid: as, *soft* were my numbers (*Pope*); not forcible, not violent (*Milton*); mild, not glaring. *Brown.*
Söft', *intj.* hold, stop; not so fast.
Söft'en, *v. a.* to make soft, to make less hard; to intenerate, to make less fierce or obstinate, to mollify; to make easy, to make placid, to compose, mitigate, palliate, lenify, alleviate; to make less harsh, less vehement, less violent; to make less glaring; to make tender, to enervate.
Söft'en, *v. n.* to grow less hard; to relent, to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
SOFTENING, **Söft'en-ing**, *p. a.* making less hard, making soft; mollient, emollient, lenitive, lenient, mitigant, assuasive, paregoric, appeasing, mild, mollifying, balmy, balsamic, demulcent.
Söft'ly, *ad.* (soft) without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.
Söft'nér, *s.* (soft) that which makes soft; one who palliates.
Söft'nés, *s.* (soft) the quality of being soft, quality contrary to hardness; mildness, KINDNESS; civility, gentleness (*Dryden*); EFFEMINACY, vitious delicacy (*Taylor*); timorousness, pusillanimity (*Bacon*); facility, gentleness, candour, easiness to be affected (*Hooker*); contrariety to energetic vehemence (*Hart*); mildness, meekness. *Milton.*
Sö-hö', *intj.* a form of calling from a distant place.
SOIL, **Söil**, *v. a.* (Sax. *silian*) to foul, dirt, daub, grime, soil, stain, tarnish, sully, dirty, befoul, bemire, bedaub, begrime, besmear, bespatter, defile, pollute; to dung, to MANURE. *South.*
To soil a horse, to purge him by giving him grass in the spring.
Söil, *s.* dirt, spot, STAIN; pollution, foulness; FILTH; dung, manure, compost.
Söil, *s.* (Fr. *sol*, Lat. *solum*) ground, earth considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country. *Shak.*
Söil'i-nés, *s.* stain, foulness: as, *silver or tin impart soiliness to the fingers*.
† Söil'ure, *s.* (soil) stain, pollution. *Shak.*

SOL

Sö'jöörn, **So-jöörn'**, *v. n.* (obsolescent) to dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.
Sö'jöörn, **So-jöörn'**, *s.* a temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.
Sö'jöörn'ér, **So-jöörn'ér**, *s.* a temporary resident or dweller.
Söl'acé, *v. a.* (Ital. *folazzare*, Lat. *solatium*) to CHEER, to comfort, to amuse, to DIVERT.
Söl'acé, *s.* COMFORT; delight, pleasure; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation, amusement, DIVERSION.
Söl'ár, **Söl'ár-y**, *a.* (Fr. *folaire*, Lat. *solaris*) being of the sun; belonging to the sun; born under or in the predominant influence of the sun (*Dryden*); measured by the sun. *Holder.*
Söld, *pret. and part. pass.* of to *sell*.
† Söld, *s.* (Fr. *solde*) military pay; warlike entertainment. *Fairy Queen.*
Söld'dän, *s.* the emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*
Söld'dér, **Söd'dér**, *v. a.* (Fr. *fouder*, Ital. *foldare*) to unite or fasten with any metallic cement, to braze; to mend, to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*
Söld'dér, **Söd'dér**, *s.* metallic cement. A metallic body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.
Söld'dér-ér, *s.* one who folders or mends.
Söld'iér, *s.* (Fr. *foldat*, *low* Lat. *solidarius*, of *solidus* a piece of money, the pay of a soldier) one who performs military service for pay; a warrior, a fighting man; a private or common man in a regiment.
Söld'iér-like, **Söld'iér-ly**, *a.* martial, military, WARLIKE, becoming a soldier.
Söld'iér-shíp, *s.* military character; behaviour becoming a soldier, martial skill.
Söld'iér-y, *s.* body of military men, the militia, soldiers collectively; soldiery, military service. *Sidney.*
Söle, *s.* (Lat. *solum* the ground) the bottom of the foot; the foot. *F. Queen.*
Söle, *s.* (Lat. *solea*) the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea-fish.
Söle, *v. a.* to furnish with soles: as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.
Söle, *a.* (Lat. *solus*, Fr. *seul*) single, only; in *law*, not married. *Asplé.*
Söl'e-cis'm, *s.* (Gr. *σολακισμός*) unsuitness of one word to another; impropriety of language. A *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more.
Söl'ly, *ad.* singly, only.
Söl'émn, *a.* (Lat. *solemnis*, Fr. *solemnel*) anniversary, observed once a year with religious ceremonies (*Stillingfleet*): religiously grave, awful; as, his holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd (*Milton*);—FORMAL, ritual, religiously regular (*Duty of Man*); striking with seriousness, sober, serious (*Milton*); GRAVE, affectedly serious. *Swift.*
Söl'ém-nés, *s.* (little used) gravity, steady seriousness, SOLEMNITY. *Johnson.*
So-lém'ní-ty, *s.* (Fr. *solemnité*) ceremony or rite annually performed, religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession (*Shak.*); manner of acting awfully serious (*Sidney*); gravity, serious steadiness (*Spektator*); awful grandeur, grave stateliness, sober dignity (*Watson*); affected gravity. *Shakespeare.*
Söl-ém-ní-zá'tion, *s.* (solemnize) the act of solemnizing, CELEBRATION.

S O L

Söl'm-nize, *v. a.* (Fr. solemniser) to dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate, to perform religiously once a year.

Söl'mn-ly, *ad.* (solemn) with annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with formal state; with religious seriousness.

So-líc'it, *v. a.* (Lat. sollicito) to INTREAT, to importune, to implore, to ask; to call to action, to summon, to awake, to excite; as, that fruit *solicited* her longing eye (*Milton*);—to attempt, to try to obtain; as, repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new (*Pope*);—† to disturb, to disquiet, (a latinism): as, *solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

So-líc-i-tá'tion, *s.* act of importuning; importunity, INTREATY (*Milton*); invitation, excitement. *Locke.*

So-líc'i-tór, *s.* (solicit) one who petitions for another; one who does in chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

So-líc'it-óus, *a.* (Lat. sollicitus) ANXIOUS, careful, concerned; *with, commonly, about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is proper before something to be obtained.*

So-líc'it-óus-ly, *ad.* anxiously, carefully.

So-líc'it-réss, *s.* (feminine of solicitor) a woman who petitions for another.

So-líc'i-tude, *s.* (Lat. sollicitudo) ANXIETY, trouble of mind respecting something future, carefulness.

Sól'id, *a.* (Fr. solide, Lat. solidus) not liquid, not fluid; not hollow, full of matter, compact, close, dense, FIRM, having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm, substantial; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial, grave, profound. *Dryden.*

Sól'id, *s.* (in philosophy and mathematics) a body whose parts are connected so as not to give way on a slight impression; a figure or body which has three dimensions, or length, breadth and thickness.

Sól'id's, *s. pl.* (in physics) the parts of an animal body which contain the fluids.

So-lid'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. solidité, Lat. soliditas) fulness of matter, not hollowness; FIRMNESS, solidity, hardness, compactness, density, not fluidity; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty, gravity, appearance of seriousness. *Addison.*

Sól'id-ly, *ad.* (solid) firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good grounds.

Sól'id-néss, *s.* (solid) solidity, density, compactness, hardness, FIRMNESS.

Sól'id-ún'gu-lóus, *a.* (Lat. solidus solid, and ungula a hoof) whole-hoofed, having no division in the hoof. *Brown.*

Sō-lí-fid'i-án, *s.* (Lat. solus alone, and fides faith) one who supposes only faith, not good works, necessary to justification.

So-lil'o-quíst, *s.* (soliloquy) a person who in solitude speaks to himself.

So-lil'o-quíy, *s.* (Lat. solus alone, and loquor to speak) a discourse made by one in solitude to himself; a monologue.

Sól'i-pēde, *s.* (Lat. solus and pedes) an animal whose feet are not cloven.

Sól-i-táire, *s.* (French) a recluse, a HERMIT, (*Pope*); an ornament for the neck

Sól'i-tá-rí-ly, *ad.* (solitary) in solitude, with loneliness, without company.

S O M

Sól'i-tá-rí-néss, *s.* (solitary) SOLITUDE, lonely life, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

Sól'i-tá-ry, *ad.* (Fr. solitaire, Lat. solitarius) living alone, lonely, not having company; retired, lonesome, remote from company, done or passed without company; gloomy, dismal: let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein (*Job*);—single.

Sól'i-tá-ry, *s.* one who lives alone; a recluse, a HERMIT. *Pope.*

SOLITUDE, **Sól'i-tude**, *s.* (French, Lat. solitudo) state of being alone, lonely life, solitariness, recluseness, lonesome, loneliness, forlornness, retiredness, remoteness from company; a lonely place, a desert. *Pope.*

Sól'lár, *s.* (low Lat. solarium) a garret. *Tupper.*

Sól'lo, *s.* (Italian) a tune played by a single instrument.

Sól'stice, *s.* (French, Lat. solstitium) the point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in the summer, or shortest in the winter. *It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.*

Solsti'tial, *a.* (pron. sól-stish'ál) belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

Sól'u-ble, *a.* (Lat. solubilis) capable of dissolution or separation of parts; DISSOLVIBLE; *in physics*, producing laxity, laxative, solutive, gently PURGATIVE.

Sól-u-bíl'i-ty, *s.* susceptiveness of separation of parts, dissolubility, liquefescency, aptness to melt.

Sól've, *v. a.* (Lat. solvo) to clear, to EXPLAIN, to untie an intellectual knot.

Sól'ven-cy, *s.* (solvent) ability to pay.

Sól'vent, *a.* (Lat. solvens) having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

Sól'v-i-ble, *a.* (solve) possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

So-lú'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. solutio) disruption, breach, disjunction, separation: as, a wound is a *solution* of continuity of parts;—matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved: resolution of a doubt, explanation, removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

Sól'u-tíve, *a.* (Lat. solvo) laxative, soluble, PURGATIVE, causing relaxation.

Sóme, (Dutch saam) a termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as, *gamesome*.

Sóme, *a.* (Sax. som, sum) more or less—noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer—noting an indeterminate number; one, any—without determining which: as, the pilot of *some* small night-foundered skiff (*Milton*);—certain persons, part: as, *some* to the shores do flee, *some* to the woods;—it is added to a number to shew that the number is uncertain or conjectural: as, a village of *some* eighty houses.

Sóme'bód-y, *s.* one, not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration: as, Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *AEs.*

Sóme'hów, *ad.* one way or other, I know not how.

Sóme'thing, *s.* (Sax. sumthing) a thing existing, though it appears not what; somewhat, a thing or matter indeterminate; more or less,

not nothing; a thing wanting a fixed denomination; part: as, *something* of it arises from our infant state (*Watts*);—distance not great; as, it must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shakespeare.*

Some'thing, *ad.* in some degree.

Some'time, *ad.* (some and time) once, formerly; at one time or other hereafter.

Some'times, *ad.* (some and times) not never, now and then, at one time or other; at one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*.

Some'whât, *s.* something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what, more or less; part—greater or less.

Some'whât, *ad.* in some degree.

Some'where, *ad.* in one place or other, not nowhere.

† *Some'while*, *ad.* once, for a time. *Spenser.*

Söm-nif'er-ous, *a.* (Fr. *somnifère*, Lat. *somnifer*) causing sleep, procuring sleep, somnific, soporiferous, dormitive, SLEEPY.

Söm-nif'ic, *a.* (Lat. *somnus* sleep, and *facio* to make) causing sleep, soporiferous, somniferous, SLEEPY.

Söm'no-lën-cy, *s.* (Lat. *somnolentia*) inclination to sleep, drowsiness, SLEEPINESS.

Sôn, *s.* (Sax. *sunna*, Dutch *sonne*) a male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother; descendant—however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam; compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent; native of a country (*Pope*); product of any thing: as, we are *sons* of earth (*Brown*);—the second person of the Trinity.

So-nā'ta, *s.* (Italian) a tune.

SONG, *Söng'*, *s.* (Sax. *sefungen*) any thing modulated in the utterance, a ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, cantata, descant, ditty, or poem to be modulated by the voice: lay, strain (*Dryden*); poesy, poetry (*Milton* and *Pope*); notes of birds. *Dryden.*

Old söng, a trifle. *More.*

Söng'ish, *a.* (a *love word*) containing songs, consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

Söng'ster, *s.* (song) a singer, in contempt.

Söng'strëss, *s.* a female singer.

Sôn in law, *s.* one who is married to one's daughter.

Sön'nët, *s.* (French) a short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted to a particular rule (*Milton*); a small poem. *Shakespeare.*

Sön-nët-ër', *s.* a small poem, in contempt.

So-nif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. *sonus* and *fero*) giving or bringing sound. *Derbam.*

Sön-o-rif'ic, *a.* (Lat. *sonorus* and *facio*) producing sound. *Watts.*

So-nö'rous, *a.* (Lat. *sonorus*) loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound (*Bodies are distinguished as sonorous or unsonorous*);—high sounding, magnificent of sound: as, the vowels are *sonorous*. *Dryden.*

So-nö'rous-ly, *ad.* with high sound, with magnificence of sound.

So-nö'rouf-nëss, *s.* (sonorous) the quality of giving sound (*Boyle*); magnificence of sound.

Sön'ship, *s.* filiation, the relation of a son to a father; the character of a son.

Söön, *ad.* (Sax. *sona*) before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed; early, before any time supposed; opposed to *late*;—readily, willingly.

Soon as, immediately, at the very time.

Sóot, *s.* (Sax. *foet*, Dutch *foet*) condensed or embodied smoke.

Sóot'ed, *a.* smeared, manured, or covered with foot. *Mortimer.*

Sóot'ér-kin, *Sóot'ér-kin*, *s.* a kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Scarf.*

† *Sóoth*, *s.* (Sax. *soth*) truth, reality. *Shel.*

† *Sóoth*, *a.* pleasing, delightful. *Milton.*

† *Sóoth*, *s.* sweetness, kindness. *Shel.*

Sóoth, *Sóothe*, *v. a.* (Sax. *gesothian*) to FLATTER, to please with blandishments; to calm, to appease, to soften, to mollify (*Dryden*); to gratify, to PLEASE. *Dryden.*

Sóoth'ér, *s.* one who sooths, a FLATTERER, one who gains by blandishments.

Sóoth'fáy, *v. a.* († *sooth truth*, and *say*) to PREDICT, to foretell. *Ad.*

Sóoth'fáy-ér, *s.* a PREDICTER, a foreteller.

Sóot'i-nëss, *s.* (sooty) the quality of being sooty, fuliginousness.

Sóot'y, *a.* (soot) breeding soot; consisting of soot, fuliginous; black, dark, dusky: as, *under the sooty flag of Acheron*. *Milton.*

Sóot'y, *v. a.* to make black with soot. *Chapman.*

Söp', *s.* (Saxon) any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten; any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus. *Dryden.*

Söp', *v. a.* to sleep in liquor.

Söph, *s.* (Lat. *sophista*) a young man who has been two years at the university.

Söph'i, *s.* (Persian) the emperor of Persia.

Söph'ism, *s.* (Lat. *sophisma*) a fallacious argument, an unsound subtilty, a fallacy, chicanery.

Söph'ist, *s.* (Lat. *sophista*) a professor of philosophy.

Söph'ist-ër, *s.* (Fr. *sophiste*, Lat. *sophista*) a disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician.

Sö-phis'ti-cäl, *a.* (sophist) fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

So-phis'ti-cäl-ly, *ad.* with sophistry, with fallacious subtilty.

So-phis'ti-cate, *v. a.* (Fr. *sophistiquer*) to ADULTERATE, to debase, to balderdash, to corrupt with something spurious.

So-phis'ti-cate, *p. a.* adulterate, corrupted by admixture, not genuine; COUNTERFEIT.

So-phis'ti-cät-ion, *s.* (French) ADULTERATION, not genuineness; the act of counterfeiting or adulterating. *Quincy.*

So-phis'ti-ca-tör, *s.* (sophisticate) adulterator, one who makes things not genuine.

Söph'is-try, *s.* (sophist) fallacious ratiocination; logical exercise. *Felton.*

So-po-rif'er-ous, *a.* (Lat. *sopor* sleep, and *fero* to bring) productive of sleep, somniferous, causing sleep, narcotic, opiate, anodyne, dormitive, SLEEPY.

So-po-rif'er-ous-nëss, *s.* the power or quality of causing sleep.

So-po-rif'ic, *a.* (Lat. *sopor* and *facio*) causing sleep, opiate, narcotic, SLEEPY.

Söp'pér, *s.* (sop) one who sleeps any thing in liquor.

Sörb', *s.* (in botany, Lat. *forbum*) the service tree, the berry of the tree.

Sör'bile, *a.* (Lat. *forbeo* to sip) that may be drunk or sipped. *Johnson.*

Sör-bít-ion, *s.* (Lat. *forbitio*) the act of drinking or sipping up. *Johnson.*

S O R

Sör'cér-ér, *s.* (Fr. *forcier*) a conjurer, a magician, an ENCHANTER.
Sör'cér-ēs, *s.* an ENCHANTRESS, a female magician; a hag, a witch.
Sör'cér-y, *s.* (forcerer) ENCHANTMENT, magic, conjuration, witchcraft, charms.
Sörd', *s.* (*corrupted from sward*) turf, grassy ground. *Milton & Shakespeare.*
Sör'dēs, *s.* (Lat.) DREGS, foulness; the foul discharge from wounds or ulcers.
Sör-dēt', Sör-dīnē', *s.* (Ital. *fordina*) a small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*
Sör'did, *a.* (Lat. *fordidus*) foul, gross, nasty, dirty, FILTHY; intellectually dirty, vile, base, MEAN; niggardly covetous, AVARICIOUS.
Sör'did-ly, *ad.* meanly, covetously.
Sör'did-nēs, *s.* (fardid) MEANNESS, baseness; nastiness, not neatness, FILTHINESS.
Söre, *s.* (Sax. *far*) a place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer.
It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity either long continued, or from some internal cause: to be a sore, there must be an excoriation; a tumour, or bruise is not called a sore before some disruption happen.
Söre, *a.* tender to the touch; tender in mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement: † criminal. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
Söre, *s.* a buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*
Söre, *ad.* with painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree, with afflictive violence or pertinacity.
Sör'el, *s.* a buck of the third year. *Shak.*
Sörelly, *ad.* (fore) with a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.
Söre'nēs, *s.* (fore) the tenderness of a hurt, painfulness.
So-rör'i-cide, *s.* (Lat. *foror a sister, and cædo to kill*) the crime of murdering a sister, the murderer of a sister.
Sör'rage, *s.* (in husbandry) the blades of green wheat or barley. *Johnson.*
Sör'rel, *s.* (in botany) a well-known plant.
Sör'ri ly, *ad.* (sorry) meanly, wretchedly, despicably, pitiaibly.
Sör'ri-nēs, *s.* (sorry) MEANNESS, wretchedness, pitiaibleness, despicableness.
SOR'ROW, **Sör'row**, *s.* (Sax. *far*) grief, condolment, damp, dolour, regret, discomfort, woe, sadness, lamentation, mourning. *Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.*
Sör'row, *v. n.* (Sax. *forgian*) to grieve, to moan, to be sad, to be dejected; to mourn, to weep, to lament.
† **Sör'row-ēd**, *a.* accompanied with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
SOR'ROWFUL, **Sör'row-fül**, *a.* sad for something past, dumpish, mournful, baleful, woful, piteous, lugubrious, elegiac, drear, dreary, dismal, disconsolate, lamentable, grievous, grieving; expressing grief, doleful, dolorous, querulous, mourning, accompanied with grief.
Sör'row-fül-nēs, *s.* the state of being sorrowful, mournfulness, sadness, ruefulness, grievousness, balefulness, wofulness, afflictedness, grief of heart.
Sör'ry, *a.* (Sax. *forig*) grieved for something past: generally used of casual or slight vexations.

S O U

Sör'ry, *a.* (Islandic *faur filth*) vile, worthless, vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
Sört', *s.* (Fr. *forte*) a kind, a species, a genus, a CLASS; a manner, a form of being or acting: as, to Adam in what *fort* shall I appear (*Milton*); — a degree of any quality: as, if in some *fort* I have copied his stile (*Dryden*); a class or order of persons: as, hospitality to the better *fort*, and charity to the poor; — a company, a knot of people: as, there is a *fort* of traitors here; — rank, condition above the vulgar (*Shak.*); † a lot (*Shak.*); a pair, a set, a suit.
Sört', *v. a.* (Fr. *assortir*) to separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select. *Chapman.*
Sört', *v. n.* to be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join (*Bacon*); to SUIT, to fit (*Bacon*); to terminate, to issue; as, it *sorted* not to a fight, but to a retreat (*Bacon*); to have success, to terminate in the desired effect: as, it was tried, but SORTED not (*Bacon*); — to fall out: as, and so far am I glad it did so *fort*. *Shakespeare.*
Sört'ance, *s.* SUITABLENESS, agreement.
Sört'ilege, *s.* (French, *pron. förti-lēdge*) the act or practice of drawing lots; lottery, a game of chance.
Sört'mēt, *s.* (sort) the act of sorting; distribution; a parcel sorted.
Sörs', *v. n.* (*a cant word*) to fall at once into a chair; to sit lazily upon a chair.
Söt', *s.* (Saxon, French) a BLOCKHEAD, a dolt, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a wretch stupified by drinking.
Söt', *v. a.* to STUPIFY, to make stupid, to besot, to INFATUATE. *Dryden.*
Söt', *v. n.* to tittle to stupidity.
Söt'tish, *a.* dull, senseless, infatuate, doltish, STUPID; dull with intemperance.
Söt'tish-ly, *ad.* stupidly, senselessly, dully.
Söt'tish-nēs, *s.* (sottish) STUPIDITY, dulness, insensibility, drunken stupidity.
Souchong', *s.* (in commerce, *pron. föu-shöng'*) the finest sort of black tea.
Söv'er-eign, *a.* (Fr. *souverain*) supreme in power, highest in dignity, having no superiour; supremely efficacious, predominant over diseases.
Söv'er-eign, *s.* supreme lord, † liege, a potentate, a KING.
Söv'er-eign-ly, *ad.* supremely, in the highest degree.
SOVEREIGNTY, **Söv'er-eign-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *souveraineté*) supremacy, highest place, highest authority, supreme power, highest degree of excellence, royalty, kingship, principedom.
Söugh', *s.* (Fr. *sous under*, *pron. föf'*) a subterraneous drain. *Ray.*
Söught', *pret. & part pass. of to seek.*
Söul, *s.* (Sax. *fawel*) the immaterial and immortal spirit of man; intellectual principle: as, eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense (*Milton*); — vital principle: as, thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul* (*Milton*); — spirit, essence, quintessence, principal part: as, charity the *soul* of all the rest (*Milton*); — interior part: as, there is some *soul* of goodness in things evil (*Shak.*); — a familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind: as, alas, good *soul*; keep the poor *soul* no

- longer in suspense (*Dryden*); — human being: as, the moral is the case of every *soul* of us; it is a republic in which there are about a thousand *souls* (*Addison*); — active power (*Dryden*); spirit, fire, grandeur of mind (*Young*); intelligent being in general. “*Every soul in heav’n shall bend the knee.*” *Milton*.
- Soul’ed**, *a.* furnished with mind. *Dryden*.
- Soul’less**, *a.* mean, low, spiritless. *Shakespeare*.
- Soul’shot**, *s.* something paid for a soul’s requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe*.
- Sound**, *a.* (Sax. fund) healthy, sane, hearty, not morbid, not diseased, not hurt, healthful, having health; right, not erroneous, orthodox (*Psalms*); stout, strong, lusty (*Abbot*); valid, not failing (*Spenser*); fast, hearty: as, he is in a *sound* sleep.
- Sound**, *ad.* soundly, heartily, completely fast: as, so *sound* he slept. *F. Queen*.
- Sound**, *s.* (Fr. sonder to sound) a shallow sea, such as may be sounded.
- Sound**, *s.* (Fr. sonde) a surgical instrument, a kind of probe.
- Sound**, *v. a.* to plumb, to fathom, search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, sift, EXAMINE.
- Sound**, *v. n.* to try with the sounding line and plummet.
- Sound**, *s.* (in ichthyology) the cuttlefish.
- Sound**, *s.* (Fr. son, Lat. sonus) a noise, a resonance, any thing audible, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke*.
- Sound**, *v. n.* to make a noise; to emit a noise; to exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound; to be conveyed in sound.
- Sound**, *v. a.* to cause to make a noise; to play upon; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound: as, sun, *sound* his praise.
- Sound’a-ble**, *a.* fathomable, capable of being sounded.
- Sound’board**, *s.* board which propagates the sound in organs.
- Sound’ing**, *a.* (sound) sonorous, having a magnificent sound. *Dryden*.
- Sound’ly**, *ad.* (sound) healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; — fast, closely: used of sleeping.
- Sound’ness**, *s.* (sound) health, sanity, heartiness, HEALTHFULNESS; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity. *Hosker*.
- Soup**, *s.* (Fr. soupe) strong decoction of flesh for the table.
- SOUR**, **Sour**, *a.* (Sax. sur) acid, acetous, tart, sharp, austere, pungent upon the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit; harsh of temper, crabbed, dogged, currish, peevish, severe, morose; afflictive, painful (*Shak.*): expressing discontent: as, he said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler*.
- Sour**, *s.* acid substance. *Spenser*.
- Sour**, *v. a.* to make acid, to acidulate; to make harsh or unkindly: as, tufts of grass *sour* land (*Mortimer*); — to make uneasy, to make less pleasing (*Shak.*); to make discontented. *Shak.*
- Sour**, *v. n.* to become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
- Source**, *s.* (French) spring, fountain, FOUNT; ORIGINAL, first cause; first producer; that by which any thing is supplied.
- SOUR’ISH**, **Sour’ish**, *a.* (sour) tartish, acerb, acescent, acidulated, subacid, somewhat sour, sour of taste.
- SOUR’NESS**, **Sour’ness**, *s.* (sour) acidity, acidness, tartness, acerbity, sharpness, pungency, astringency of taste; asperity, crabbedness, MOROSENESS, harshness of temper.
- Sour’ly**, *ad.* (sour) with acidity; with acrimony, crabbedly, harshly.
- Sour’söp**, *s.* (in botany) a plant; the fruit of the plant, the custard-apple.
- Sous**, *s.* (Fr. sol fou) a French penny.
- Souse**, *s.* (Dutch souce salt) pickle made of salt: any thing parboiled and kept in salt pickle.
- Souse**, *v. a.* to parboil and steep in pickle; *lusciously*, to throw into water.
- Souse**, *v. n.* (Fr. sous or dessous) to fall as a bird on its prey.
- Souse**, *v. a.* to strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
- Souse**, *ad.* (a low word) with sudden violence.
- South**, *s.* (Sax. suth) the part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north*; — the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.
- South**, *a.* SOUTHERN, meridional.
- South**, *ad.* toward the south (*Shak.*); from the south. *Bacon*.
- South-east**, *s.* point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.
- South’er-ly**, *a.* (south) belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern; lying toward the south, SOUTHERN; coming from about the south.
- SOUTH’ERN**, **South’ern**, *a.* (Sax. sutherland) belonging to the south, coming from the south, lying toward the south, austral, austrine, meridional, south, southerly.
- South’ern-wöed**, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
- South’ing**, *a.* (south) going toward the south: as, the *southing* sun. *Dryden*.
- South’ing**, *s.* tendency to the south.
- South’most**, *a.* farthest toward the south.
- South’ward**, *ad.* (south) toward the south.
- South’ward**, *s.* the southern regions. *Raleigh*.
- South-west**, *s.* point between south and west, the point of winter sunset.
- Sow**, *s.* (Sax. fugn) a female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede. *Ainsworth*.
- Sow**, *v. n.* (Sax. fawan) to scatter seed in order to harvest.
- Sow**, *v. a.* to scatter in the ground, in order to growth, to propagate by seed; to spread, to propagate: as, to *sow* discord; — to impregnate or stock (*Hale*); to besprinkle: as, morn new *sow’d* the earth with orient pearl. (*Milton*).
- Sow’er**, *s.* he who sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, promoter. *Bacon*.
- Sow’ing**, *s.* flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Mortimer*.
- Sowl**, *v. a.* (from sow, as hogs are pulled by dogs) to pull by the ears. *Shakespeare*.
- Sown**, *pass. part.* of to sow.
- Sow’this-ile**, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
- Space**, *s.* (Lat. spatium) room, local extension: as, *space* is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points (*Locke*); EXTENT, compass, scope, latitude, roomage, any quantity of place (*Shak.*); quantity of time: as, nine times the *space* that measures day and night (*Milton*); — a small time, a while.
- Spacious**, *a.* (Fr. spacieux, Fr. spaciosus) wide, extensive, roomy, not narrow.
- Spacious-ly**, *ad.* extensively.

SPA

Spacious-nēss, *s.* roominess, wide extension.
Spād'dle, *s.* (*diminutive of spade*) a little spade.
Spāde, *s.* (Sax. *spad*) the instrument of digging; a deer three yearsold (*Ainsworth*); a suit at cards.
Spāde, *s.* (Lat. *spado*) one who is gelded, either man or beast; an eunuch. *Bailey.*
Spa-dī'ceous, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. *spadiceus*) of a light red colour. *Brown.*
Spa-dille', *s.* (*at ombre*) the ace of spades.
Spa-gyric, *a.* (Lat. *spagyricus*) chymical.
Spāg'y-rift, *s.* a CHYMIST. *Boyle.*
Spāke, *pret.* of to *speak*; spoke, did speak.
Spālt', **Spēlt**, *s.* (*in natural history*) a white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
Spān, *s.* (Sax.) the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches; any short duration: as, life's but a *span*.
Spān, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended; to measure: as, my life is *spanned*.
Spān'cōū-tēr, **Spān'fār-thīng**, *s.* a play at which money is attempted to be thrown within a span of a certain mark.
Spāne, *v. a.* (*a local word*) to wean a child.
Spān'gle, *s.* (Germ. *spange* a buckle or locket) a small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.
Spān'gle, *v. a.* to besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.
Spān'iēl, *s.* (Fr. *épagneul*) a dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.
Spān'iēl, *v. n.* to fawn, to play the spaniel.
Spān'ish, *a.* (Spain) belonging to Spain; produced from Spain.
Spān'ish Flies, *s.* (*in medicine*) cantharides.
Spānk, *v. a.* (Sax. *span*) to slap or strike with the open hand. *Bailey.*
Spānk'ēr, *s.* a small coin. *Denham.*
Spān'nēr, *s.* the lock of a carabine. *Bailey.*
Spār, *s.* (*in natural history*) MARCASITE.
Spār, *s.* (Dutch *sparre*) a small, or thwart beam, a transom; the bar of a gate.
Spār, *v. a.* (Sax. *sparran*) to shut, to close, to bar: as, the gate is *sparred*.
Spār, *v. n.* (*derivation not noted*) to fight, as cocks, with prelusive strokes.
Spār'ra-ble, *s.* (Sax. *sparran*) small nails.
Spāre, *v. a.* (Sax. *sparan*) to use frugally, not to waste, not to consume; to have unemployed; to save from any particular use; to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear: as, we might have *spared* our coming (*Milton*); — to use tenderly, to forbear, to treat with pity, not to afflict, not to destroy, to use mercy: as, *spare* us, good Lord (*Common Prayer*); — to grant, to allow, to indulge (*Roscommon*); to forbear to inflict or impose: as, O *spare* this great, this aged king, and *spare* your soul the crime! *Dryden.*
Spāre, *v. n.* to live frugally, to be parsimonious, to pinch, to go near, to be not liberal; to forbear, to be scrupulous: as, to pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not (*Milton*); — to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender: as, the king was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*
Spāre, *a.* scanty, barely sufficient, scant, not abundant, parsimonious, FRUGAL; superfluous, unwanted: as, in my *spare* hours you've had your part (*Norris*); — LEAN, wanting flesh, macilent, *Shakespeare.*

SPE

Spār'ēr, *s.* one who avoids expence.
Spār'ērib, *s.* ribs cut away from the body, and having upon them *spare* or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork.
Spār-ge-fā'ctiōn, *s.* (Lat. *spargo to sprinkle*) the act of sprinkling, asperision.
Spār'ing, *a.* (spare) scanty, scant, spare, not plentiful; PARSIMONIOUS, not liberal.
Spār'ing-ly, *ad.* not abundantly; frugally, parsimoniously, not lavishly; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.
Spār'ing-nēss, *s.* (sparing) parsimony, narrowness, niggardliness.
Spār'k, *s.* (Sax. *spearca*) a small particle of fire, or kindled matter, a sparkle; any thing shining: as, *sparks* of bright knowledge (*Locke*); — any thing vivid or active: as, a *spark* of life (*Shak.*); — a lively, showy, splendid, gay man: commonly used in contempt; — a LOVER.
Spār'k'ish, *a.* (*a low word*) airy, gay; applied to men; — well-dressed, fine, showy.
Spār'kle, *s.* (spark) a small particle of fire, a spark, any luminous particle.
Spār'kle, *v. n.* to emit sparks, to issue in sparks; to twinkle, to scintillate; to shine, to glitter (*Locke*); to emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.
Spār'k'ling-ly, *ad.* (sparkling) with vivid and twinkling lustre.
Spār'k'ling-nēss, *s.* (sparkling) vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
Spār'row, *s.* (Sax. *spearwa*) a small bird.
Spār'row-hā'ēk, *s.* the female of the musket hawk. *Hanmer.*
Spār'row-grāss, *s.* (*corrupted from*) asparagus.
Spār'ry, *a.* (spar) consisting of spar.
Spāsm, *s.* (Fr. *spasme*, Gr. *σπασμα*) convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction of any part, cramp; twitch, gird.
Spāf-mōd'ic, *a.* (Fr. *spasmodique*) convulsive, affected with spasms.
Spāt, *pret.* of to *spit*; did spit.
Spāt'tēr, *v. a.* (Sax. *spat spit*) to sprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive (*Addison*); to throw out any thing offensive: as, to *spatter* foul speeches (*Shak.*); — to asperse, to defame, to CALUMNIATE.
Spāt'tēr, *v. n.* to spit, to spawl, to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*
Spāt'tēr-dāsh-es, *s.* (spatter and dash) covering for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
Spāt'u-la, *s.* (Lat. *spathula*) a surgeon's instrument to spread plasters, a pattle, a slice.
Spāv'in, *s.* (Italian *spavano*) a disease in horses.
Spāw', *s.* (Spaw in Germany) a place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water. *Johnson.*
Spāwl', *v. n.* (Dutch *spewen*) to throw moisture out of the mouth, to spit, to sputter.
Spāwl', *s.* moisture ejected from the mouth, spittle, saliva.
Spāw'n', *s.* (Dutch *spone*) the eggs of fish, or of frogs; any product or offspring: in contempt. *Tillotson.*
Spāw'n', *v. a.* to produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth: in contempt.
Spāw'n', *v. n.* to produce eggs as fish; issue, to proceed: in contempt.
Spāw'n'ēr, *s.* the female fish.
Spāy, *v. a.* (Lat. *spado*) to castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*
Spē'ek, *v. n.* (Sax. *specan*) to utter articulate

sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech (*Dryden*); to talk for or against, to dispute (*Shak.*): to discourse, to make mention: as, were such things here as we do *spe*ak about? (*Shak.*);—to give sound: as, make all your trumpets *spe*ak. *Shak.*

*To spe*ak *with*, to address, to converse with.

*Spe*ak, *v. a.* to utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate: as, it is my father's music to *spe*ak your deeds (*Shak.*);—to address, to accost: as, if he have need of thee, he will *spe*ak thee fair (*Ecclesiasticus*);—to exhibit, to make known.

"Let heav'n's wide circuit *spe*ak

The Maker's high magnificence." *Milton.*

*Spe*ak'a-ble, *a.* possible to be spoken, UTTERABLE; having the power of speech. "Say, how cam'st thou *spe*akable of mute"? *Milton.*

*Spe*ak'ér, *s.* (*spe*ak) one who speaks; one who speaks in any particular manner; one who celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

*Spe*ak'ing Trumpet, *s.* a stentorophonic instrument, a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

*Spe*ar, *s.* (*Sax.* *spere*) a long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing, a lance; a lance generally with prongs, to strike or kill fish.

*Spe*ar, *v. a.* to kill or pierce with a spear.

† *Spe*ar, *v. n.* (*corrupted from spire*) to shoot, to sprout. *Mortimer.*

*Spe*ar'mán, *s.* who uses a lance in battle.

*Spe*ar'mínt, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.

*Spe*ar'wórt, *s.* (*in botany*) an herb.

*Spe*cial, *a.* (*Fr.* *Lat.* *specialis*, *pron.* * *spesh'ál*) noting a sort or species: as, a *spe*cial idea is called by the schools a species (*Watts*);—particular, peculiar (*Hooker*); appropriate, designed for a particular purpose (*Darwin*); extraordinary, UNCOMMON; chief in excellence. *Shak.*

* *Spe*cial-ly, *ad.* particularly, above others; not in any common way, peculiarly.

* *Spe*cialty, *s.* PARTICULARITY, speciality.

*Spe*cial'ity, *s.* (*Fr.* *spécialité*, *pron.* *spesh'-i ál'-i-ty*) speciality, PARTICULARITY.

*Spe*cies, *s.* (*Lat.* *pron.* *spesh'íz*) a sort, a subdivision of a general term: as, a *spe*cial idea is called by the schools a species (*Watts*);—CLASS of nature, single order of beings: as, we are no less animals, although of a different species;—appearance to the senses, any visible or sensible representation (*Ray*); representation to the mind (*Dryden*); circulating money; simples that have place in a compound.

Spe-cí'fic, *Spe*-cí'f'i-cal, *a.* (*Fr.* *spécifique*, *Lat.* *species and facio*) that makes a thing of the species what it is; denoting the species, distinguishing the kind: *in medicine*, appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *It is usually applied to the arcana, or medicinas that operate by occult qualities.*

Spe-cí'f'i-cál-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

Spe-cí'f'i-cate, *v. a.* (*Lat.* *species and facio to make*) to mark by notation of distinguishing qualities.

*Spe*ç'i-fi-cá'tion, *s.* (*French*) distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

*Spe*ç'i-fy, *v. a.* (*Fr.* *specifier*) to shew by some particular mark of distinction, to mention, to express in words or writing.

*Spe*ç'i-mén, *s.* (*Lat.*) a sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

Spe'cious, *a.* (*Fr.* *spécieux*, *Lat.* *speciosus*) showy, pleasing to the view; plausible, superficially, not solidly right, striking at first view.

Spe'cious-ly, *ad.* with fair appearance.

Spe'cious-ness, *s.* the state or quality of being specious, PLAUSIBLENESS, shew of right.

*Spe*ck, *s.* (*Sax.* *specec*) a small stain or discoloration, a spot, a speckle.

*Spe*ck, *v. a.* to spot, to stain in drops.

*Spe*ck'le, *s.* (*speck*) small speck, little spot.

*Spe*ck'le, *v. a.* to mark with small spots.

*Spe*ç'ta-clé, *s.* (*French*, *Lat.* *spectaculum*) a show, a gazing stock, any thing exhibited to view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight (*Denham*): *in the plural*, glasses to assist the sight.

*Spe*ç'ta-cléd, *a.* furnished with spectacles.

Spe-tā'tór, *s.* (*Lat.* *Fr.* *spectateur*) a looker on, a beholder; a gazer.

Spe-tā'tór-shíp, *s.* act of beholding. *Shak.*

*Spe*ç'tre, *s.* (*French*, *Lat.* *spectrum*, *pron.* *spéc-tér*) APPARITION, appearance of persons dead; something made preternaturally visible.

*Spe*ç'trūm, *s.* (*Lat.*) an IMAGE, a visible form.

*Spe*ç'u-lār, *a.* (*Lat.* *specularis*) having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

*Spe*ç'u-late, *v. n.* (*Fr.* *speculer*, *Lat.* *speculor*) to meditate, to muse, to contemplate, to take a view of any thing with the mind; to watch or wait some event.

*Spe*ç'u-late, *v. a.* to consider attentively, to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

*Spe*ç'u-lā'tion, *s.* (*French*) examination by the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation, THOUGHTFULNESS; a train of thoughts formed by meditation (*Temple*); theory, plan, mental scheme not reduced to practice: as, this is not a matter of mere *spe*culation;—† power of sight. *Sa.*

*Spe*ç'u-lat-íst, *s.* (*speculate*) a theorist, one given to speculation.

*Spe*ç'u-la-tíve, *a.* (*Fr.* *speculatif*) given to speculation, contemplative, THOUGHTFUL, meditative; theoretical, notional, ideal, not practical.

*Spe*ç'u-la-tíve-ly, *ad.* contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, notionally, theoretically, not practically.

*Spe*ç'u-la-tór, *s.* (*speculate*) one who forms theories, a contemplator. *Mare.*

*Spe*ç'u-la-tór, *s.* (*Fr.* *speculateur*) an observer; a spy, a watcher. *Brown.*

*Spe*ç'u-la-to-ry, *a.* (*speculate*) exercising speculation.

*Spe*ç'u-lūm, *s.* (*Lat.*) a mirror, a looking-glass, that in which representations are formed by reflection.

*Spe*d, *pret. and part. pass.* of to speed.

*Spe*ch, *s.* (*spe*ak) the power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by words or vocal sounds; language, dialect, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language, as distinct from others, the language of a country or people; any thing spoken, oration, harangue, declamation; declaration of thoughts (*Milton*); talk, mention: as, the duke asked what was the

S P E

speech among the Londoners. *Shak.*
Spēch'less, *a.* deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, tongueless, DUMB.
Spēd, *v. n.* (Dutch *spoeden*) to make haste, to move with celerity.
Spēd, *v. n.* (Sax. *spedian* to grow rich) to have good success; to succeed well or ill.
Spēd, *v. a.* to despatch in haste, to send away quickly; to hasten, to put into quick motion: as, she will *speed* her foot (*Shak.*);—to furnish in haste; to despatch, to destroy, to kill, to mischief, to ruin (*Dryden and Pope*); to execute, to despatch: as, judicial acts are *sped* in open court (*Ayliffe*);—to assist, to help forward (*Pope and Dryden*); to make prosperous, to make to succeed. *St. Paul.*
Spēd, *s.* quickness, celerity, SWIFTNESS; haste, hurry, expedition, despatch; the course or pace of a horse: as, he rode at full *speed*;—SUCCESS, event of any action or incident.
Spēd'i-ly, *ad.* with haste, quickly.
Spēd'i-nēss, *s.* (speedy) the quality of being speedy, celerity, SWIFTNESS.
Spēd'y, *a.* (speed) quick, nimble, SWIFT, quick of despatch.
Spēll, *s.* (Sax. *spel* a word) a charm consisting of some words of occult power, an ENCHANTMENT; a turn of work, a BOUT, a vicissitude of labour. *Carew.*
Spēll, *v. a.* to charm, to ENCHANT. *Shak.*
Spēll, *v. a.* (Dutch *spellen*) to write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly.
Spēll, *v. n.* to form words of letters; to read; to read unskilfully.
† Spēlt, *v. a.* (corrupted from split) to split. *Mortim.*
Spēl'tēr, *s.* (in natural history) a kind of semi-metal, zinc, tutanag.
Spēnd, *v. a.* (Sax. *spendan*) to consume, to exhaust, to waste; to bestow as expence, to disburse, to lay out, to expend as cost; to bestow for any purpose: often *twit* upon;—to squander, to lavish, to dissipate; to pass, to suffer to pass away: as, we *spent* our time agreeably;—to waste, to harass, to WEARY, to wear out, to exhaust of force.
Spēnd, *v. n.* to make expence; to prove in the using: as, butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil (*Temple*);—to be lost or wasted: as, the sound *spendeth* (*Bacon*);—to be employed to any use. *Bacon.*
Spēnd'ēr, *s.* one who spends; a lavish, a spendthrift, a PRODIGAL.
Spēnd'thrift, *s.* a PRODIGAL, a lavish.
Sperm, *s.* (Fr. *sperme*, Lat. *sperma*) seed, semen, that by which the species is continued.
Sper'ma cē'ti, *s.* (improperly so called, Lat.) an unctuous fleshy substance, of a snowy whiteness, prepared from whale oil.
Sper-māt'ic, **Sper-māt'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *spermatique*) seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm, containing sperm.
Sper'ma-tize, *v. n.* (sperm) to yield seed.
† Spēt, *v. a.* (a corruption of spit) to bring or pour out abundantly. *Milton.*
Spēw, *v. a.* (Sax. *spewan*) to VOMIT, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth: as, the hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store (*Dryden*);—to eject with loathing. *Bacon.*
Spēw, *v. n.* to VOMIT, to puke.
Spēw'y, *a.* (a local word) wet, foggy. *Mortimer.*

S P I

Sphāc'e-late, *v. a.* (med. Lat. *sphacelus*) to affect with gangrene, to GANGRENE.
Sphāc'e-late, *v. n.* to mortify, to GANGRENE.
Sphāc'e-lūs, *s.* (Gr. *σφάκελος*) a mortification, a GANGRENE.
Sphēre, *s.* (French, Lat. *sphæra*) a globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system (*Dryden*); orb, circuit of motion; (from the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies) province, compass of knowledge or action, employment: as, that is a matter within your own *sphere*.
Sphēre, *v. a.* to place in a sphere (*Shak.*); to form into roundness. *Milton.*
Sphēr'ic, **Sphēr'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. *sphérique*) round, orbicular, globous, globated, globular; planetary, relating to the orbs of the planets.
Sphēr'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in form of a sphere.
Sphēr'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (spherical) SPHERICITY.
Sphē-rīc'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *sphéricité*) sphericalness, roundness, rotundity, globosity.
Sphēr'oid, *s.* (Gr. *σφαῖρα* a ball, and *ειδός* a shape) a body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
Sphē-rōid'al, **Sphē-rōid'i-cāl**, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.
Sphēr'ule, *s.* (Lat. *sphæcula*) a little globe.
Sphinx, *s.* (Gr. *σφιγξ*) a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.
Spice, *s.* (Fr. *épices*) a vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned: as, a *spice* of learning. *Shak.*
Spice, *v. a.* to season with spice, to mix with aromatic bodies, to flavour, to relish, to aromatize.
Spīc'er, *s.* one who deals in spice. *Camden.*
Spīc'er-y, *s.* (spice) the commodity of spices; a repository of spices.
Spi-cōs'i-ty, *s.* (little used, Lat. *spica* an ear of corn) the quality of being spiked like ears of corn, fulness of ears. *Johnson.*
Spīcy, *a.* (spice) producing spice, abounding with aromatics; having the qualities of spice, aromatic, FRAGRANT.
Spīd'ēr, *s.* (of uncertain derivation) the animal that spins a web for flies.
Spīg'ōt, *s.* (Dutch *spijker*) the pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.
Spike, *s.* (Lat. *spica*) an ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.
Spike, *v. a.* to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes; to make sharp at the end; to cloy, to drive a nail into the touchhole of a cannon.
Spike, *s.* (in botany) a smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*
Spīke'nārd, *s.* (Lat. *spica nardi*) a plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.
Spīll, *s.* (a local word, Dutch *spijlen*) a small shiver of wood, or a thin bar of iron. *Johnson.*
Spīll, *s.* (derivation unknown) a small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*
Spīll, *v. a.* (Sax. *spillan*) to shed; to lose by shedding; to throw away (*Tickel*); to destroy, to mischief.

SPI

*Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins spill at once
That make ungrateful man.* *Shak.*

Spill, *v. n.* to waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

Spiller, *s.* one who spills, a shedder.

Spilth, *s.* (spill) any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakespeare.*

Spin, *v. a.* (Sax. spinnan) to draw out into threads, to form threads by drawing out and twisting filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out, to delay; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously;—to put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

Spin, *v. n.* to exercise the art of spinning or drawing threads; to move round as a spindle; to stream out in a thread or small current: as, the blood *span* out.

Spin'age, *s.* (Lat. spinachia) an herb.

Spin'al, *a.* (Lat. spina *the spine*) belonging to the backbone.

Spin'dle, *s.* (Sax. spindel) the pin by which the thread is formed, and upon which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender, *in contempt*: as, *spindle* legs. *Dryden.*

Spin'dle, *v. n.* to shoot into a long slender stalk.

Spin'dle-shank-ēd, *a.* having small legs.

Spin'dle-trēe, *s.* (in botany) prickwood, a plant.

Spine, *s.* (Lat. spina) the backbone.

Spin'el, *s.* (in natural history) a sort of bright, rosy, red mineral. *Woodward.*

Spin'net, *s.* (Fr. épinette) a small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

Spin'ner, *s.* (Fr. épinette) a small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

Spin'ner-ous, *a.* (Lat. spina *a thorn*, and *fero* to bear) bearing thorns.

Spink, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the finch.

Spin'ner, *s.* (spin) one skilled in spinning; a garden-spider, with long jointed legs.

Spin'ning-wheel, *s.* the wheel by which the thread is drawn.

† **Spin'ny**, *a.* (a barbarous word) small, slender: as, *spinny* grass. *Mortimer.*

Spin'ous, *s.* (Lat. spinosus) prickliness, thorniness; crabbedness, thorny or briery perplexity: as, philosophy is nought but dry *spinofities*. *Glanville.*

Spin'ous, *a.* (Lat. spinosus) PRICKLY, thorny, spiny, full of thorns.

Spin'ster, *s.* (spin) a woman who spins: *in law*, the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

Spin'stry, *s.* the work of spinning.

Spin'y, *a.* (Lat. spina) PRICKLY, thorny, briery; difficult, knotty, troublesome, perplexed.

Spiracle, *s.* (Lat. spiraculum) a breathing hole, vent, small aperture.

Spir'al, *a.* (Fr. spirale) curve, WINDING, circularly involved like a screw.

Spir'al-ly, *ad.* in a spiral form.

† **Spir'ation**, *s.* (Lat. spiratio) breathing. *Johns.*

Spire, *s.* (Lat. spira) any thing grown up taper, a round pyramid, a shaft, a steeple; the top or uppermost point;—a curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl, a twist, a wreath.

Spire, *v. n.* to shoot up pyramidally.

Spir'it, *s.* (Lat. spiritus) an immaterial substance, an intellectual being; the soul of man; an APPARITION; temper, habitual disposition of mind; ardour, courage, bravery, elevation, vehemence of mind; genius, vigour of mind (*Temple*); turn of mind, power of mind, moral or intellectual (*Corwley*); intellectual power

SPI

distinct from the body (*Milton*); sentiment, perception (*Shak.*); eagerness, desire: as, he has a *spirit* for gaming;—man of activity, man of life, fire, and enterprise (*Shak.*); † persons distinguished by qualities of the mind: as, such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges (*Dryden*);—*in the plural*, that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind: as, he took a hearty glass to make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep;—any thing eminently pure and refined: as, nor, doth the eye itself, that pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself (*Shak.*);—that which has power or energy: as, there is in wine a mighty *spirit* that will not be congealed (*South*);—an inflammable liquor raised by distillation: as, brandy, rum; breath, wind. “All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind.” *Baron.*

“The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze.”

It may be observed that in the poets spirit was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written spright, or, less properly, sprite.

Spir'it, *v. a.* to animate or actuate as a spirit (*Milton*); to EXCITE, encourage to vigorous action; † to draw, to entice. *Brown.*

Spir'it-ā-ly, *ad.* (Lat. spiritus) by mean of the breath. “Conceive one of each pronounced spir- itally, the other vocally.” *Holder.*

Spir'it-ēd, *a.* (spirit) LIVELY, vivacious, full of fire. *Pope.*

Spir'it-ēd-nēss, *s.* disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*

Spir'it-fūl-nēss, *s.* LIVELINESS, sprightliness, briskness, animation. *Harvey.*

Spir'it-lēss, *a.* dejected, low, inanimate, deprived of vigour, wanting courage, depressed; vapid, mawkish, flat.

Spir'it-ōus, *a.* (spirit) refined, defecated, advanced near to spirit (*Milton*); fine, ardent, active.

Spir'it-ōus-nēss, *s.* fineness and activity of parts.

Spir'it-u-al, *a.* (Fr. spirituel) distinct from matter, incorporeal, IMMATERIAL; mental, intellectual: as, *spiritual* ardour, able to resist Satan's assaults (*Milton*);—not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven, ECCLESIASTICAL. *Hooker.*

Spir'it-u-āl-i-ty, *s.* IMMATERIALITY, incorporeity, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature. *Saut.*

Spir'it-u-āl-i-ty, *s.* (Fr. spiritualité) acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement;—that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic: as, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishopric. *Ayliffe.*

† **Spir'it-u-āl-ty**, *s.* ecclesiastical body. *Shak.*

Spir'it-u-āl-i-zā-tion, *s.* (spiritualize) the act of spiritualizing.

Spir'it-u-āl-ize, *v. a.* (Fr. spiritualiser) to refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond.*

Spir'it-u-āl-ly, *ad.* without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

Spir'it-u-ōus, *a.* (Fr. spiritueux) having the quality of spirit, having tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy. *Wotton.*

Spir'it-u-ōs-i-ty, *s.* SPIRITUOUSNESS.

Spir'it-u-ōus-nēss, *s.* (spirituous) the quality of being spirituous, spirituousity, tenuity and activity of parts.

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Spirt, Spürt, v. n. (Dutch *spruyten* to shoot up) to spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

Spirt, Spürt, v. a. to throw out in a jet.

Spirt, Spürt, s. sudden ejection, start; sudden effort; hurry, haste.

Spirtle, v. a. (a corruption of spirt) to shoot scatteringly. *Drayton.*

Spīry, a. (spire) pyramidal, conical, taper; wreathed, twisted, curled.

Spifs, a. (Lat. *spissus*) close, firm, thick. *Not in use. Brerewood.*

Spis'si-tude, s. (Lat. *spissus*) grossness, consistence, thickness: applied to fluids. *Bacon.*

Spit, s. (Sax. *spitan*) a broach, a broacher, a prong, a long probe upon which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer.*

Spit, v. a. to broach, to put upon a spit; to thrust through.

Spit, v. n. (Sax. *spetan*) to throw out spittle or moisture from the mouth, to spawl; to spatter, to sputter.

Spit, v. a. to eject from the mouth.

Spitch'cock, v. a. (derivation uncertain) to cut an eel in pieces and roast him.

Spite, s. (Dutch *spijt*, Fr. *dépit*) MALICE, rancour, hate, malignity, malevolence.

Spite of, in spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

Spite, v. a. to mischief, to treat maliciously; to vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

Spite'fūl, a. MALICIOUS, malignant.

Spite'fūl-ly, ad. maliciously, malignantly.

Spite'fūl-nēss, s. (spiteful) MALICE, malignity, maliciousness.

Spit'tal, Spit-āl, s. (corrupted from hospital) a charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a spittal sermon, and, rob not the spittal.

Spit'ted, a. (spit) shot out in length. "Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more spitted, may be brought again to be more branched." *Bacon.*

Spit'ter, s. (spit) one who puts meat upon a spit; one who spits with his mouth; — a young deer. *Ainsworth.*

Spit'tle, s. (Sax. *spætlian*) saliva, moisture of the mouth, spawl.

Spit'ven-óm, s. poison ejected from the mouth.

Spłash, v. a. (Swedish *plasha*) to daub with dirt in great quantities.

Spłash, s. a puddle of water, a podge, a plash, a wet dirty place.

Spłash'y, a. full of dirty water, dirty, miry, FILTHY; apt to daub.

Splāy, v. a. to dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

Splāy'fōt, a. (splay or display) having the foot turned inward.

Splāy'mōūth, s. (splay and mouth) mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*

Splēn, s. (Lat. *splen*) the milt, one of the viscera; — ANGER, ill-humour; spite, MALICE; a sudden motion, a fit, a fit of anger (*Shak.*); MELANCHOLY, hypochondriacal vapours (*Pope*); immoderate merriment. *Shak.*

Splēn'ed, a. deprived of the spleen.

Splēn'fūl, a. ANGRY, choleric; fretful, PEEVISH; hypochondriac, MELANCHOLY.

Splēn'y, a. ANGRY; humourous, PEEVISH.

Splēn'dent, a. (Lat. *splendens*) SHINING, glossy, having lustre.

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SPLENDID, Splēn'did, a. (Fr. *splendide*, Lat. *splendidus*) magnificent, sumptuous, gorgeous, pompous, grand, gaudy, rich, fine, ornate, showy.

Splēn'did-ly, ad. magnificently, sumptuously, gorgeously, pompously.

SPLENDOR, Splēn'dōr, s. (Fr. *splendeur*, Lat. *splendor*) BRIGHTNESS, lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp, pompousness, sumptuousness, richness, gorgeousness, ornateness, fineness, showiness, grandeur of appearance.

Splēn'did-nēss, s. (little used, splendid) the state or quality of being splendid, SPLENDOR.

Splēn'e-tic, a. (Fr. *splenétique*) troubled with the spleen, melancholic, fretful, PEEVISH.

Splēn'ic, a. (Fr. *splenique*, Lat. *splen the spleen*) belonging to the spleen.

† **Splēn'e-tive, a.** (spleen) hot, fiery. *Shak.*

Splice, v. a. (Dutch *splisen*) to join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

Splint, s. (Dutch *splinter*) a splinter, a fragment of wood in general; a thin piece of wood used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set, after being fractured, in its place.

Splint, v. a. to secure by splints.

Splint'ér, s. a fragment of any thing broken with violence; a splint, a thin piece of wood.

Splint'ér, v. a. to break into fragments, to shiver, to shatter.

Splint'ér, v. n. to be broken into fragments, to be shivered or shattered.

Splīt, v. a. (Dutch *splitten*) to cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally into two; to divide, to part; to shive, to shiver; to dash and break upon a rock (*Dryden*); to divide, to break into discord.

Split, v. n. to burst in sunder, to crack, to suffer disruption; to burst with laughter; to be broken against rocks.

Split, pret. and pass. part. of to split.

Split'ter, s. (split) one who splits.

Splūt'tér, s. (a low word) bustle, tumult.

Spoil, v. a. (Lat. *spolio*) to seize by robbery, to take away by force: as, this mount, with all his verdure *spoiled* (*Milton*); — to ROB, to pillage, to plunder, to strip of goods: *with* of before the thing taken; — to corrupt, to mar, to make useless: as, spiritual pride *spoils* many graces; — women are *spoiled* by this education.

Spoil, v. n. to practise robbery and plunder (*Psalms*); to grow useless; to taint, to rot, to corrupt, to putrefy, to be corrupted, to grow rotten.

Spoil, s. that which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy, plunder, pillage, booty: that which is gained by strength or effort (*Bentley*); that which is taken from another (*Milton*); the act of robbery, waste, robbery, THEFT; corruption, cause of corruption (*Shak.*); the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*

Spoil'ér, s. one who mars or corrupts any thing; a ROBBER, pillager, plunderer.

† **Spoil'fūl, a.** wasteful, rapacious. *F. Queen.*

Spoke, s. (Sax. *spaca*) the bar of a wheel passing from the nave to the felly.

Spoke, pret. of to speak; spake, did speak.

Spok'en, pass. part. of to speak.

Spok'es'mān, s. one who speaks for another.

Spōli-ate, v. a. (Lat. *spolio*) to ROB, to pillage, to depredate, to plunder. *Johnson.*

Spō-li-ā-tion, s. (French, Lat. *spoliatio*) the act

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of robbery or privation; **ROBBERY.** *Ayliffe.*
Spôn'dēe, *s.* (Fr. spondée. Lat. spondæus) a foot in poetry of two long syllables.
Sponge, † **Spünge**, *s.* (Lat. spongia) a soft porous substance, readily imbibing water, supposed by some the nidus of animals.
Sponge, *v. n.* to suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.
Sponge, to blot, to obliterate, to wipe away as with a sponge
Spóng'er, *s.* one who hangs for a maintenance upon others.
Spóng'i-nēss, *s.* softness and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.
Spóng'ing, *s.* (sponge) the act of wiping away, as with a sponge; the act of imposing on others by mean or base arts.
Spóng'ing-hōuse, *s.* a bailiff's or sheriff's officer's house in which debtors are confined, and too often spunged upon, previous to their removal to a prison.
Spóng'i-ōus, *a.* (Fr. spongieux) soft and full of small interstitial holes, **SPONGY**; wet, drenched, soaked, full like a sponge.
SPONGY, **Spóng'gy**, *a.* (sponge) spongy, soft and full of small interstitial holes, porous, fungous, bibulous.
Spónk, *s.* (Scotch) a match, any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire; touchwood, *popularly* † spirit, briskness, activity.
Spón'sāl, *a.* (Lat. sponsalis) relating to marriage, **MATRIMONIAL**.
Spón'sion, *s.* (Lat. sponsio, from spondeo to answer) the act of becoming surety for another, especially in baptism.
Spón'sór, *s.* (Lat.) a surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another; one who answers for a child in baptism, a godfather, a godmother.
Spón-ta-nēi-ty, *s.* (*school* Lat. spontaneitas, Fr. spontanéité) **VOLUNTARINESS**, willingness, freewill, accord un-compelled.
Spón-tā-ne-ōus, *a.* (Fr. spontanée) **VOLUNTARY**, not compelled, acting without compulsion or restraint, acting of itself, acting of its own accord.
Spón-tā-ne-ōus-ly, *ad.* voluntarily.
Spón-tā-ne-ōus-nēss, *s.* (spontaneous) **VOLUNTARINESS**, accord unforced.
Spōul, *s.* (Germ. spuhl, Dutch spohl) a small piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon a quill.
Spōm, *v. n.* (*a sea term, from spume or foam*) to go on swiftly. *Dryden.*
Spōon, *s.* (Danish spone) a kind of small ladle used in eating liquids.
Spōon, *v. n.* (*a sea term*) to sail by putting the ship right before the wind in a storm.
Spōon'bill, *s.* the name of a bird.
Spōon'fūl, *s.* as much as is generally taken at once in a spoon, the quantity a spoon contains; half an ounce—a *medical spoonful*; any small quantity of liquid. *Its plural is spoonsful.*
Spōon'mēat, *s.* liquid food, food taken with a spoon. *Wiseman.*
Spōon'wōrt, *s.* (*in botany*) scurvygrass, an herb.
Spōrt, *s.* (Islandic sport a make-game) play, **DIVERSION**, game, frolic and tumultuous merriment; mock, **JEER**, contemptuous mirth (*Shak.*); that with which one plays: as, each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and play of

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wrecking whirlwinds (*Milton*); play, idle jingle: as, a *sport* of words (*Broome*); diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing. *Shakespeare.*
Spōrt, *v. a.* to **DIVERT**, to make merry: used only with the reciprocal pronoun;—to represent by any kind of play.
Spōrt, *v. n.* to play, to frolic, to game, to wanton, to play pranks; to trifle. *Tilley.*
Spōrt'fūl, *a.* **MERRY**, frolic, wanton, gay, sportive, playful, divertive, acting in jest; ludicrous, done in jest.
Spōrt'fūl-ly, *ad.* merrily, wantonly
Spōrt'fūl-nēss, *s.* (sportful) **MERRIMENT**, wantonness, play, frolic, gaiety, sportiveness.
Spōrt'ive, *a.* (sport) **MERRY**, gay, frolic, wanton, playful, ludicrous, **SPORTFUL**.
Spōrt'ive-nēss, *s.* **MERRIMENT**, gaiety, play, frolic, wantonness, **SPORTFULNESS**.
Spōrts'mān, *s.* one who pursues the recreation of the field.
Spōt', *s.* (Flemish spotte) a blot, a blur, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a reproach, a **DISGRACE**, a fault;—a small extent of place (*Milton*); any particular place. *Dryden.*
Upon the spot, immediately; without changing place.
Spōt', *v. a.* to mark with discolorations, to blur, to maculate; to **STAIN**, to patch by way of ornament; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint. *Sims.*
Spōt'lēss, *a.* free from spots; free from reproach or impurity, immaculate, stainless, untainted, **PURE**.
Spōt'tēr, *s.* (spot) one who spots or maculates.
Spōt'ty, *a.* (spot) full of spots, maculated.
Spōu'sāl, *a.* (spouse) nuptial, conjugal, connubial, bridal, **MATRIMONIAL**.
Spōu'sāl, *s.* nuptials, **MATRIMONY**.
Spōu'se, *s.* (Lat. sponsus, sponsa) one joined in marriage, a husband, a wife.
Spōu'sēd, *a.* wedded, espoused, joined together in matrimony.
Spōu'sēss, *a.* wanting a husband or wife.
Spōūt, *s.* (Dutch spuyt) a pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured; a jet or shoot of water, water falling in a body, a cataract, such as is seen in hot climates, when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.
Spōūt, *v. a.* to pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.
Spōūt, *v. n.* to issue as from a spout.
† **Sprāg**, *a.* vigorously, sprightly. *Shak.*
Sprāin, *v. a.* (*corrupted from strain*) to strain, to wrench, to stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.
Sprāin, *s.* strain, extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the bone.
Sprāng, *pret.* of to spring.
Sprēt, *s.* (Dutch sprēt) a small sea-fish.
Sprāul', *v. n.* (Danish spradle) to struggle, as in the convulsions of death (*Shak.*); to tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *L'Estrange.*
Sprāy, *s.* (sprout) the extremity of a branch, a sprig, a shoot;—the foam of the sea.
Sprēad, *v. a.* (Sax. spredan) to extend, to dilate, to expand, to enlarge, to make to cover or fill a larger space than before; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch, to extend; to publish, to divulge, to disseminate: as, they *spread* abroad his fame;—to emit as efflu-

via or emanations, to diffuse. *Milton.*
 Sprēad, *v. n.* to extend or expand itself.
 Sprēad, *s.* EXTENT, compass; expansion of parts.
 Sprēad'ēr, *s.* one who spreads; publisher, divulger, disseminator.
 Sprīg, *s.* (spring) a small branch, a spray, a SHOOT.
 Sprīg'gy, *a.* full of small branches.
 Sprīght, *s.* (contraction of spirit) spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, APPARITION (*Locke*); † an arrow (*Bacon*); power which gives cheerfulness or courage. "*O chastity bold thou my heart, establish thou my sprights.*" *Sidney.*
 Sprīght'fūl, *a.* LIVELY, brisk, gay, vigorous.
 Sprīght'fūl-ly, *ad.* briskly, vigorously.
 Sprīght'fūl-nēss, *s.* (sprightly) LIVELINESS, briskness, vivacity. *Scott.*
 Sprīght'lēss, *a.* dull, enervated, sluggish.
 Sprīght'li-nēss, *s.* (sprightly) LIVELINESS, briskness, gaiety, vivacity.
 Sprīght'ly, *ad.* (spright) LIVELY, brisk, gay, airy, animated, vivacious.
 Spring, *v. n.* (Sax. springan) to arise out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth: as, thought meets thought, and each warm wish springs mutual from the heart (*Pope*); to arise, to appear, to begin to appear or to exist: as, when the day began to spring, they let her go; — to issue with effect or force, to bolt out (*Pope*); to proceed as from ancestors, or a country (*Shak.*); to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason (*Milton*); to grow, to thrive (*Dryden*); to bound, to leap, to JUMP; to rush hastily, to appear suddenly: as, she sprang from bed; — to fly with elastic power, to start (*Mortimer*); to rise from a covert, as game; to issue from a fountain; to shoot or issue with speed and violence: as, a sudden light sprang through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*
 To spring a leak, to bulge, to bulge, to founder, as a ship at sea.
 Spring, *v. a.* to start, to rouse game; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; as, to spring a light; — to discharge: applied to a mine; — to contrive on a sudden, to produce hastily, to offer unexpectedly (*Swift*); † to pass by leaping. A barbarous use. *Thomson.*
 Spring, *s.* the season in which plants rise and vegetate, the vernal season; an elastic body, a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state; elastic force; any active power, any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a JUMP; a sudden struggle, a violent EFFORT; a leak, a start of plank; a FOUNTAIN, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, BEGINNING; cause, ORIGINAL.
 Springe, *s.* (spring) a gin, a SNARE, a noose which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk.
 Spring'ēr, *s.* (spring) one who rouses game.
 Spring'hālt, *s.* a lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.
 Spring'i-nēss, *s.* (springy) elasticity, power of restoring itself.
 Sprīng'le, *s.* (spring) a springe, an elastic noose, a gin, a SNARE.

Spring'tide, *s.* tide at the new and full moon, high tide.
 Sprīng'gy, *a.* (spring) elastic, having the power of restoring itself.
 Sprīn'kle, *v. a.* (Dutch sprinkelen) to scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.
 Sprīn'kle, *v. n.* to perform the act of scattering in small drops.
 Sprīnk'lēr, *s.* one who sprinkles.
 Sprīnk'līng, *s.* (sprinkle) the act of scattering in small quantities; that which is scattered in small quantities.
 Sprīt, *v. n.* to shoot, to germinate, to sprout. *Used of barley wetted for malt. Mortimer.*
 Sprīt'sāil, *s.* (a sea term) the sail which belongs to the bowsprit.
 Sprīte, *s.* (contracted from spirit) a spirit, an incorporeal agent, an APPARITION. *Pope.*
 Sprōūt, *v. n.* (Sax. spyrtan) to shoot by vegetation, to germinate, to BUD; to shoot into ramifications, to grow.
 Sprōūt, *s.* a SHOOT of a vegetable.
 Sprōūts, *s. pl.* young coleworts.
 Sprūce, *a.* (supposed from pruce, mentioned in ancient books as a costly stuff for furniture: *Johnson*) nice, trim, smug, gim, well dressed, neat without elegance.
 Sprūce, *v. n.* to dress neatly and with affected elegance.
 Sprūce, *s.* (in botany) a species of fir.
 Sprūce'bēer, *s.* beer tinged with the branches of fir.
 Sprūce'lēath-ēr, *s.* a fine kind of leather, properly Prussian leather.
 Sprūce'ly, *ad.* in a nice manner.
 Sprūce'nēss, *s.* (spruce) smugness, trimness, NEATNESS without elegance.
 Sprūng, *pret. and part. pass.* of to spring.
 Sprūnt, *s.* any thing that is short and will not easily bend. *Johnson.*
 Spūd, *s.* a short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt. *Swift.*
 Spūme, *s.* (Lat. spuma) foam, froth.
 Spūme, *v. n.* to foam, to froth.
 Spū'mōūs, Spū'my, *a.* (Lat. spumeus) frothy, foamy.
 Spū'mī-nēss, *s.* (spumy) frothiness.
 Spūn, *pret. and part. pass.* of to spin.
 † Spūnge, *s.* (an incorrect spelling) See SPONGE.
 Spūr, *s.* (Sax. spura) a sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward; a stimulus, a prick, a goad, any thing that galls and teases; the sharp points upon the legs of a cock with which he fights; any thing standing out, a snag (*Shak.*); — instigation, INCITEMENT, with to before the effect.
 Spūr, *v. a.* to prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to drive by force (*Shak.*); to INCITE, to instigate, to urge forward.
 Spūr, *v. n.* to travel with great expedition, to press forward.
 Spūr'gāll-ēd, *a.* hurt with the spur.
 Spūrge, *s.* (in botany) a plant violently purgative. *Spurge is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants.*
 Spū'rī-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. spurius) COUNTERFEIT, adulterine, false, fictitious, not genuine; not legitimate, bastard.
 Spū'rī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* ADULTERATENESS, state of being counterfeit.

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Spörn, *v. a.* (Sax. *spornan*) to kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to SCORN, to reject, to disdain, to put away with contempt; to treat with contempt.

Spörn, *v. n.* to make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance; to toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

Spörn, *s.* kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

Spür'rér, *s.* (spur) one who uses spurs.

Spür'ri-ér, *s.* (spur) one who makes spurs.

Spürt, **Spírt**, *v. n.* See SPIRT.

Spür'way, *s.* a horseway, a bridle road: distinct from a road for carriages.

Spu-tá'tion, *s.* (Lat. *sputo to spit*) the act of spitting. *Harvey.*

Spüt'tér, *v. n.* (Lat. *sputo*) to emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full, to throw out the spittle with hasty speech.

Spüt'tér, *v. a.* to throw out with noise and hesitation.

Spüt'tér, *s.* moisture thrown out in small drops.

Spüt'tér-ér, *s.* one who sputters.

Spý, *s.* (Fr. *espion*) one sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country, a scout.

Spý, *v. a.* to discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment, to descry, to copy; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

Spý, *v. n.* to search narrowly.

Spý'bóat, *s.* (spy and boat) a boat sent out for intelligence.

Squâb', *a.* (derivation uncertain) unfeathered, CALLOW, newly hatched (*King*); FAT, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*

Squâb', *s.* a kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion. *Pope.*

Squâb', *ad.* (a low word) with a heavy, sudden fall, plump and flat. *L'Estrange.*

Squâb', *v. n.* to fall down plump or flat; to squash, † to squelch.

Squâb'bísh, *a.* thick, heavy, fleshy. *Harvey.*

Squâb'ble, *v. n.* (a low word, Swedish *kiobla*) to debate peevishly, to quarrel, to fight, to WRANGLE.

Squâb'ble, *s.* a WRANGLE, a low brawl, a petty quarrel.

Squâb'blér, *s.* a WRANGLER, a brawler, a quarrelsome fellow.

Squâd'rón, *s.* (Fr. *escadron*) a body of men drawn up square; part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet; a certain number of ships less than ten.

Squâd'rón-éd, formed into squadrons.

Squâll'id, *a.* (Lat. *squalidus*) foul, nasty, FILTHY.

Squâll', *v. n.* (Swedish *squala*) to scream out as a child or woman frightened.

Squâll', *s.* loud scream: *with sailors*, a sudden gust of wind.

Squâll'ér, *s.* screamer, one who screams.

Squâll'y, *a.* (*with sailors*) windy, gusty.

Squâ'lór, *s.* (Lat.) coarseness, nastiness, filthiness, want of cleanliness and neatness.

Squâ'mose, **Squâ'mous**, *a.* (Lat. *squameus*) scaly, covered with scales. *Woodward.*

Squân'dér, *v. a.* (Teutonic *verschendenen*) to scatter lavishly, to spend profusely, to throw away in idle prodigality; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

SQU

Squân'dér-ér, *s.* a spendthrift, a PRODIGAL, a waster, a lavisher.

Squâre, *a.* (Welsh *yfgwâr*) cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content: as, three square, five square;—parallel, exactly suitable: as, she is handsome, if report be square;—strong, stout, well set: as, a square man;—equal, exact, fair, HONEST: as, square dealing.

Squâre, *s.* a figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses upon each side; content of an angle (*Brown*); a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; † (or, *abstracted*) rule, regularity, exact proportion, justness of workmanship or conduct;—quaternion, number four; level, equality (*L'Estrange*); quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; *proverbially*, rule, conformity: as, I shall break squares whether it be so or not.

Squares go, matters go, the game proceeds: chessboards being full of squares. "One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king." L'Estrange.

Squâre, *v. a.* to form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to multiply any given number into itself; to measure, to reduce to a measure (*Shak.*); to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit (*Milton*); to respect in quartile.

*O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevail,
The icy goat and crab that square the scales. Greek.*

Squâre, *v. n.* to SUIT with, to fit with; † to quarrel, to go to opposite sides. "Are you such fools to square for this?" *Shak.*

Squâre'nêss, *s.* the state of being square.

Squâsh', *s.* (quash) any thing soft and easily crushed; any thing unripe; any thing soft (*Shak.*); a squat, a sudden fall (*Arbutnot*); a shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*

Squâsh', *v. a.* to crush into pulp.

Squâsh', *v. n.* to fall or sit down plump and suddenly, to squab, † to squelch.

Squâsh', *s.* (in botany, Lat. *melopeps*) a plant, a kind of pompion.

Squât', *v. n.* to sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

Squât', *a.* cowering, close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

Squât', *s.* the posture of cowering or lying close; a squash, a sudden fall.

Squât', *s.* (in nat. history) a sort of mineral.

Squêak, *v. n.* (Swedish *sqwaka*) to set up a sudden dolorous cry, to cry out with pain; to cry with a shrill acute tone;—to break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. "If he be obstinate put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he squeaks, I warrant him." *Dryden.*

Squêak, *s.* a shrill quick cry, a cry of pain.

Squêal, *v. n.* (Swedish *sqwala*) to cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

Squêam'ish, *a.* (for *qualmish from qualm*) nice, dainty, affectedly delicate, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason.

Squêam'ish-ly, *ad.* fastidiously.

Squêam'ish-nêss, *s.* (squeamish) niceness, daintiness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

Squēze, *v. a.* (Sax. cwisan) to press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, crush, harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

Squēze, *v. n.* to act or pass in consequence of compression; to force way through close bodies.

Squēze, *s.* compression, pressure.

Squēch, *s.* (a *Law word*) heavy fall. *Hudibras.*

Squib, *s.* (deriv. uncertain) a small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; a piece of feeble ill-natured ridicule.

Squill, *s.* (Lat. scilla) a plant; a fish; an insect. *Grew.*

Squin'ān-cy, *s.* (Fr. esquinancie) a quinsy, an inflammation in the throat.

Squint, *a.* (Dutch squinte *oblique, transverse*) looking not directly, looking obliquely; looking suspiciously.

Squint, *v. n.* to form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

Squint'ēy-ēd, *a.* having the sight directed obliquely; indirect, oblique, malignant. *Denham.*

† Squint'y, *v. n.* (a *cant word*) to squint. *Shak.*

Squire, *s.* (a contraction of) ESQUIRE, a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior (*Dryden*); an attendant at court. *Shak.*

Squir'el, *s.* (Fr. écureuil, *pron.* squēr'ril) a small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

Squirt, *v. a.* (of uncertain etymology) to throw out in a quick stream.

Squirt, *v. n.* to let fly; to prate. *Low cant.*

Squirt, *s.* an instrument by which a quick stream is ejected, a syringe; a small quick stream.

Squirt-ēr, *s.* one who plies a squirt.

Stab, *v. a.* (old Dutch staven) to stick, to pierce with a pointed weapon; to gore; to wound mortally or mischievously.

Stab, *v. n.* to give a wound with a pointed instrument; to offer a stab; to give a mortal wound.

Stab, *s.* a wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a fly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

Stab'bér, *s.* one who stabs; a privy murderer, an assassin.

Stabil'i-mēt, *s.* (Lat. stabilis) firmness, support; act of making firm. *Derham.*

Stabil'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. stabilité, Lat. stabilitas) stability, steadiness, firmness, strength to stand; fixedness, not fluidity (*Boyle*); constancy, firmness of resolution.

Stā'ble, *a.* (French, Lat. stabilis) fixed, firm, steady, able to stand; steady, constant, fixed in resolution or conduct; strong, fixed in state or condition, durable.

Stā'ble, *s.* (Lat. stabulum) a house for beasts.

Stā'ble, *v. n.* (Lat. stabulo) to kennel, to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*

Stā'ble, *v. a.* to put into a stable.

Stā'ble-bōy, Stā'ble-mān, *s.* one who attends in the stable.

Stā'ble-nēss, *s.* (stable) FIRMNESS, power to stand; steadiness, stability, constancy, firmness of resolution.

Stāb'līsh, *v. a.* (Fr. établir, Lat. stabulo) to ESTABLISH, fix, settle. *Comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good work. 2 Thessalonians.*

Stäck, *s.* (Italian stacca) a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together; a number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

Stäck, *v. a.* to pile up regularly in ricks.

Städ'le, *s.* (Sax. stadel a foundation) any thing which serves for support to another; the frame of wood upon which a rick stands, that which is laid under a rick to keep it off the ground; a mark or impression made by any thing lying upon it (*Bailey*); a young, tender tree. *Bailey.*

Städ'le, *v. a.* to furnish with stadles. *Tusser.*

Städ'thold-ēr, *s.* (Dutch stadt and houden) the regent, or chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

Stäff, Stäff, *s. plu.* Stāves, (Sax. stæf) a stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a PROP, a support; a stick used as a weapon, a club, the handle of an edged or pointed weapon (A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the staff of length.); any long piece of wood (*Milton*); round or step of a ladder (*Brown*); an ensign of office, a badge of authority. *Shak.*

Stäff, *s.* (Islandic stef) a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Stäg, *s.* (derivation not noted) the male red deer, the male of the hind.

Stäge, *s.* (Fr. étage) a floor raised to view, upon which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use; the theatre, the place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed.

Stäge, *s.* (Lat. statio) a place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission; a single step of gradual process.

† Stäge, *v. a.* to exhibit publicly. *Shak.*

Stäge-cōach, *s.* a coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

Stäge'plāy, *s.* theatrical entertainment.

Stäge'plāy-ēr, *s.* one who publicly represents actions upon the stage, an actor, a player, a stager, a comedian, a tragedian.

Stā'ger, *s.* a player, a STAGEPLAYER; one who has long acted upon the stage of life, a practitioner; a person of cunning. *Hudibras.*

Stäg'gård, *s.* (a hunting term) a four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

Stäg'gér, *v. n.* (Dutch staggeren) to reel, to vacillate, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way: as, the enemy staggers; if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet (*Addison*); to hesitate, to fall into doubt, to become less confident or determined.

Stäg'gér, *v. a.* to make to stagger, to make to reel (*Shak.*); to shock, to alarm, to make less steady or confident.

Stäg'gér, *s.* a kind of apoplexy in horses; † madness, wild conduct, irregular behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

Stäg'nān-cy, *s.* (stagnant) the state of being without motion or ventilation.

Stäg'nānt, *a.* (Lat. stagnans) motionless, still, not agitated, fixed, standing, not running, not flowing.

Stäg'nate, *v. n.* (Lat. stagnum) to lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

Stäg'nā'tion, *s.* stop of course, cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images. *Addison.*

Stā'id, *p. a.* sober, discreet, sedate, GRAVE, regular, composed, not wild, not volatile.

STA

Stäid'nēss, *s.* sobriety; **GRAVITY**; regularity, not wildness.

STAIN, Stāin, *v. a.* (Welsh *ystaenio*) to blot, to blur, to spot, to maculate; to soil, to sully; to die, to tinge, to tinct, to colour, to discolour, to distain; to **DISGRACE**, to taint, to blot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN, Stāin, *s.* blot, spot, blur, macula, soil, sully, soilure, blemish, discoloration, maculation; tinct, taint, **COLOUR**; taint of guilt or infamy, **DISGRACE**; shame, reproach; cause of reproach.

Stāin'ēr, *s.* one who stains, one who blots; one who dies, a dyer or dier.

Stāin'lēss, *a.* free from sin or reproach, spotless, immaculate, **PURE**.

Stair, *s.* (Sax. *stæger*) steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper.

Stair'cāse, *s.* the part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

Stāke, *s.* (Sax. *staca*) a post or strong stick fixed in the ground, † a stud; a piece of long rough wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited;—any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered; a small kind of anvil placed occasionally upon the work bench. *Moxon.*

Stāke, *v. a.* to fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to **HAZARD**; to put to hazard, to **WAGER**.

Sta-lāc-tītes, *s.* (*in natural history*) spar in the shape of an icicle.

Sta-lāc'tī-cāl, *a.* resembling an icicle.

Sta-lāg-mītes, *s.* (*in natural history*) spar formed in the shape of drops.

Stāle, *a.* (Dutch *stalle*) old, long kept, altered by time: as, *stale* beer;—used till it is of no use or esteem, trite, common, worn out of regard or notice.

† Stāle, *v. a.* to wear out, to make old. *Shak.*

Stāle, *s.* old beer, beer somewhat acidulated; urine, old urine; † a prostitute (*Shak.*); † a handle. *Chapman.*

Stāle, *v. n.* to make water, as a horse.

Stāle, *s.* (Sax. *stælan*) something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose (*Shak.*); a term at chess.

Stāle'ly, *ad.* (stale) of old, of long time.

Stāle'nēss, *s.* (stale) oldness, state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time; triteness, **COMMONNESS**.

Stālk', *v. n.* to walk with high and superb steps: used commonly in a sense of dislike,—often with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence;—to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

Stālk', *s.* high, proud, wide, and stately step.

Stālk', *s.* (Dutch *steele a handle*) the stem upon which flowers or fruits grow; the stem or boll of a quill.

Stālk'ing-hōrse, *s.* a horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask, a pretence. *L'Estrange.*

Stālk'y, *a.* (stalk) hard like a stalk.

Stāll', *s.* (Sax. *stælan*) a crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable, a boose; a covering; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a cabin, a small house, or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

STA

Stāll', *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable.

† Stāll', *v. n.* to dwell, inhabit (*Shak.*); to kennel.

Stāll'fēd, *a.* fed not with grass, but with dry food.

Stāll'ion, *s.* (Sax. *stælan to leap*; *Junius*) a horse kept for mares.

Stām'i-na, *s.* (Latin) the first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body: *in botany*, those little fine threads which grow up within the flowers of plants;—a slight sort of stuff. *Johnson.*

Sta-mīn'e-ōus, *a.* consisting of threads.

Stām'mēl, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a species of red colour. *B. Johnson.*

STAM'MER, Stām'mēr, *v. n.* (Dutch *stameren*) to speak with unnatural hesitation, to stut, to stutter, to muffle, to utter words with difficulty.

Stām'mēr-ēr, *s.* a maffer, a stutterer, one who speaks with hesitation.

Stāmp, *v. a.* (Dutch *stampen*) to strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to fix a mark by impressing it; to make by impressing a mark; to mint, to form, to coin; to pound, to beat as in a mortar. *Barn.*

Stāmp, *v. n.* to strike the foot suddenly downward.

Stāmp, *s.* any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made; a mark set upon any thing, impress, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression, a cut, a plate; a mark set upon things which pay customs to government; a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing; authority, currency, value derived from any suffrage or attestation: as, of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us;—make, cast, **FORM**: as, he is a man of the same *stamp*. *Shakespeare.*

Stāmp'ēr, *s.* an instrument of pounding.

Stānch, Stānch, *v. a.* (Fr. *étancher*) to stop blood, to hinder from running.

Stānch, *v. n.* to stop, to cease to flow.

Stānch, *a.* sound, such as will not run out (*Bacon*); strong, not to be broken (*Shak.*); firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound; a dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

Stānch'ēr, *s.* one who stops blood.

Stan'chion, *s.* (Fr. *étançon a p. p.*, *pron.* stān'shōn) a prop, a support.

Stānch'lēss, *a.* (stanch) not to be stopped.

Stānd, *v. n.* (Sax. *standan*) to be upon the feet, not to sit, kneel, nor lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown (*Milton*); to be placed as an edifice (*Addison*); to remain erect, not to fall (*Milton*); to become erect (*Dryden*); to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness, not vacillation (*Dryden*); to be in any posture of resistance or defence (*Shak.*); to be in a state of hostility, to keep the ground (*Brown*); not to yield, not to flee, not to give way (*Bacon*); to stay, not to flee (*Clarendon*); to be placed with regard to rank or order; as, among liquids which relax, warm water *stands* first;—to remain in the same state: as, I will eat no flesh while the world *stands*;—not to become void, to remain in force:

as, no condition of our peace can *stand*;—to consist, to have its being or essence (*Hebrews*); to be in a permanent state (*Shak.*); to be without action: as, one of his friends *stood* by;—to depend, to rest, to be supported: as, let him examine the truth and the ground it *stands* on;—to succeed, to be acquitted, to be safe: as, readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall;—to be resolutely of a party: as, we have *stood* for the truth;—to be in a place; to be representative: as, their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand;—to remain, to be fixed: as, *stand* fast in the faith;—to offer as a candidate: as, he *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university;—to place himself, to be placed: as, he was ordered to *stand* aside;—to stagnate, not to flow (*Dryden*); to be without motion: as, I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal, whom *stands* it still withal? (*Shak.*);—to insist, to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity: as, he *stood* much on that particular circumstance;—to persist, to persevere: as, never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends;—to persist in a claim; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent: as, so far as it may *stand* to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

To stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert;—to be present without being an actor;—to repose on, to rest in. *Pope.* *To stand for*, to propose one's self a candidate;—to maintain, to profess to support. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance;—not to comply (*Shak.*);—to forbear friendship or intimacy;—to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent. *To stand out*, to hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point;—not to comply, to secede;—to be prominent or protuberant. *To stand to*, to ply, to persevere;—to remain fixed to a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. *To stand under*, to undergo, to sustain. *To stand up*, to erect one's self, to rise from sitting;—to arise in order to gain notice;—to make a party. *Shak.*—*To stand upon*, to concern, to interest: an impersonal sense (*Shak.*);—to value, to take pride;—to insist. *Shak. Speare.*

Stand, *v. a.* to endure, to resist without fleeing or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer: as, bid him *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate;—to keep, to maintain; *with ground.*

Stand, *s.* a station, a place where one waits standing; a stop, a halt; stop, interruption, OBSTRUCTION; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point, point from which the next motion is regressive; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; PERPLEXITY, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table upon which vessels are placed.

Stand'ard, *s.* (Fr. *étendart*) an ensign in war; that which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate;—a standing stem or tree.

Stand'ard-b'ar-ér, *s.* one who bears a standard or ensign.

Ständ'el, *s.* (stand) a tree of long standing, a stander. *Howel.*

Ständ'ér, *s.* (stand) one who stands; a tree that has stood long, a standel.

Ständ'ér by, *s.* one present, a mere spectator, a looker on.

Ständ'ing, *p. a.* settled, established, not temporary; lasting, not transitory; STAGNANT, not running; fixed, not moveable.

Ständ'ing, *s.* continuance, long possession of an office, character, or place; station, stand, place to stand in; power to stand, rank, condition. *Johnson.*

Stän'dish, *s.* a case for pen and ink.

Stäng, *s.* (little used, Sax. *stang*) a perch, a measure of land. *Swift.*

Stänk, *pret.* of to *stink*; did stink.

Stän'na-ry, *s.* (Lat. *stannum*) a tin mine, a tin-work.

Stän'na-ry, *a.* relating to the tin-works.

Stän'za, *s.* (Italian) a number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, a strophe; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

Stä'ple, *s.* (Dutch *stapel*) a settled mart, an established emporium, a town or city where goods are laid up to be purchased wholesale.

Stä'ple, *a.* settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce; belonging to articles or merchandize in general demand; relating to articles in commerce which do not immediately take damage or perish.

Stä'ple, *s.* (Sax. *stapul a prop*) a loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends, having a hole for a lock.

Star, *s.* (Sax. *steorra*) one of the luminous bodies which appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star (*Shak.*); configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference, (*) an asterisk.

Star'ap-ple, *s.* (in botany) an American plant; the fruit of the plant.

Star'board, *s.* (a sea term) the right side of a ship, as *larboard* is the left side.

Starch, *s.* (Teutonic *starc stiff*) a kind of viscous matter made of the flour of potatoes to stiffen linen with.

Starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

Star'chäm-bér, *s.* a kind of arbitrary court, now abolished, in which criminal causes were wont to be tried.

Starch'ed, *a.* (starch) stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, FORMAL.

Starch'ér, *s.* one whose trade is to starch.

Starch'ly, *ad.* stiffly, precisely.

Starch'nés, *s.* (starch) stiffness, primness, preciseness, FORMALITY.

Stäre, *v. n.* (Sax. *starian*) to look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror;—to stand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident.

Stäre, *s.* fixed look, a glare.

Stäre, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the starling.

Star'ér, *s.* one who looks with fixed eyes.

Star'fish, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish branching out into several points.

Star'gáz-ér, *s.* an astrologer, an astronomer: in contempt. *Isaiab.*

Star'házek, *s.* a sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Stärk, *a.* (Sax. *starc*) mere, simple, plain, gross: as, to turn *stark* fool (*Hudibras*);—deep, full, still: as, consider the *stark* security the commonwealth is in now (*Ben Jonson*);—stiff, strong, rugged. *Spenser.*

Stärk, *ad.* (little used) quite, completely, entirely: as, *stark* staring mad.

S T A

Stàrk'ly, *ad.* stiffly, strongly. *Shakespeare.*
 Stàr'less, *a.* having no light of stars.
 Stàr'light, *s.* lustre of the stars.
 Stàr'light, *a.* lighted by the stars.
 Stàr'like, *a.* stellated, having various points resembling a star in lustre; BRIGHT, luminous. *Boyle.*
 Stàr'ling, *s.* (in ornithology) the stare, a small singing bird.
 Stàr'pav-éd, *a.* studded with stars. *Milton.*
 Stàr'proof, *a.* impervious to starlight. *Milton.*
 Stàr'réd, *a.* (star) influenced by the stars with respect to fortune (*Shak.*); decorated with stars, STARRY. *Milton.*
 Stàr'ring, *a.* (star; Lat. stellans) shining with stellar light, blazing with sparkling light. *Craßbarw.*
 STAR'RY, Stàr'ry, *a.* (star) decorated with stars, starred, abounding with stars; consisting of stars, stellar, sideral, astral; belonging to the stars; resembling stars.
 Stàr'shó-t, *s.* an emission from a star.
 Stàrt, *v. n.* (German startzen) to feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame on the apprehension of danger; to rise suddenly: *commonly with up*; — to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to boggle, to blench, to winch (*Shak.*); to deviate (*Cowley*); to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.
 Stàrt, *v. a.* to alarm, to disturb suddenly, to startle, to make to fly hastily from a hiding place, to rouse by a sudden disturbance; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place. *One by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum.*
 Stàrt, *s.* a motion of terroure, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm; a sudden rousing to action, excitement (*Shak.*); sally, vehement eruption, sudden effusion (*Addison*); sudden fit, intermitted action (*Shak.*); a quick spring or motion, a shoot, a push: as, the start of a strained string; — first emission from the barrier, act of setting out.
 To get the start, to begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.
 Stàrt'ér, *s.* one who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves a question or objection; — a dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*
 Stàrt'ing-ly, *ad.* (starting) by sudden fits, with frequent intermission.
 Stàrt'ing-póst, *s.* the barrier from which the race begins.
 Stàrtle, *v. n.* (start) to move on, feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terroure, to shrink, to boggle, to blench, to winch.
 Stàrtle, *v. a.* to fright, to frighten, to shock, to surprise, to start, to alarm, to impress with sudden terroure; to deter, to make to deviate. *Clarendon.*
 Stàrtle, *s.* sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terroure.
 Stàrt'lish, *a.* (colloquial) apt to start.
 Stàrt'up, *s.* one who comes suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*
 Stàrve, *v. n.* (Sax. steorfan) to perish with hunger, to famish, to be killed with cold; *with or for before the cause*; — to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.
 Stàrve, *v. a.* to kill with hunger; to subdue by

S T A

famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.
 Stàrv'elling, *a.* hungry, LEAN, pining.
 Stàrv'elling, *s.* an animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.
 Stàr'wórt, *s.* a plant, elecampane. *Miller.*
 Stà'ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. status) fixed, settled. *Brown.*
 Stàte, *s.* (Lat. status) condition, lot, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing: as, keep the state of the question in your eye (*Brown*); — stationary point, crisis, height, point from which the next moment is regression (*Brown*); † estate, possession (*Daniel*); mode of government (*Selden*); the community, the public, the commonwealth (*Shak.*); civil power, not ecclesiastical; a republic, a government not monarchical (*Temple*); dignity, grandeur (*Bacon*); rank, station, quality, condition, plight, pass, point, degree, case, footing; a seat of dignity: as, this chair shall be my state (*Shak.*); — a canopy, a covering of dignity (*Milton*); the principal persons in the government (*Milton*); — joined with another word it signifies public: as, I am not versed in state affairs.
 Stàte, *v. a.* (Fr. constater) to settle, to regulate: as, this is a stated rule; — to represent, in all the circumstances of modification: as, to state a case, to state a question.
 Stàte'li-néss, *s.* (stately) grandeur, majestic appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.
 Stàte'ly, *a.* august, grand, lofty, elevated, majestic, magnificent; elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*
 Stàte'ly, *ad.* majestically.
 Stàte'róom, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace or great house.
 Stàtes, *s.* (state) nobility.
 Stàtes'mán, *s.* (state and man) a politician, one versed in the arts of government, one employed in public affairs.
 Stàtes'wóm-an, *s.* a woman who meddles with public affairs: *in contempt.*
 Stàt'ic, Stàt'i-cál, *a.* (statics) relating to the science of weighing.
 Stàt'ics, *s.* (Gr. *στατική*) the science which considers the weight of bodies.
 Stà'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. statio) the act of standing (*Hooker*); a state of rest: as, it was previously in station or at rest; — a place where any one is placed, a stand; post assigned, office; character, state: as, far the greater part have kept their station (*Milton*); rank, condition in life. *Dryden.*
 Stà'tion, *v. a.* to place in a certain post, rank, or place, to collocate.
 Stà'tion-a-ry, *a.* fixed, not progressive; respecting place; — belonging to a stationer: as, stationary wares.
 Stà'tion-ér, *s.* (station) a seller of paper: † a bookseller. *Dryden.*
 † Stà'tist, *s.* (state) a statesman, a politician, one skilled in government. *Shak.*
 Stà'tu-a-ry, *s.* (Fr. statuaire, Lat. statua) the art of carving images or representations of life; one who professes the art of making statues.
 Stà'tue, *s.* (French, Lat. statua) an IMAGE, a solid representation of any living being.
 Stà'tue, *v. a.* to place as a statue. *Shak.*
 Stà'ture, *s.* (French, Lat. statura) the height of any man, or animal.

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Stāt'u-ta-ble, *a.* (statute) according to statute.
 Stāt'u-ta-bly, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to law.
 Stāt'ute, *s.* (Fr. statut, Lat. statutum) a LAW, an edict of the legislature.
 Stāve, *v. a.* (staff) to break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves; — to pour out by breaking the cask; to furnish with rundles or staves; — to push away as with a staff, with *off.* *B. Jonson.*
 Stāve, *v. n.* to fight with staves. *Hudibras.*
To stave and tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.
The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon tail'd. *Hudibras.*
 Stāv's, *s.* the plural of STAFF.
 Stāy, *v. n.* (Dutch staen) to continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend, to forbear to act: as, the coach *stay*s for us; — to stop, to stand still; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently, *with* upon. *They call themselves of the holy c. ty, and stay themselves upon God.* *Isaiab.*
 Stāy, *v. a.* to stop, to withhold, to repress; as, *stay* those sudden gusts of passion; — to DELAY, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure (*Dryden*); to PROP, to support, to hold up.
 Stāy, *s.* continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, stop, halt, cessation of progression; stop, OBSTRUCTION, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution, discrete steadiness, sobriety of judgment (*Bacon*); a fixed state: as, alas! what *stay* is there in human state? (*Dryden*); — a PROP, a support; steadiness of conduct.
 Stāy'ed, *p. a.* fixed, settled, serious, not volatile: as, a *stay*ed man.
 Stāy'ed-ly, *ad.* composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly, calmly, judiciously.
 Stāy'ed-nēss, *s.* (stay)ed solidity, weight (*Camden*); GRAVITY, graveness, composure, prudence, judiciousness.
 Stāy'ēr, *s.* (stay) one who stops, holds up or supports.
 Stāy'lāce, *s.* a lace with which women fasten their bodies.
 Stāys, *s.* a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women; bodice, corset; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling forward or aft; any support, any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*
 Stēad, *s.* (Sax. sted) room, place which another had or might have: scarcely used but with the preposition *in*: as, now cold despair succeeded *in* her *stead*; — use, help; the frame of a bed. *Dryden.*
To stand in stead, to be of great use, to help, to advantage.
 Stēad, *v. a.* (obsolescent) to help, to advantage, to support, to assist. (*Sidney, Shak. and Rowe*); † to fill the place of another. *Shak.*
 Stēad'fast, *a.* fast in place, firm, fixed; CONSTANT, immutable, resolute (1 *Peter*); not turned aside by fear. *Dryden.*
 Stēad'fast-ly, *ad.* firmly, constantly.
 Stēad'fast-nēss, *s.* (steadfast) immutability, fixedness, unchangeableness, CONSTANCY, firmness, resolution.
 Stēad'i-ly, *ad.* without tottering, or shaking; without variation or irregularity.
 Stēad'i-nēss, *s.* (steady) state of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, CONSTANCY; consistent unvaried conduct.
 Stēad'y, *a.* FIRM, fixed, not tottering; con-

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stant, regular, undeviating, unremitted: not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Dryden.*
 Stēak, *s.* (Erse styck *a piece*) a slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.
 STEAL, Stēal, *v. a.* (Sax. stelan) to take by theft, to filch, to lurch, to pilfer, to purloin, to cabbage, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice (*Shak.*); to gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Shakespeare.*
To steal, generally implies secrecy; to *rob* either secrecy or violence.
 Stēal, *v. n.* to practise theft, to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving; to withdraw privily, to pass silently: as, one night she *stole* away; we *stole* behind him as he lay along under an oak.
 Stēal'ēr, *s.* one who steals, a THIEF.
 Stēal'ing-ly, *ad.* (stealing) sily, by invisible motion; by secret practice.
 Stēalth, *s.* (steal) the act of stealing; THEFT; the thing stolen (*Raleigh*); secret act, clandestine practice.
By stealth, means secretly, clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.
 Stēalth'y, *a.* done by stealth, performed clandestinely. *Shak.*
 Stēam, *s.* (Sax. steme) the vapour or smoke of any thing moist and hot, VAPOUR.
 Stēam, *v. n.* to vapour or smoke with moist heat; to VAPOUR, to send up vapours, to emit fumes, to pass in vapours.
 Stēad, *s.* (Sax. steda) a horse, a horse for state or war.
 Stēl, *s.* (Sax. stal, Dutch stael) iron refined and impregnated with phlogiston; *metonymically*, weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; *proverbially*, hardness: as, heads of *steel*.
 Stēl, *a.* made of steel, steely.
 Stēl, *v. a.* to point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.
 Stēl'y, *a.* made of steel; hard, firm.
 Stēl'yārd, *s.* a kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.
 Stēn, Stēan, *s.* (*a local word*) a vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*
 STEEP, Stēep, *a.* (Sax.) rising or descending with great inclination, precipitous, headlong, acclivous, uphill.
 STEEP, Stēep, *s.* precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity, acclivity, steepness, ASCENT.
 STEEP, Stēep, *v. a.* (Dutch stippen) to soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip, to drench, to indrench, to insteep, to infuse.
 Stē'ple, *s.* (Sax. stypel, steopel) a turret of a church generally furnished with bells, a spire.
 Stēp'ly, *ad.* with precipitous declivity or acclivity.
 Stēp'nēss, *s.* (steep) precipitous declivity, steep, acclivity, ASCENT.
 Stēp'y, *a.* (steep) having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep*.
 Stēer, *s.* (Sax. styre) a young bullock.
 Stēer, *v. a.* (Sax. steoran) to direct, to guide in a passage: originally used in a ship, but applied to other things.
 Stēer, *v. n.* to direct a course at sea; to conduct himself.
 Stēer'age, *s.* the act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or manage-

- ment of any thing (*Swift*); the hinder part or stern of the ship.
- Stēers'mān, *s.* one who steers at the helm.
- Stēg-a-nōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *στεγανος* secret, and *γραφω* to write) the art of secret writing by characters or ciphers. *Bailey.*
- Stēl'lār, *a.* (Lat. *stella*) STARRY, astral, belonging to the stars. *Milton.*
- Stēllate, *a.* (Lat. *stellatus*) pointed in the manner of a painted star.
- Stēl-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *stella a star*) emission of light as from a star.
- Stēl'lēd, *a.* starry. "*And quench'd the stelled fires.*"
- Stēll'ion, *s.* (Lat. *stellio*) a newt, an EFT. *Ainsl.*
- Stēm, *s.* (Lat. *stemma*) the stalk, the twig; RACE, family, generation (*Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree*); progeny, branch of a family; — the prow or fore part of a ship.
- Stēm, *v. a.* (Islandic *stemma*) to oppose a current, to pass, cross, or go forward notwithstanding the stream.
- Stēnch, *s.* (Lat. *stencan*) a STINK, a bad smell: † a good smell. *Dryden.*
- Stē-nōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *στενος* short, and *γραφω* to write) shorthand. *Cleveland.*
- Stēn-to-ro-phōn'ic, *a.* (from *Stentor the Homeric* herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνη* a voice) loudly speaking or founding.
- Stēp, *v. a.* (Sax. *steppan*) to move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression: as, by whose death he stepped into a great estate; — to move mentally (*Watts*); to go, to walk; to take a short walk: as, see where he comes: so, please you step aside; — to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely: as, when you stepp'd forth, how did the monster rage? (*Gowley*): — to come as it were by chance: as, the old poets step in to the assistance of the medalist. *Addison.*
- Stēp, *s.* progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing, hold for the foot, footing; a stair; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space: as, there is but a step between me and death (*1 Samuel*); — in the plural, walk, passage: as, O may thy power conduct my steps aright: — gradation, degree (*Perkins*); progression, act of advancing (*Newton*); footstep, print of foot; gait, manner and air of walking; action, instance of conduct. *The reputation of a man depends on the first steps he makes in the world.* *Pope.*
- Step, (Sax. *steop*) in composition, signifies one who is only related by marriage.
- Stēp'dāugh-ter, *s.* a daughter in law.
- Stēp'fā-thēr, *s.* a father in law, a father by marriage.
- Stēp'mōth-ēr, *s.* a mother in law, a mother by marriage.
- Stēp'ping-stōne, *s.* stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.
- Stēr-co-rā'ceous, *a.* (Lat. *stercoraceus*) belonging to dung, partaking of the nature of dung.
- Stēr-co-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *stercora*) the act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.
- Stē-re-ōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *στερεος* solid, and *γραφω* to write) the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*
- Stē-re-ōm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *στερεος* solid, and *μετροω* to measure) the art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*
- Stēr'il, *a.* (Fr. *stérile*, Lat. *sterilis*) BARREN, unfruitful, infertile, not productive, wanting fecundity.
- Stē-ril'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *stérilité*, Lat. *sterilitas*) BARRENNESS, want of fecundity.
- Stēr'il-ize, *v. a.* (steril) to make barren, to deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing.
- Stēr'ling, *a.* (from the easterlings employed as coiners: *Camden*) genuine, standard, having passed the test; applied to English money.
- Stēr'ling, *s.* (low Lat. *sterlingum*) English coin, money; standard rate.
- Stērn, *a.* (Sax. *sterne*) severe of countenance, truculent of aspect; severe of manners, harsh, rigorous, SEVERE, unrelenting, cruel; hard, afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
- Stērn, *s.* (Sax. *steor*) the hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; † post of management, direction: as, and sit at chiefest stern of public weal (*Shak.*); — the hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*
- † Stērn'age, *s.* the steerage or stern. *Shak.*
- Stērn'ly, *ad.* (stern) in a stern manner, severely, truculently, savagely.
- Stērn'nēss, *s.* (stern) severity of look; austerity, SEVERITY or harshness of manners.
- Stēr-nu-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *sternutatio*) the act of sneezing.
- Stēr-nū'ta-tive, *a.* (Fr. *sternutatif*) having the quality of provoking to sneeze.
- Stēr-nū'ta-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. *sternutatoire*) medicine that provokes to sneeze.
- Stēw, *v. a.* (Fr. *étuver*) to seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.
- Stēw, *v. n.* to be seethed in a slow moist heat.
- Stēw, *s.* (Fr. *étuve*) a bagnio, a hothouse, a house for bathing, a sudatory; a house of prostitution, a BROTHEL.
- Stēw, *s.* (Dutch *stewen to store*) a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.
- Stēw'ārd, *s.* (Sax. *steward*) one who manages the affairs of another; — an officer of state.
- Stēw'ārd-ship, *s.* the office of a steward.
- Stēw'pān, *s.* a pan used for stewing.
- Stīb'i-āl, *a.* (Lat. *stibium*) antimonial.
- Stīck, *s.* (Lat. *sticca*) a piece of wood small and long; many instruments long and slender are called sticks.
- Stīck, *v. a.* (Sax. *stican*) to fasten upon so that it may adhere.
- Stīck, *v. n.* to ADHERE, to cohere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing: generally in a bad sense; — to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion: as, my salt'ring tongue sticks at the sound; — to resist emission; as, wherefore could I not pronounce amen? I had most need of blessing, and amen stuck in my throat (*Shak.*); — to be constant, to adhere with firmness, with to, and sometimes by; — to be troublesome by adhering, with by or to; — to remain, not to be lost: as, to stick upon the memory; — to dwell upon, not to forsake: as, stick close to the subject; — to cause difficulties or scruple: as, this is the difficulty that sticks with those who refuse to join in the revolution; — to scruple, to hesitate: as, we do not stick often to arraign providence itself; — to be stopped, to be unable to proceed: as, the weapon passed through nine bull-hides, and stuck within the last: — to be embarrassed, to be perplexed: as, where they stick, they should not be further puzzled by putting them on finding it out themselves. To stick out, to be prominent with deformity; — to refuse compliance.
- Stīck, *v. a.* to stab, to pierce with a pointed in-

strument; to fix upon a pointed body: as, he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife; — to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

Stick'i-nēss, *s.* (sticky) adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity, viscosity.

Stic'kle, *v. a.* (from the practice of prizefighters, who place seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally) to take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence (*Cleveland*); to trim, to play fast and loose, to act a part between opposites. *Dryden.*

Stic'kle-bäck, *s.* (in ichthyology) the smallest of fresh-water fish.

Stick'lér, *s.* (stickle) a sidesman to fencers, a second to a duelist, one who stands to judge a combat (*Sidney*); an obstinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*

Stick'y, *a.* (stick) viscous, adhesive.

Stiff, *a.* (Sax. *stif*) rigid, inflexible, not to be bent, resisting flexure, not flaccid, not limber, not easily flexible, not pliant; not soft, not giving way, not fluid, not easily yielding to the touch; strong, not easily resisted: as, a *stiff* gale; — hardy, **STUBBORN**, not easily subdued (*Shak.*); obstinate, pertinacious (*Hooker*); harsh, not written with ease, constrained: as, a *stiff* formal style; — **FORMAL**, rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour, starched, affected.

Stiff'en, *v. a.* to make stiff, unflexible, or unpliant; to make torpid. *Dryden and Lee.*

Stiff'en, *v. n.* to grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

Stiff'heart-éd, *a.* **STUBBORN**, obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

Stiff'ly, *ad.* inflexibly, stubbornly.

Stiff'nēck-éd, *a.* **STUBBORN**, contumacious.

Stiff'nēss, *s.* (stiff) INFLEXIBILITY, rigidity, hardness, ineptitude to bend; ineptitude to motion, torpidness, NUMBNESS; TENSION, not laxity; **STUBBORNNESS**, obstinacy, contumaciousness; **FORMALNESS**, unpleasing formality, restraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained.

Stifle, *v. a.* (Fr. *étoufer*) to oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission (*Newton*); to extinguish by hindering communication; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal; to suppress artfully or fraudulently.

Stig'ma, *s.* (Latin) a brand, a mark with a hot iron, a mark of infamy.

Stig-māt'ic, Stig-māt'i-cāl, *a.* branded or marked with some token of infamy.

Stig'ma-tize, *v. a.* to mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

Stile, *s.* (Sax. *stigele*) a set of steps to pass from one inclosure to another; an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top in a piece of wainscot.

Stile, *s.* (Fr. *stile*) a pin to cast the shadow of a sundial.

Stī-lēt'to, *s.* (Italian) a small DAGGER, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

Still, *v. a.* (Sax. *stillan*) to silence, to make silent; to quiet, to **APPEASE**; to make motionless: as, to *still* the water.

Still, *a.* silent, hush, taciturnous, uttering no noise (It is well observed by *Junius*, that *st* is the sound commanding silence); quiet, calm, **SERENE**; inert, stagnant, motionless.

Still, *s.* calm, silence. *Shakespeare.*

Still, *ad.* to this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree (*South*); always, ever, continually (*Hooker*); after that (*Whitgift*); in continuance. *Shak.*

Still, *s.* (distil) a vessel for distillation, a stillatory, an alembic. *Newton.*

† Still, *v. a.* (distil) to distil: to fall in drops.

Stil-la-ti'tious, *a.* (Lat. *stillatitius*) falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'la-to-ry, *s.* (still) an **ALEMBIC**, the room in which stills are placed, laboratory.

Still'börn, *a.* born lifeless.

Stil'li-cide, *s.* (Lat. *stillicidium* *eaves' dropping*) a succession of drops. *Bacon.*

Stil-li-cid'i-ous, *a.* falling in drops.

Still'ing, *s.* (still) the act of stilling; a stand for casks, a **TRESTLE**.

Still'nēss, *s.* (still) calm, quiet, silence, freedom from noise; habitual silence, taciturnity, the contrary to loquacity.

Still'stānd, *s.* absence of motion. *Shak.*

Still'y, *ad.* (still) silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

Stilts, *s.* (Dutch *stelten*) supports upon which boys raise themselves and walk.

Stim'u-lāte, *v. a.* (Lat. *stimulo*) to prick, to goad, to twitch, to vellicate; to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; *in physie*, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part.

Stim'u-lūs, *s.* (Lat.) a prick, goad, whip, spur, excitement, incitement; irritation, vellication.

Stim-u-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *stimulatio*) excitement, pungency, the power of pricking, irritation, vellication.

Sting, *v. a.* (Sax. *stingan*) to pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely. *Shak.*

Sting, *s.* a sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram; — remorse of conscience.

Sting'i-ly, *ad.* covetously, avariciously.

Sting'i-nēss, *s.* (stingy) **AVARICE**, covetousness, niggardliness, fordidness.

Sting'lēss, *a.* having no sting.

Sting'o, *s.* (a cant word) old beer.

Sting'y, *a.* (a low cant word) niggardly, curmudgeonly, covetous, **AVARICIOUS**.

Stink, *v. n.* (Dutch *stincken*) to emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

Stink, *s.* stench, funk, fetor, a strong offensive smell.

Stink'ard, *s.* a mean stinking paltry fellow.

Stink'ér, Stink'pót, *s.* something intended to offend by the smell, an artificial composition offensive to the smell. "The air may be purified by burning stinkers or stinkpots, in contagious lanes, or by fires of pitch in close places." *Harvey.*

Stint, *v. a.* (Swedish *stynta*) to bound, limit, confine, restrict, restrain, stop. *Hooker.*

Stint, *s.* limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

Stip'end, *s.* (Lat. *stipendium*) settled pay, salary, wages. *Taylor.*

Sti-pēn'di-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. *stipendiarius*) receiving

salaries, performing any service for a stated price: as, *stipendiary* curates.

Sti-pen'di-a-ry, *s.* one who performs any service for a settled payment.

Stip'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *stipulor*, Fr. *stipuler*) to CONTRACT, to bargain, to settle terms.

Stip-u-lā'tion, *s.* bargain, CONTRACT.

Stip'u-la-tive, *a.* (stipulate) conditional, provisional, expressing some condition.

Stip'u-la-tor, *s.* one who contracts or bargains, a contractor.

Stir, *v. a.* (Sax. *stirian*) to move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate (*Bacon*); to EXCITE, to raise: as, for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*
To stir up, to INCITE, to animate, to instigate by inflaming the passions;—to put in action, to quicken, to EXCITE.

Stir, *v. n.* to move one's self, to budge, to go out of the place, to change place, to be in motion, to bustle, not to be still, to pass from inactivity to motion; to become the object of notice (*Watts*); — colloquially and familiarly, to rise in the morning: as, is the gentleman *stirring*?

Stir, *s.* TUMULT, bustle, commotion, public disturbance, tumultuous disorder, seditious uproar; agitation of thoughts, conflicting passion. *Shakespeare.*

Stir'i-ous, *a.* (Lat. *stiria* an icicle) resembling icicles. *Brown.*

† **Stirp**, *s.* (Lat. *stirps*) race, family. *Bacon.*

Stir'rér, *s.* (stir) one in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning.
Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

Stir'rúp, *s.* (Sax. *stirap*) an iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Stitch, *v. a.* (Dutch *sticken*) to sew, to work with a needle upon any thing; to join, to unite—generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.
To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

Stitch, *v. n.* to practise needlework.

Stitch, *s.* a pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a link of yarn in knitting: † a furrow, a ridge. *Chapman.*

Stitch, *s.* (Sax. *stician*) a sharp lancing pain, a pleurisy.

Stitch'ér-y, *s.* needlework: in contempt. *Shak.*

Sti'h'y, *s.* (Sax. *stith* *bard*) an anvil, a smith's iron block. *Shakespeare.*

Stive, *v. a.* (supposed of the original of *stew*) to stuff up close; to make hot or sultry.

Sti'vér, *s.* (Dutch) a Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

Stōat, **Stōte**, *s.* (in zoology) a small stinking animal of the ferret kind.

Stōc-cā'do, *s.* (Ital. *stoccato*) a thrust with the rapier, a stock. *Shakespeare.*

Stōck', *s.* (Sax. *stoe*) the trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a block, a stub, a post; a man proverbially stupid, a mome, a dunce, a BLOCK-HEAD; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a cravat, a close neckcloth; RACE, lineage, family (*Shak.*); a thrust with a rapier, a *stoccado* (*Shak.*); the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body (*Arbutnot*); the remainder of a pack of cards after the deal; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises or falls by artifice or chance. *Swift*

Stōck', *v. a.* to store, to furnish, to replenish, to fill sufficiently; to lay up in store: as, he stocks *what he cannot use*; to put in the stocks. *See STOCKS.*
To stock up, to extirpate, to ERADICATE.

Stōck'dōve, *s.* (in ornithology) ringdove, the wood-PIGEON.

Stōck'fīsh, *s.* (Dutch *stockevisch*) dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Stōck-gil'ly-flōw-ér, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Stōck'ing, *s.* (stock, whence stocks a prison for the leg) the covering of the leg.

Stōck'ing, *v. a.* to dress in stockings.

Stōck'jōb-bér, *s.* one who deals in the public funds.

Stōck'ish, *a.* (stock) hard, blockish.

Stōck'lōck, *s.* a lock fixed in wood.

Stōcks', *s. pl.* prison for the legs; wooden work upon which ships are built.

Stōck-still', *a.* motionless as logs.

Stō'ic, *s.* (Gr. *στωικός*) a philosopher who followed the sect of Zeno, and held the neutrality of all external things; one who extirpates, or pretends to extirpate the passions; one who holds all things indifferent.

Stōle, *s.* (Lat. *stola*) a long vest, a robe; a royal robe; a priest's vestment.

Stōle, *pret. of to steal*; did steal.

Stōl'en, *part. pass. of to steal*; taken by stealth, furtive.

Sto-lid'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *stolidus* dull, stupid) STUPIDITY, foolishness, want of sense. *Bentley.*

Stóm'āch, *s.* (Fr. *estomac*) the ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking: as, he has no *stomach* for fighting; the very trade went against his *stomach*; — anger, violence of temper: as, kill your *stomach* upon your meat, not upon your maid (*Shak.*); — fullness, resentment, stubbornness; pride, haughtiness. *Hooker.*

Stóm'āch, *v. a.* to resent, to remember with anger and malignity. *Shak.*

Stóm'āch, *v. n.* to be angry. *Hooker.*

Stóm'āch-éd, *a.* filled with passions of resentment: as, he is *bigb stomached*. *Shak.*

Stóm'a-cher, *s.* (stomach) an ornamental covering worn by women upon the breast.

Stóm'āch-fūl, *a.* (Lat. *stomachosus*) fullen, STUBBORN, obstinate, perverse.

Stóm'āch-fūl-nēss, *s.* STUBBORNNESS, obstinacy, fullness, perverseness.

Sto-māch'ic, **Sto-māch'i-cal**, *a.* (Fr. *stomachique*) relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach; good for the stomach.

Sto-māch'ic, *s.* a medicine for the stomach.

Stóm-āch-lēss, *a.* being without appetite.

Stōne, *s.* (Sax. *stan*) a substance generated in the earth, insipid, hard, not ductile, not malleable, nor soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stones (*Shak.*); any thing made of stone (*Shak.*); calculous concretions in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; the case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit; testicle: a weight containing fourteen pounds (a *stone* of meat is eight pounds); a funeral monument (*Pope*); it is taken for a state of torpidness or insensibility: as, I have not yet forgot myself to *stone* (*Pope*); — it is used by way of exaggeration: as, I will stand *stone still*; he is *stone dead*.
To leave no stone unturned, to do every thing that

can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Stōne, *a.* made of stone.

Stōne, *v. a.* to pelt, or beat, or kill with stones, to harden. *Sbak.*

Stōne'cūt-tēr, *s.* one whose trade is to hew stones, a lapicide.

Stōne'frūt, *s.* fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

Stōne'hōrse, *s.* a horse not castrated.

Stōne'pīt, *s.* a quarry, a pit or mine where stones are dug.

Stōne'pītch, *s.* hard inspissated pitch.

Stōne'plōv-er, *s.* (in *ichthyology*) a bird. *Ainsw.*

Stōne'wōrk, *s.* building of stone.

Stō'ni-nēs, *s.* (stony) the quality of having many stones; hardness of mind. *Hammond.*

Stō'ny, *a.* (stone) made of stone; abounding with stone; petrific, hard; INFLEXIBLE, unrelenting. *Hooker.*

Stōd, *pret.* of to stand; did stand.

Stōl, *s.* (Sax. stol) a seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

Stō'lbāl, *s.* a play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

Stōp, *v. n.* (Sax. stupian) to bend down, to bend forward, to couch, to cower, to shrink; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to BEND, to submit; to descend from rank or dignity, to sink from resolution or superiority, to CONDESCEND, to yield, to be inferior (*Milton*); to come down upon prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place. *Milton.*

Stōp, *s.* act of stooping; inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority, CONDESCENSION; fall of a bird upon its prey.

Stōp, *s.* (Sax. stoppa, Dutch stoope) a vessel of liquor; two quarts in measure.

Stōp'ing-ly, *ad.* (stooping) with inclination downward.

Stōp', *v. a.* (Dutch stoppen) to hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from successive operation; to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept; to repress, to suspend, to DELAY; to suppress, to regulate musical strings by the fingers; to close an aperture, to OBSTRUCT; to encumber (*Milton*); to garnish with proper punctuation.

Stōp', *v. n.* to cease to go forward; to cease from any course or action.

Stōp', *s.* cessation of progressive motion, stand, halt; hindrance of progress, act of stopping, OBSTRUCTION; repression, interception, hinderance of operation, DELAY; cessation of action; interruption (*Sbak.*); prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment (*Rogers*); instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in music; a pause, a rest, a point in writing by which sentences are distinguished.

Stōp'cōck, *s.* a pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

Stōp'gāp, *s.* something substituted, a temporary expedient.

Stōp'page, *s.* (stop) the act of stopping, the state of being stopped, OBSTRUCTION.

Stōp'plē, Stōp'pēr, *s.* (stop) that by which any

hole, or the mouth of any vessel is filled up, a plug, a fipple.

Stō'rāx, *s.* (Lat. styrax) a plant; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

Stōre, *s.* (Danish stor great) large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; magazine, STOREHOUSE. *Milton.*

Stōre, *a.* hoarded, accumulated, laid up, provided for time to come.

Stōre, *v. a.* to furnish, to replenish, to stock against a future time; to hoard, to lay up secretly.

STOREHOUSE, Stōr'hōuse, *s.* magazine, arsenal, armory, treasury, warehouse, storage, storeroom, depository, repository, reconditory, conservatory, garner, granary, place in which things are hoarded and repositied against a time of use; a great mass repositied. *Fairy Queen.*

Stō'rēr, *s.* (store) one who lays up.

Stō'rī-ēd, *a.* (story) furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Stōrk', *s.* (Sax. store) a bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

Stōrks'bill, *s.* (in *botany*) an herb.

Stōrm', *s.* (Saxon) a TEMPEST, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; TUMULT, commotion, sedition, clamour, bustle (*S.*); distress, affliction, CALAMITY (*Pope*); violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

Stōrm', *v. a.* to attack by open force.

Stōrm', *v. n.* to raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry. *Milton.*

Stōr'my, *a.* tempestuous, boisterous, gusty; VIOLENT, passionate.

Stō'ry, *s.* (Dutch storie, Gr. *ιστορια history*) HISTORY, account of things past; small tale, petty narrative, account of a single incident, an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction.

Stō'ry, *v. a.* to tell in history, to relate; to range one under another. *Bentley.*

Stō'ry, *s.* (Sax. stor place) a floor, a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

Stō'rŷ-tēll-ēr, *s.* one who relates tales in conversation; an historian in contempt.

Stōtē, *s.* (Sax. stod) a young horse, a young bullock (*Bailey*); in *zoology*, a kind of stinking ferret, a stoat.

Stōve, *s.* (Dutch, Fr. étuve) a hothouse, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

Stōve, *v. a.* to keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*

† Stōund, *v. n.* (for stun, Islandic stunde I grieved) to be in pain or sorrow.

Stōund, *s.* astonishment, amazement (*Gay*); † sorrow, grief, mishap. *Spenser.*

Stōūt, *a.* (Dutch) STRONG, lusty; manful, valiant, BRAVE, bold, intrepid; obstinate, pertinacious, resolute, proud (*Daniel*); strong, FIRM. *Dryden.*

Stōūt, *s.* a cant name for strong beer.

Stōūt'ly, *ad.* lustily, boldly, obstinately.

Stōūt'nēs, *s.* (stout) FORCE, strength, valour; LUSTINESS, brawniness; BOLDNESS, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness. *Sbak.*

Stōw, *v. a.* (Saxon, Dutch stowen) to lay up, to reposit closely and in order, to lay in the proper place.

Stōw'age, *s.* room for laying up; the state of being laid up; money paid for the stowing of goods.

Strāb'ism, *s.* (Lat. strabismus) act of looking askint; a squinting, a **SQUINT**.
Strād'dle, *v. n.* (*supposed from stride*) to stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left, to stride, to part the legs wide.
Strāg'gle, *v. n.* (*derivation unknown*) to wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far (*Mortimer*); to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body, to stand single.
Strāg'glér, *s.* a wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company, one who rambles without any settled direction; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden*.
Straight, *a.* (*old Dutch strack*) not crooked, right. *This word is sometimes found, erroneously, for strait, which signifies narrow: and we sometimes meet with streight, for which there is no good authority.*
Straight, *ad.* immediately, presently, straightway, directly.
Straight'en, *v. a.* to make not crooked, to make straight.
Straight'ly, *ad.* in a right line, not crookedly.
Straight'n'ess, *s.* (straight) rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.
Straight'way, *ad.* immediately, straight, directly, presently.
Strāin, *v. a.* (Fr. étreindre) to squeeze through something; to PURIFY by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace (*Dryden*); to sprain, to wrench, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength (*Hooker*); to STRAITEN, to tighten, to make strait, tight, or tense; to push beyond the proper extent: as, to *strain* the laws; — to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shak.*
Strāin, *v. n.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.
Strāin, *s.* a sprain, a wrench, an injury by too much violence; an EFFORT.
Strāin, *s.* (Sax. strenge) † race, generation, descent (*Shak.*); † hereditary disposition (*Shak.*); a style or manner of speaking (*Tillotson*); song, note, sound (*Shak.*); rank, character (*Dryden*); turn, tendency, inborn disposition (*Hayward*); manner of speech or action.
STRAINER, **Strāin'ér**, *s.* an instrument of filtration, a percolater, a filter, a colander, a kind of sieve.
Strait, *a.* (Ital. stretto, Fr. étroit) narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate (*Sidney*); strict, rigorous (*Psalms*); difficult, distressful. See STRAIGHT.
Strait, *s.* a narrow pass or frith, a fret, an estuary, a bosphorus; distress, difficulty: as, he was driven to *straits*.
Strait, *v. a.* to put to difficulties.
STRAITEN, **Strait'en**, *v. a.* to make narrow; to contract, to confine; as, to *straiten* commerce; — to deprive of necessary room: as, waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise; — to distress, to perplex: as, he was *straitened* for want of room; — to coarct, to coarctate, to tighten, to make tight or tense, to intend, to stretch, to strain to the utmost. See STRAIGHT.
Strait-hānd'ed, *a.* parsimonious, sparing, niggardly, stingy.
Strait-lāc'ed, *a.* griped with stays; stiff, constrained, without freedom.

Strait'ly, *ad.* (strait) narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.
Strait'n'ess, *s.* (strait) **NARROWNESS**; strictness, rigour (*Shak.*); distress, exigency, difficulty; want, scarcity. *Locke*.
Strānd, *s.* (Saxon) the verge of the sea, or of any water, that part of the shore that is washed by the water; a twist of a rope.
Strānd, *v. a.* to drive or force upon the shallows: as, the ship was *stranded*.
Strānge, *a.* (Fr. étrange, Lat. extraneus) foreign, outlandish, peregrine, of another country; not domestic; wonderful, **ASTONISHING**, marvellous, causing wonder; odd, irregular, not according to the common way, queer, **PARTICULAR**; unknown, new (*Heister*); uncommonly good or bad (*Tillotson*); unacquainted. *Bacon*.
Strānge, *intj.* an expression of wonder.
Strānge'ly, *ad.* with some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.
Strānge'n'ess, *s.* (strange) foreignness, state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common manners or notions, uncouthness; oddness, **PARTICULARITY**; mutual dislike (*Bacon*); wonderfulness, **ASTONISHINGNESS**, power of raising wonder.
Strān'gér, *s.* (Fr. étranger) a foreigner, an alien, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, a visitor, one not a domestic; one unacquainted: as, my child is yet a *stranger* in the world; — one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
† **Strān'gér**, *v. a.* to estrange, to alienate.
Strān'gle, *v. a.* (Lat. strangulo, Fr. étrangler) to choke, to SUFFOCATE, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shak.*
Strāng'lér, *s.* one who strangles.
Strān'gles, *s.* swellings in a horse's throat.
Strān-gu-lā'tion, *s.* (strangle) the act of strangling, SUFFOCATION; the state of being strangled.
Strāngu-ry, *s.* (Fr. strangurie) suppression of urine, a difficulty of urine attended with pain.
Strāp, *s.* (Dutch stroppe) a narrow long slip of cloth or leather.
Strāp, *v. a.* to beat with a strap.
Strāp-pā'do, *s.* chastisement by blows.
Strāp'ping, *a.* vast, large, bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.
Strā'ta, *s.* (Lat. the plural of stratum) beds, **LAYERS**. A philosophical term.
Strāt'a-gēm, *s.* (Fr. stratagème, Gr. στρατηγία) an artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a TRICK by which some advantage is obtained; a trepan, a snare.
Strāt'tūm, *s.* (a term of philosophy, from the Lat.) a bed, a **LAYER**.
Strāt'i-fy, *v. a.* (a chemical term, Fr. stratifier) to range in beds or layers.
Strāw, *s.* (Sax. streow) the stalk upon which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed; any thing proverbially worthless.
Strāw'bēr-ry, *s.* (in botany) a plant, the fruit of the plant.
Strāw'built, *a.* made up of straw.
Strāw'cōl-ōūr-ēd, *a.* of a light yellow.
Strāw'wōrm, *s.* a worm bred in straw.

Strāw'y, *a.* (straw) made of straw, consisting of straw. *Shakespeare.*
 Strāy, *v. n.* (Sax. stre) to WANDER, to rove; to rove out of the way, to range beyond the proper limits; to err, to deviate from the right: as, we have erred and strayed.
 † Strāy, *v. a.* (*obsolete*) to mislead. *Shak.*
 Strāy, *s.* any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering; — act of wandering. *Shak.*
 Strēak, *s.* (Sax. strice) a line of colour different from that of the ground.
 Strēak, *v. a.* to stripe, to dapple, to VARIEGATE in hues. *Shakespeare.*
 Strēak'ed, *p. a.* striped, streaky, variegated, tabby, brindled, brindled.
 Strēak'y, *a.* STREAKED, variegated by hues.
 Strēam, *s.* (Saxon) a running water, a fluent; the course of running water, CURRENT; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts (*Dryden*); any thing forcible and continued (*Locke*); course, current: as, the stream of life. *Shak.*
 Strēam, *v. n.* to flow, to glide, to run in a continuous current; to emit a current, to pour out water in a stream, to be overflowed; to issue forth by continuance, not by fits.
 Strēam, *v. a.* to mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts. "The herald's mantle is streamed with gold." *Bacon.*
 Strēam'an-chōr, *s.* a small anchor used in a current.
 Strēam'ēr, *s.* (stream) an ensign, a flag, a banner, a pendant, any thing flowing loosely from a stock.
 Strēam'lēt, *s.* (*diminutive of stream*) a rill, a small brook, a small stream.
 Strēam'y, *a.* (stream) abounding in running water; flowing with a current. *Pope.*
 Strēet, *s.* (Sax. stræt) a way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses; proverbially, a public place. *Psalms.*
 Strēet'wā/k-ēr, *s.* a common prostitute who offers herself for sale in the open street, a WHORE.
 Strēngth, *s.* (Saxon) FORCE, vigour, puissance, power of body, robustness, stoutness, brawniness, lustiness; power of endurance, FIRMNESS, durability, stability, substantiality, toughness, hardness; vigour of any kind, power of any kind (*Milton*); power of resistance, sureness, fastness; support, security, that which supports (*Milton*); power of mind, force of any mental faculty (*Locke*); spirit, animation (*Milton*); vigour of writing, nervous diction, force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting (*Pope*); potency of liquors; fortress, FORTIFICATION (*Milton*); support, maintenance of power (*Spratt*); legal force, validity, security; confidence imparted (*Addison*); armament, force, power (*Shak.*); persuasive prevalence, argumentative force. *Hooker.*
 Strēngth'en, *v. a.* to invigorate, to make strong; to confirm, to ratify, to ESTABLISH; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.
 Strēngth'en, *v. n.* to grow strong. *Pope.*
 Strēngth'en-ēr, *s.* that which gives strength, that which makes strong: in medicine, whatever adds to the bulk and firmness of the solids.
 Strēngth'less, *a.* wanting strength; WEAK, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak: used of liquor.

Strēn'u-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. strenuus) bold, brave, valiant, active, dangerously laborious (*Milton*); zealous, vehement. *Swift to Pope.*
 Strēn'u-ōūs-ly, *ad.* vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.
 Strēp'ēr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. strepo) loud, NOISY.
 Strēs, *s.* (Sax. strece) importance, important part: as, that upon which the great *stres* of the business depends, &c. (*Locke*); importance imputed, weight, weight ascribed (*Atterbury*); violence, force, either acting or suffering: as, by *stres* of weather driven, at last they landed. *Dryden.*
 Strēch, *v. a.* (Sax. strecan) to extend, to spread out to a distance, to elongate, or strain to a greater space; to expand, to display (*Milton*); to strain to the utmost (*Shak.*); to make tense, to tighten, to STRAITEN; to carry by violence farther than is right: as, to stretch a text; to stretch credit.
 Strēch, *v. n.* to be extended locally, intellectually, or consequentially; to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth: as, it is reported by one who is used to stretch.
 Strēch, *s.* extension, elongation, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; EFFORT, struggle, exertion: from the act of running; — utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.
 Strēch'ēr, *s.* any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet; a term in bricklaying, a brick laid lengthwise.
 Strēw, Strōw, *v. a.* (Sax. streawian) to spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to besprinkle; to spread (*Swift*); to scatter loosely, to throw at random.
 Strēw'mēt, *s.* any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakespeare.*
 Strīæ, *s.* (*in natural history*, Lat.) the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. *Brown.*
 Strīate, Strīat'ed, *a.* formed in strīæ.
 Strī'a-ture, *s.* disposition of strīæ. *Woodward.*
 Strick, *s.* (*in ornithology*, Lat. strix, Gr. σπύξ) a bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*
 Strick'en, *p. a.* advanced in years.
 Strick'le, *s.* (strike) that which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.
 Strict, *a.* (Lat. strictus) exact, ACCURATE, rigidly nice; SEVERE, rigorous, not mild, not indulgent; confined, not extensive (*Hoker*); close, tight: as, a strict embrace; tense, not lax. *Arbutnot.*
 Strictly, *ad.* exactly, with rigorous accuracy; severely, rigorously, without remission or indulgence; closely, tightly.
 Strict'nēs, *s.* exactness, rigorous ACCURACY, nice regularity; rigour, SEVERITY; closeness, tightness, not laxity.
 Strict'ure, *s.* (Lat. strictura a spark) a slight touch on a subject, not a set discourse; contraction, closure by contraction: as, a stricture of the blood vessels; a stroke, a touch. *Hale.*
 Stride, *s.* (Sax. stræde) a long step, a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.
 Stride, *v. n.* to walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other, to straddle.
 Stride, *v. a.* to pass by a step.
 Strid'n-lōūs, *a.* (Lat. stridulus) making a small noise. *Brown.*

STR

Strife, *s.* (strive) contention, concertation, dissension, lawsuit, discord, war; contest of emulation; opposition, contrariety, contrast: as, artificial *strife* lives in those touches, livelier than life (*Shak.*); — natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

Strif'ful, *a.* CONTENTIOUS, discordant.

Strig'ment, *s.* (Lat. strigmentum, from stringo) scraping, recrement. *Brown.*

Strike, *v. a.* (Sax. astringan) to act upon by a blow, to BEAT, buffet, cuff, knock, mall, slap, hit with a blow; to punish, to afflict (*Proverbs*); to dash, to throw by a quick motion (*Exodus*); to notify by sound; to stamp, to impress (*Locke*); to contract, to lower, to let fall from fear; to yield: used only in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*, to *strike to an enemy*; — to alarm, to put into emotion, to surprise; to make a bargain: to produce by a sudden action (*Dryden*); to affect suddenly in any particular manner (*Shak.*); to cause to sound by blows, *with up emphatical*: as, *strike up* the drums; — to forge, to mint: it is used in the participle for *advanced in years*. To *strike off*, to erase from a reckoning or account; — to separate by a blow, or any sudden action. To *strike out*, to produce by collision; — to blot, to EFFACE; — to bring to light; — to form at once by a quick effort. To *strike with sudden fear*, to appal, to TERRIFY, to dismay.

Strike, *v. n.* to make a blow; to collide, to CLASH; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack: as, to *strike at power*; — to act by external influx (*Shak.*); to be dashed, to be stranded: as, she *struck* upon a sand; — to pass with a quick or strong effort: as, now and then a ray of wit *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem; — to pay homage, to yield, to submit, as by lowering the sail; — to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state, to break forth. *Gov. of the Tongue.* To *strike in with*, to conform, to suit itself to, to join with at once. To *strike out*, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

Strike, *s.* a bushel, a dry measure of capacity, four pecks.

Strik'er, *s.* person or thing that strikes.

Strik'ing, *p. a.* affecting, surprising.

String, *s.* (Saxon) a slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a ribband (*Prior*); any set of things filed upon a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre (*Mortimer*); a nerve, a tendon (*Shak.*); the nerve or line of the bow (*Psalms*); any concatenation or series: as, a *string* of propositions.

To *have two strings to the bow*, to have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage or double security.

String, *v. a.* to furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file upon a string; to make tense. *Dryden.*

String'ed, *a.* having strings, furnished with strings; produced by strings.

Strin'gent, *a.* (Lat. stringens, from stringo to bind) binding, contracting.

String'i-ness, *s.* (stringy) the state or quality of being fibrous or stringy.

String'less, *a.* having no strings.

String'y, *a.* (string) fibrous, consisting of small threads, filamentous.

STR

Strip, *v. a.* (Dutch streopen) to make naked, to denude, to deprive of covering; *with* of *before the thing taken away*; — to deprive, to divest; to ROB, to plunder, to pillage: as, a thief *stripped* the house; — to peel, to decorticate, to take off the rind; to deprive of all (*South*); to take off covering; *with* off *emphatically*; † to cast off (*Shak.*); † to separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used. *Locke.*

Strip, *s.* a narrow shred.

Stripe, *v. a.* (Dutch strepen) to variegate with lines of different colours, to VARIEGATE; to BEAT, to lash.

Stripe, *s.* (Dutch strepe) a lineary variation of colour: as, a carnation or tulip of several *stripes*; — a shred of a different colour; a weal or discolouration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash, a STROKE.

Strip'ed, *p. a.* distinguished by lines of different colours.

Strip'ling, *s.* (of uncertain etymology) a youth, one in the state of adolescence.

Strip'per, *s.* (strip) one who strips.

Strive, *v. n.* (Dutch streven) to struggle, to LABOUR, to make an effort; to CONTEND, to contest, to struggle in opposition to another; *with* against, or *with before the person opposed*; to oppose by contrariety of qualities (*Derham*); to vie, to be comparable to, to emulate, to contend in excellence. *Milton.*

Striv'er, *s.* one who labours, who contends.

STROKE, **Strōke**, *s.* (strike) a blow, a knock, a hit, a lick, a thump, a mall, a thwack, a cuff, a rap, a slap, a lash, a stripe, a brunt, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock: as, what is't o'clock? — Upon the *stroke* of four (*Shak.*); — the touch of a pencil (*Pope*); a touch, a masterly or eminent effort (*Dryden*); an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy. *R.*

Strōke, *v. a.* (Sax. stracan) to rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment, to sooth; to rub gently in one direction.

Strōll, *v. n.* (supposed from roll) to WANDER, to ramble, to rove, to gad idly.

Strōll'er, *s.* one who strolls, a wanderer; a VAGRANT, a vagabond.

Strōng', *a.* (Sax. strang) vigorous, forceful, robust, able, athletic, brawny, sinewy, hardy, lusty, sturdy, stout; fortified, secured from attack; powerful, puissant, mighty (*Addison*); supplied with forces: as, a thousand *strong*; — violent, forcible, impetuous: as, a river of a *strong* current; — hale, hearty, healthy, forcibly acting on the imagination (*Bacon*); ardent, eager, positive, zealous (*Shak.*); full, having any quality in a great degree, affecting the sight forcibly (*Newton*); potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture, affecting the taste forcibly; affecting the smell powerfully: as, a *strong* breath; — hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing (*Dryden*); valid, having force, confirmed; VIOLENT, vehement; cogent, conclusive; able, skilful, of great force of mind (*Shak.*); FIRM, solid, stable, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written, nervous, emphatic, comprising much meaning in few words. *Smith.*

Strōng-fist'ed, *a.* stronghanded.

STU

Ströng'hånd, *s.* force, violence. *Raleigh.*
Ströng'ly, *ad.* (strong) with strength, powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; so as not to be easily forced.
Ströng-wâ'tér, *s.* distilled spirits.
Strö'phe, *s.* (French, Gr. *στροφή*) a stanza.
Ströve, *pret.* of to *strive*; did strive.
† Ströüt, *v. n.* (Germ. *strußen*) to strut. *Johnson.*
† Ströüt, *v. a.* to swell out, to puff out, to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*
Ströw, *v. a.* (Sax. *streawian*) to spread by scattering, to besprinkle. *Milton.*
See to STREW.
Strück, *pret.* of to *strike*; did strike.
STRUCTURE, *Strü'cture*, *s.* (French, Lat. *structura*) act of building, practice of building (*Dryden*); manner of building, manner in which any thing is joined together, form, make, construction, conformation, compages, compagination, contexture, union of parts; edifice, BUILDING.
Strüde, *Strüde*, *s.* (supposed from *stud*) a stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*
Strüg'gle, *v. n.* (of *uncert. etymology*) to LABOUR, to act with effort; to CONTEND, to strive, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*
Strüg'gle, *s.* labour, lift, EFFORT; luctation, contention, CONTEST; agony, pang, conflict, tumultuous distress.
Strü'ma, *s.* (Latin) a glandular swelling, the scrofula, the king's evil.
Strü'möus, *a.* scrofulous, having glandular swellings, tainted with the king's evil.
Strüm'pet, *s.* (of *doubtful original*) a WHORE.
† Strüm'pet, *v. a.* to debauch, to make a whore. *Shak:spere.*
Strüng, *pret. and part. pass.* of to *string*.
Strüt, *v. n.* (Germ. *strußen*) to walk with affected dignity, to cock, to hold up the head and look big, to swell with stateliness; to swell, to protuberate. "The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed." *Dryden.*
Strüt, *s.* an affectation of stateliness in walking.
Stüb, *s.* (Sax. *steb*) a thick short stock left when the rest is cut off, a log, a block.
Stüb, *v. a.* to force up, to root up, to extirpate, to ERADICATE.
Stüb'béd, *a.* truncated, short and thick.
Stüb'béd-nëfs, *s.* the state of being short, thick, and truncated.
Stüb'ble, *s.* (Dutch *stoppel*) the stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
STUB'BORN, *Stüb'börn*, *a.* (stub; *Lye*;—stout-born; *Minshew*) obstinate, inflexible, obdurate, headstrong, opiniated, opinionative, perverse, contumacious, wilful, stomachful, sulky, pertinacious, perversacious; persisting, persevering, steady (*Locke*); stiff, refractory, untractable, intractable, stiff, not pliable, inflexible, not easily admitting impression (*Dryden*); hardy, firm (*Swift*); harsh, rough, rugged. *Burnet.*
In all its cases it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though Locke has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.
Stüb'börn-ly, *ad.* obstinately, contumaciously, inflexibly, perversely.
STUB'BORNNESS, *Stüb'börn-nëfs*, *s.* (stubborn) obstinacy, inflexibility, pertinacity, perversity, obdurateness, obduration, headstrongness, contumaciousness, wilfulness, perverse-

STU

ness, perversity, contumacy, persistency, pertinaciousness, opinionativeness, stiffness, vicious stoutness, stomachfulness, fulkiness; refractoriness, unruliness, incomppliance, untractableness.
Dryden has used it in commendation.
*Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
 With noble stubbornness resisting might.* *Dryden.*
Stüb'by, *a.* (stub) short and thick; short and strong. *Grew.*
Stüb'nâil, *s.* a nail broken off; a short thick nail.
Stü'e'co, *s.* (Italian, Fr. *stuc*) a kind of fine plaster for walls, plaster of Paris.
Stück, *pret. and part. pass.* of to *stick*.
† Stück, *s.* a thrust. *Shak.*
Stü'e'kle, *s.* (little used, Scottish *stook*) a number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry, a stook. *Ainsworth.*
Stüd, *s.* (Sax. *stuud*) a nail with a large head driven for ornament, a boss, any ornamental knob or protuberance; a sort of button for the sleeve of a shirt.
Stüd, *s.* (Sax. *stode*) a collection of breeding horses and mares.
Stüd'ënt, *s.* (Lat. *studens*) a man who studies, a SCHOLAR; a man given to books.
Stüd'i-ëd, *a.* (study) learned, versed in any study, qualified by study: † having any particular inclination. *Shak.*
Stüd'i-ër, *s.* (study) one who studies.
Stüd'i-öus, *a.* (Fr. *studieux*, Lat. *studiosus*) given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy (*Tickel*); attentive to, careful; *with* of: as, *studious* of pious and venerable antiquity;—contemplative, THOUGHTFUL, suitable to meditation. *Milton.*
Stüd'i-öus-ly, *ad.* contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.
Stüd'i-öus-nëfs, *s.* addiction to study.
Stüd'y, *s.* (Lat. *studium*, Fr. *étude*) application of mind to books and learning; deep cogitation, perplexity (*Bacon*); attention, meditation, contrivance: as, all your *studies* make me a curse like this (*Shak.*):—any particular kind of learning: as, *studies* serve for delight in privateness and retiring (*Bacon*);—subject of attention (*Law*); apartment appropriated to literary employment.
Stüd'y, *v. n.* (Lat. *studeo*, Fr. *étudier*) to think with very close application, to muse, to contemplate; to endeavour diligently.
Stüd'y, *v. a.* to apply the mind to, to contemplate, to meditate on, consider attentively; to learn by application.
Stüff, *s.* (Dutch *stoff*, Fr. *éttoffe*) any matter or body, materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods, gear; that which fills any thing, stuffing; essence, elemental part (*Shak.*); any mixture or medicine (*Shak.*); cloth, or texture of any kind; matter or thing: *in contempt*; as, what woful *stuff*!
Stüff, *v. a.* to fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness (*Shak.*); to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by putting something in; to fill with something improper or superfluous (*Wotton*); to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration (*Shak.*); to cram, to farce, to fill meat with something of high relish; to form by stuffing. *Swift.*
Stüff, *v. n.* to cram, to feed gluttonously.

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Stuffing, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

† **Stūke**, **Stūc**, *s.* plaster of Paris. *Bailey.*

Stūl-tīl'o-quēnce, *s.* (Lat. stultus *foolish*, and loquor *to speak*) foolish talk. *Johnson.*

Stūm, *s.* (Swedish, Lat. mustum *sweet wine*) wine yet unfermented, must; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

Stūm, *v. a.* to renew dead and vapid wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Stūm'ble, *v. n.* (*perhaps from tumble*) to trip 'n walking; to slip, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders (*Milton*); to strike against by chance, to light on by chance; *with upon*: as, he *stumbled upon* a great invention.

Stūm'ble, *v. a.* to obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make to boggle, to offend. *Milton.*

Stūm'ble, *s.* a trip in walking, a false step; a blunder, an error, a failure.

Stūm'blér, *s.* one who stumbles.

Stūm'bling-block, **Stūm'bling-stōne**, *s.* (stumble) cause of stumbling; cause of error; cause of offence.

Stūmp, *s.* (Danish stumpe) the part of any solid body which remains after the rest is taken away.

Stūmp'y, *a.* full of stumps; hard, stiff, strong. *A bad word. Mortimer.*

Stūn, *v. a.* (Sax. stunan) to confound or din with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

Stūng, *pret. and part. pass.* of to sting.

Stūnk, *pret. and part. pass.* of to stink.

Stūnt, *v. a.* (Islandic stunta) to dwarf, to be dwarf, to hinder from growth.

Stūpe, *s.* (Lat. stupa) cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore, a fomentation.

Stūpe, *v. a.* to foment with stupes.

Stu-pe-fac'tion, *s.* (French) insensibility, deprivation of sense; dulness, STUPIDITY; sluggishness of mind, heavy folly.

Stu-pe-fac'tive, *a.* (Fr. stupefactif) causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the sense, narcotic, opiate.

Stu-pen'dōus, *a.* (Lat. stupendus) wonderful, amazing, ASTONISHING.

Stu-pen'dōus-nēs, *s.* ASTONISHINGNESS.

STUPID, **Stū'pid**, *a.* (Fr. stupide, Lat. stupidus) dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, sottish, oafish, doltish, dunsical, senseless, heavy, dull of apprehension, blockish, conceited, thickheaded, loggerheaded, buffleheaded, blockheaded, clodpated, dullbrained, bluntwitted, sluggish of understanding;—performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY, **Stu-pid'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. stupidité, Lat. stupiditas) dulness, hebetude, heaviness of mind, stolidity, stupefaction, senselessness, sottishness, doltishness, blockishness, oafishness, sluggishness of understanding.

Stū'pid-ly, *ad.* with suspension of activity or understanding, dully, without apprehension.

Stū'pī-fi-ér, *s.* (stupify) any thing that causes stupidity.

STUPIFY, **Stū'pī-fy**, *v. a.* (Lat. stupefacio) to make stupid, to deprive of sensibility; to dull, to obtund, to mope, to blunt the understanding;—to deprive of material motion. *Bacon.*

SUB

Stū'pōr, *s.* (Latin, Fr. stupeur) suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbutnot.*

Stū'prate, *v. a.* (Lat. stupro) to RAVISH, to violate chastity.

Stu-prā'tion, *s.* rape, RAVISHMENT.

Stūr'di-ly, *ad.* (sturdy) stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

Stūr'di-nēs, *s.* (sturdy) stoutness, lustiness, hardness; brutal strength.

Stūr'dy, *a.* (Fr. étourdi) hardy, lusty, stout; brutal, obstinate (*used always of men, with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness*); strong, forcible (*Sidney*); stiff, stout: as, the *sturdy oak*.

Stūr'geōn, *s.* (in ichthyology) a sea-fish.

† **Stūr'k**, *s.* (Sax. styrc) a young ox, a young heifer. *Bailey.*

Stūt, **Stūt'tér**, *v. n.* (Dutch stutten *to hinder*) to stammer, to mangle, to speak with hesitation.

Stūt'tér, **Stūt'tér-ér**, *s.* one who speaks with hesitation, a STAMMERER.

Sty, *s.* (Sax. stige) a cabin to keep hogs in, a frank; any place of bestial debauchery,—a humour in the eyelid.

Sty, *v. a.* to shut up in a frank or sty.

Sty'g'i-ān, *a.* (Lat. stygius) hellish, infernal, devilish, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

Sty'le, *s.* (Lat. stylus) manner of writing with regard to language; diction, phraseology, dialect, language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; mode of painting (*Reynolds*); it is likewise applied to music;—title, appellation (*Clarendon*); course of writing: unusual (*Dryden*); a pointed iron used anciently in writing upon tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point; as, a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Aylmer.*

Sty'le, *v. a.* to call, to term, to NAME.

Sty'ptic, **Sty'pti-cāl**, *a.* (Gr. στυπτικός, French styptique) ASTRINGENT, powerfully efficacious in stopping hemorrhages.

Sty'ptic, *s.* an astringent medicine; a medicine to stop hemorrhages.

Sty'pti-c'i-ty, *s.* the power of stanching blood.

Sūā'si-ble, *a.* (Lat. suadeo *to persuade*) easy to be persuaded. *Johnson.*

Sūā'sive, *a.* having power to persuade.

Sūā'so-ry, *a.* (Lat. suaviorius) having a tendency to persuade. *Johnson.*

Su-āv'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. suavité) sweetness to the senses, sweetness to the mind.

Sub, *in composition*, signifies a subordinate degree.

Sūb-āc'id, *a.* (Lat. sub and acidus) acid in a small degree, tartish, SOURISH.

Sūb-āc'rid, *a.* pungent in a small degree.

Sūb-āc't', *v. a.* (Lat. subactus) to reduce, to bring under, to subdue. "*Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body.*" *Bacon.*

Sūb-āc'tion, *s.* reduction, the act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a small powder.

Sūb'al-térn, *a.* (Fr. subalterne) INFERIOR, subordinate.

Sūb'al-térn, *s.* officers in the army below a captain.

Sūb-ās-trīn'gēt, *a.* astringent in a small degree.

Sūb-bēa'dle, *s.* an under beadle.

Sūb-ce-lēst'iāl, *a.* placed under or beneath the heavens. *Clarendon.*

S U B

Süb-chànt'ér, *s.* the deputy of a precentor in a cathedral.

Süb-cön-stél-là'tion, *s.* a subordinate and secondary constellation.

Süb-cön-tràct'éd, *a.* contracted after a former contract.

Süb-cū-tà'ne-òüs, *a.* lying under the skin.

Süb-dēan', *s.* the vicegerent of a dean.

Süb-dēc'u-ple, *a.* containing one part of ten.

Süb-dí-tí'tious, *a.* (Lat. subdititius) put secretly in the place of something else. *Johnson.*

Süb-dí-vér'si-fý, *v. a.* to diversify again what is already diversified.

Süb-dí-vidé', *v. a.* to divide a part into yet more parts.

Süb-dí-ví'sion, *s.* the act of subdividing, the parts distinguished by a second division, compartment, **PARTITION.**

Süb'do-lòüs, *s.* (Lat. sub under, and dolus deceit) **CUNNING**, subtle, sly.

Süb-dūc', **Süb-dūc't'**, *v. a.* (Lat. subduco) to withdraw, to take away (*Milton*); to subtract by arithmetical operation.

Süb-dūc'tion, *s.* the act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

Süb-dūc', *v. a.* (Lat. subdo, or subjugo) to crush, to oppress, to bend, to sink, to overpower, to **CONQUER**, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact, to reduce, to break: as, *nor is't unwholesome to subdue the land by often exercise.* *May.*

† **Süb-dūc'mént**, *s.* (a bad word) conquest. *Shak.*

Süb-dū'ér, *s.* (subdue) **CONQUEROR**, tamer.

Süb-du-ple, *a.* (French) containing one part in two, subduplicate.

Süb-dū'plí cate, *a.* (Lat. sub under, and duplus double) **SUBDUPLICATE.**

Süb-já'cēt, *a.* (Lat. subjacens, from sub under, and jaceo to lie) lying under.

Süb-jēct', *v. a.* (Lat. subiectus, from sub and jaceo) to put under (*Milton*); to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to **ENSLAVE**, to make obnoxious (*Shak.*); to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

Süb-jēct, *a.* (Lat. subiectus) placed or situate under (*Shak.*); tributary, living under the dominion of another; exposed, **LIABLE**, obnoxious;—being that upon which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

Süb-jēct, *s.* one who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governour*;—that upon which any operation mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists: *in grammar*, the nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb.

Süb-jēct'éd, *p. a.* put under, reduced to submission; exposed, made liable; *with* to.

Süb-jēct'ion, *s.* (subject) the act of subduing, **CONQUEST**; the state of being under government. *Hooker.*

Süb-jēc'tive, *a.* (subject) relating not to the object, but the subject. *Watts.*

Süb-in-grēs'sion, *s.* secret entrance. *Boyle.*

Süb-jōin', *v. a.* (Lat. sub and jungo) to add at the end, to add afterward.

Su-bí-tà'ne-òüs, *a.* (little used, Lat. subitaneus) sudden, hasty. *Johnson.*

Süb'ju-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. subjugo, Fr. subjuguier) to **CONQUER**, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

Süb-ju-gà'tion, *s.* act of subduing, **CONQUEST.**

S U B

Süb-jūn'ct'ion, *s.* (Lat. subjungo) the act of subjoining; state of being subjoined.

Süb-jūn'ctive, *a.* (Fr. subjonctif, Lat. subjunctivus) subjoined to something else: *in grammar*, belonging to that mode in which one verb is relatively subjoined to another.

Süb-lāp-sā'ri-ān, **Süb-lāp'sa-ry**, *a.* (sub and lapsus) done after the fall of man.

Süb-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. sublatio) the act of taking away, privation.

Süb-le-vā'tion, *s.* (Lat. sublevo to lift up) the act of raising on high. *Johnson.*

Süb'li-ma-ble, *a.* (sublime) possible to be sublimed.

Süb'li-ma-ble-nē's, *s.* the quality of admitting sublimation.

Süb'li-mate, *v. a.* (sublime) to raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate. *Drayton.*

Süb'li-mate, *s.* any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

Süb'li-mate, *a.* raised by fire in the vessel.

Süb'li-mā'tion, *s.* (French) a chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving. *Darwin.*

Süb-lime', *a.* (Lat. sublimis) high in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; lofty of mien, elevated in manner (*Wotton*); elevated by joy: as, *sublime with expectation* (*Milton*);—high in style or sentiment, elevated, lofty, grand, noble, majestic, conceived or expressed with dignity. *Prior.*

Süb-lime', *s.* (a gallicism, but now naturalized) the grand or lofty style.

Süb-lime', *v. a.* (Fr. sublimer) to raise by a chymical fire; to raise on high (*Donne*); to exalt, to heighten, to improve. *Milton.*

Süb-lime', *v. n.* to rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

Süb-lime'ly, *ad.* loftily, grandly.

Süb-lime'nē's, *s.* (sublime) **SUBLIMITY.**

Süb-lim'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. sublimité, Lat. sublimitas) height of place, local elevation; height of nature, **EXCELLENCE**; sublimeness, loftiness of style or sentiment, dignity of expression.

Süb-lín'güäl, *a.* (French, Lat. sub and lingua) placed under the tongue.

Süb-lū'nār, **Süb-lū'na-ry**, **Süb'lu-na-ry**, *a.* (Fr. sublunaire, Lat. sub, and luna) situate beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial, belonging to this world.

Süb-ma-ríne', *a.* (Lat. sub under, and mare the sea) lying or acting under the sea.

Süb-mérge', *v. a.* (Fr. submerger, Lat. submergo) to drown, to put under water.

Süb-mér'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. submersus) the act of drowning, the act of putting under water; the state of being drowned.

Süb-mín'is-tér, **Süb-mín'is-trate**, *v. a.* (little used, Lat. subministro) to supply, to afford.

Süb-mín'is-tér, *v. n.* to subserve, to be useful to, to serve in subordination.

Süb-mí'ss', *a.* (Lat. submissus) **HUMBLE**, submissive, obsequious. *Bacon and Milton.*

Süb-mí's'sion, *s.* (Fr. soumission, Lat. submissus) delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence, humble or suppliant behaviour; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error; obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

Süb-mí's'sive, *a.* (Lat. submissus) **HUMBLE**, testifying submission or inferiority.

S U B

Sŭb-mis'sive-ly, *ad.* humbly, submissly, with confession of inferiority.
Sŭb-mis'sive-nēss, *s.* (submissive) HUMILITY, confession of fault or inferiority.
Sŭb-mis'sly, *ad.* (submiss) HUMBLY.
Sŭb-mit', *v. a.* (Fr. soumettre) to let down, to sink: as, the hill *submits* itself a while in small descents (*Dryden*);—to subject, to resign without resistance to authority: as, will ye *submit* the neck, and bend the supple knee (*Milton*);—to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.
Sŭb-mit', *v. n.* to be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to BEND, to yield, to knuckle, to stoop.
Sŭb-mŭlt'i-ple, *a.* (Lat. sub, multus, and plico) that is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21.
Sŭb-oc'tave, *a.* (Lat. sub and octavus) containing one part of eight, suboctuple.
Sŭb-oc'tu-ple, *a.* (sub and octuple) suboctave, containing one part of eight.
Sŭb-ör'di-na-cy, *s.* (subordinate) the state of being subject; series of subordination.
Sŭb-ör'di-nate, *a.* (Lat. sub and ordinatus) inferior in order, in nature, in dignity or power; subservient; descending in a regular series.
Sŭb-ör'di-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. sub and ordino) to range under another. *Not in use, but proper and elegant.* *Wotton.*
Sŭb-ör'di-nate-ly, *ad.* in a series regularly descending.
Sŭb-ör-di-nä'tion, *s.* (French) the state of being inferior to another; place of rank (*Swift*); a series regularly descending. *Holiday.*
Sŭb-örn', *v. a.* (Fr. suborner, Lat. suborno) to procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means; to hire to swear falsely.
Sŭb-ör-nä'tion, *s.* (French) the crime of procuring any to do a bad action.
Sŭb-örn'er, *s.* one who suborns or procures a bad action to be done.
Sŭb-pœ'na, *s.* (Lat. sub under, and pœna punishment) a writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.
Sŭb-quād'ru-ple, *a.* (sub and quadruple) containing one part of four.
Sŭb-quīn'tu-ple, *a.* (sub and quintuple) containing one part of five.
Sŭb-rēc'tör, *s.* the rector's vicegerent.
Sŭb-rēp'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. subreptus) the act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Johnson.*
Sŭb-rēp-titious, *a.* (Fr. subreptice, Lat. surreptitius) fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*
Sŭb-rī'sion, *s.* (Lat. subrideo to smile) the act of smiling, a smile. *Bailey.*
Sŭb-ro-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. subrogo) See SURROGATE.
Sŭb-scribe', *v. a.* (Lat. subscribo) to give consent to by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name: † to submit. *Shak.*
Sŭb-scribe', *v. n.* to give consent (*Hooker*); to promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.
Sŭb-scrib'er, *s.* one who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.
Sŭb-scrip'tion, *s.* (Lat. subscriptio) any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of

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contributing to any undertaking: † submission, obedience. *Shakespeare.*
Sŭb-sēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. sub and sectio) a subdivision of a section, section of a section.
Sŭb-sēc'u-tive, *a.* (Lat. subsequor to follow in train) following in train.
Sŭb-sēp'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. sub and septulus) containing one of seven parts.
Sŭb'se-quēnce, *s.* (Lat. subsequor) the state of following, not precedence. *Grew.*
Sŭb'se-quēnt, *a.* (French, Lat. subsequens) following in train, not preceding.
Sŭb'se-quēnt-ly, *ad.* not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.
Sŭb-sēr've', *v. a.* (Lat. subservio) to serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.
Sŭb-sēr'vi-ēnce, **Sŭb-sēr'vi-ēn-cy**, *s.* instrumental fitness, use, or operation.
Sŭb-sēr'vi-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. subserviens) subordinate, instrumentally useful.
Sŭb-sēx'tu-ple, *a.* (Lat. sub and sextuplus) containing one part of six.
Sŭb-side', *v. n.* (Lat. subido) to sink, to tend downward, to settle, to fall to the bottom.
Sŭb-sī'dēnce, **Sŭb-sī'dēn-cy**, *s.* the act of sinking, tendency downward.
Sŭb-sīd'i-a-ry, *a.* (Fr. subsidiaire, Lat. subsidarius) assistant, brought in aid.
Sŭb-sī-dize, *v. a.* to grant a subsidy to a foreign prince for warlike assistance.
Sŭb-sī-dy, *s.* (Fr. subside, Lat. subsidium) aid, commonly such as is given in money.
Sŭb-sign', *v. a.* (Lat. subsigno) to sign under.
Sŭb-sist', *v. n.* (Fr. subsister, Lat. subsisto) to be, to have existence; to continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have the means of living, to be maintained; to inhere, to have existence by mean of something else.
Sŭb-sist'ēnce, *s.* (French) real being (*Heister*); means of supporting life, competence; inherence in something else.
Sŭb-sist'ēnt, *a.* (Lat. subsistens) having real being; inherent. *Bentley.*
Sŭb'stānce, *s.* (French, Lat. substantia) being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is (*Milton*); that which supports accidents (*Watts*); the essential part (*Adison*); something real, not imaginary;—something solid, not empty (*Milton*); body, matter, corporeal nature (*Newton*); wealth, RICHES, means of life.
Sŭb-stān'tial, *a.* (Fr. substantiel) real, actually existing (*Bentley*); true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, MATERIAL; strong, stout, bulky (*Milton*); responsible, moderately wealthy, possessed of substance.
Substantiality, *s.* (*pron.* sŭb-stān-shi-āl'i-ty) the state of real existence; corporeity, MATERIALITY.
Sŭb-stān'tial-ly, *ad.* (substantial) in manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, solidly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.
Sŭb-stān'tial-nēss, *s.* (substantial) the state of being substantial, FIRMNESS, strength, power of holding or lasting.
Substan'tiate, *v. a.* (substance, *pron.* sŭb-stān'thi-ate) to make to exist.
Sŭb'stān-tive, *s.* (*in grammar*, Fr. substantif, Lat. substantivum) a noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
Sŭb'stān-tive, *a.* betokening existence; † solid, depending only on itself. *Bacon.*

SUB

- Sŭb'stān-tive-ly**, *ad.* as a substantive.
- Sŭb'sti-tute**, *v. a.* (Fr. substituer) to put in the place of another.
- Sŭb'sti-tute**, *s.* one placed by another to act with delegated power, a deputy, a secondary, a vicar: it is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.
- Sŭb'sti-tŭ-tion**, *s.* (French) the act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.
- Sŭb-strŭc-tion**, *s.* (Lat. substructio) underbuilding, the foundation of a building.
- Sŭb-sŭl'tive**, **Sŭb-sŭl'to-ry**, *a.* (Lat. subsultus) bounding, moving by starts.
- Sŭb-sŭl'to-ri-ly**, *ad.* in a bounding manner, by fits, by starts.
- Sŭb-tān'gent**, *s.* the line in any curve which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
- Sŭb-tēnd'**, *v. a.* (Lat. sub under, and tendo to stretch) to be extended under.
- Sŭb-tēns'**, *s.* (Lat. sub and tensus) the chord of an arch; the string of a bow.
- Sŭb'tēr**, (Latin) in composition, signifies under.
- Sŭb-tēr'flu-ēnt**, **Sŭb-tēr'flu-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. subterfluo) running under.
- Sŭb'tēr-fuge**, *s.* (French) a SHIFT, trick, escape, elusion, evasion.
- Sŭb-tēr-rā'ne-āl**, **Sŭb-tēr-rā'ne-ān**, *a.* (Fr. souterraine) SUBTERRANEOUS.
- Sŭb-tēr-rā'ne-ōus**, *a.* (Fr. souterraine) lying under the earth, placed below the surface, subterranean, subterranean, subterranean. *Bacon.*
- Sŭb'tēr-ra-ny**, *a.* (Fr. souterraine) SUBTERRANEOUS, placed below the surface.
- Sŭb'tile**, *a.* (French, Lat. subtilis, *pron. also* * sŭt'tle) thin, not dense, not gross: as, *subtile* smoke;—nice, fine, delicate, not coarse; piercing, acute: as, pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain;—refined, acute beyond necessity: as, things remote from use, obscure, and *subtile* (Milton);—CUNNING, artful, sly, subdulous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton* uses both. See SUBTLE.
- * **Sŭb'tile-ly**, *ad.* in a subtle manner, thinly, not densely; finely, not grossly: artfully, cunningly. See SUBTLY.
- * **Sŭb'til-nēss**, *s.* (subtile) SUBTILTY, fineness, rareness: CUNNING, artifice, slinefs, subtilty; ACUTENESS, keenness, quickness of penetration.
- Sŭb-til'i-ate**, *v. a.* (subtile) to make thin.
- Sŭb-til-i-ā-tion**, *s.* act of making thin.
- Sŭb-til-i-zā-tion**, *s.* (subtilize) the act of making any thing so volatile, as to rise readily in steam or vapour, volatilization, dephlegmation, ALCOHOLIZATION; refinement, superfluous acuteness. *Quincy.*
- Sŭb'til-ize**, **Sŭb'til-ize**, *v. a.* (Fr. subtilizer) to deplegm, to dephlegmate, to ALCOHOLIZE, to make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine, to spin into useless niceties.
- Sŭb'til-ize**, **Sŭb'til-ize**, *v. n.* to talk with too much refinement.
- SUBTILTY**, * **Sŭb'til-ty**, *s.* (Fr. subtilité) thinness, fineness, liquidity, exility of parts; nicety, exility (*Bacon*); refinement, subtilization, too much acuteness (*Boyle*); CUNNING, artifice, slinefs; a quirk, quillet, quiddit, quiddity, quodlibet.
- Sŭb'tle**, *a.* (written often for subtle, especially in the sense of cunning) sly, artful, CUNNING.

SUC

- Sŭb'tly**, *ad.* slyly, artfully, cunningly (*Milton*); nicely, delicately. *Pope.*
- Sŭb-trāct'**, *v. a.* (Lat. subtraho) to take away part from the whole; to take, arithmetically, one number from another.
- Sŭb-trāct'er**, *s.* the number to be taken out of a larger number.
- Sŭb-trāc-tion**, *s.* the act of taking away part from the whole; a rule in arithmetic, which teaches how to take a less number from a greater.
- Sŭb-trā'hēnd**, *s.* (Lat. subtrahendum) the number out of which part is to be taken.
- Sŭb-trīp'le**, *a.* containing a third, or one part of three. *Wilkins.*
- Sŭb-vēn-tā'ne-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. subventaneus) adde, windy. *Brown.*
- Sŭb-vēn'tion**, *s.* (little used, Lat. sub under, and venio to come) aid, subsidy, supply. *Bailey.*
- Sŭb-vēr'se'**, *v. a.* (Lat. subversus) to SUBVERT, to overthrow, to DESTROY. *Thomson.*
- Sŭb-vēr'sion**, *s.* (French) overthrow, ruin, downfall, DESTRUCTION.
- Sŭb-vēr'sive**, *a.* (subverse) having a tendency to overturn; with of.
- Sŭb-vért'**, *v. a.* (Fr. subvertir, Lat. subverto) to overthrow, reverse, turn upside down, DESTROY; to corrupt, to confound. *2 Timothy.*
- Sŭb-vért'er**, *s.* overthrower, destroyer.
- Sŭb'urb**, *s.* (Lat. suburbium) building without the walls of a city; the confines, the outparts, the ENVIRONS.
- Sŭb'urb'ān**, *a.* (Lat. suburbanus) inhabiting the suburb. *Dryden.*
- Sŭb-wōrk'er**, *s.* an under worker, a subordinate helper. *South.*
- Sŭc-ce-dā'ne-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. succedaneus) supplying the place of something else.
- Sŭc-ce-dā'ne-ūm**, *s.* (Lat.) that which is put to supply the place of something else; a medicine substituted for another.
- Sŭc-cēd'**, *v. n.* (Fr. succéder, Lat. succedo) to follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted or died; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish, to have a good effect.
- Sŭc-cēd'**, *v. a.* to follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful. *Dryden.*
- Sŭc-cēd'er**, *s.* who follows; who comes into the place of another, successor.
- Sŭc-cēs'**, *s.* (Fr. succès, Lat. successus) the termination of any affair, happy or unhappy (*Success*, without any epithet, is commonly taken for good success.); the prosperous issue of any affair, good fortune, good luck, AUSPICIOUSNESS.
- Sŭc-cēs'sul**, *a.* prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate, AUSPICIOUS.
- Sŭc-cēs'sul-ly**, *ad.* prosperously, luckily, fortunately, auspiciously.
- Sŭc-cēs'sul-nēss**, *s.* (successful) happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune, prosperousness, AUSPICIOUSNESS.
- Sŭc-cēs'sion**, *s.* (French) consecution, series of one thing or person following another (*Locke*); a series of things or persons following one another (*Bacon*); a lineage, a RACE, an order of descendants (*Shak.*); the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors, reversion.
- Sŭc-cēs'siv**, *a.* (Fr. successif) following in order.

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continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted, consecutive.

Süc-cēs'sive-ly, *ad.* in an uninterrupted order; one after another.

Süc-cēs'sive-nēss, *s.* (successive) the state of being successive. *Hale.*

Süc-cēs'slēss, *a.* unlucky, unfortunate, **HAPLESS**, failing of the event desired.

Süc-cēs'sör, *s.* (Lat.) one who follows in the place or character of another: correlative to predecessor.

Süc-cinct', *a.* (French, Lat. succinctus) tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs (*Milton*); short, concise, **BRIEF**. *B. Jonson.*

Süc-cinct'ly, *ad.* briefly, concisely, without superfluity of diction.

Süc-cinct'nēss, *s.* **BREVITY**, conciseness.

Süc-cör-y, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Süc-cör, *v. a.* (Fr. secourir, Lat. succurro) to help, to aid, to relieve, to **ASSIST** in difficulty or distress.

Süc-cör, *s.* aid, **ASSISTANCE**, relief of any kind, help in distress; the person or thing that brings help.

Süc-cör-er, *s.* helper, **ASSISTANT**.

Süc-cör-lēss, *a.* wanting relief, void of friends or help, forlorn.

Süc-cu-lēnce, *s.* (succulent) juiciness, plenty of juice; sappiness.

Süc-cu-lēnt, *a.* (French, Lat. succulentus) juicy, full of juice, moist.

Süc-cūs-sätion, *s.* (little used, Lat. succussio) a trot.
"They rode, but authors do not say
Whether rotation or succussion." *Butler.*

Süc-cūs'sion, *s.* (Lat. succussio) the act of shaking; a shock, a **CONCUSSION**: in *physic*, a shaking of the nerves by sternutatories, friction, or other stimuli.

Sücch, *pro. a.* (Sax. swile) of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; *with as*.

Sück, *v. a.* (Sax. fucan) to draw by making a rarefaction of the air; to draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk: as, thy valiantness was mine, thou suck'st it from me (*Shak.*); to empty by sucking; to draw or drain. *Shak.*

Sück, *v. n.* to draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

Sück, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females.

Sück'er, *s.* any thing that draws; the embolus of a pump; a boy's plaything made of a piece of round leather; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock (originally, perhaps, a *furcle*), a **SHOOT**.

Sück'et, *s.* (suck) a **SWEETMEAT**, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Sück'ing-böt-tle, *s.* a bottle which to infants supplies the want of pap. *Locke.*

Sück'le, *v. a.* to nurse at the breast.

Sück'ling, *s.* (suck) a young creature yet fed by the pap.

Süc'tion, *s.* (suck, Fr. suction) the act of sucking; the power of sucking.

Su-dätion, *s.* (Lat. sudo) **SWEAT**.

Sü'da-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. sudo to sweat) a sweating bath, a bagnio, a hothouse.

SUDDEN, Sü'd'en, *a.* (Fr. soudain, Sax. foden) abrupt, happening without previous notice; extemporary, extemporal, extemporaneous, coming without the common preparatives;

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inopinate, unexpected, subitaneous, emergent, coming unexpectedly: † hasty, violent, passionate, rash, precipitate. *Not in use. Shak.*
On or of a sudden, sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Süd'den-ly, *ad.* in an unexpected manner, abruptly; without preparation, hastily; without premeditation, extempore.

Süd'den-nēss, *s.* (sudden) state of being sudden, abruptness, unexpectedness, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

Su-do-rif'ic, *a.* (Fr. sudorifique, Lat. sudor ferat, and facio to make) provoking or causing sweat.

Su-do-rif'ic, *s.* medicine provoking sweat.

Süds, *s.* (Sax. feoden to seeth: rubence sodden) a lixivium of soap and water.
To be in the süds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

Süe, *v. a.* (Fr. suivre) to prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

Süe, *v. n.* to beg, entreat, make petition; *with to and for*: as, I sue to you for peace.

Sü'et, *s.* (Fr. suif) a hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys; seam, tallow.

Sü'et-y, *a.* consisting of suet, resembling suet, made of suet.

SUFFER, Süf'f'er, *v. a.* (Lat. suffero, Fr. souffrir) to bear, to endure, to undergo, to underbear, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to brook, to sustain, to bear as inflicted, not to sink under; to allow, to **PERMIT**, not to hinder;—to pass through, to be affected by, to be acted upon: as, the air now must suffer change. *Milton.*

Süf'f'er, *v. n.* to undergo pain or inconvenience, to undergo punishment; to be injured: as, trade suffers by war.

SUFFERABLE, Süf'f'er-a-ble, *a.* tolerable, palatable, supportable, such as may be endured, capable of being borne.

Süf'f'er-a-bly, *ad.* tolerably, in a manner to be borne or endured.

Süf'f'er-ānce, *s.* (suffer, Fr. souffrance) pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, endurance, moderation (*Felt*); toleration, **PERMISSION**, not hinderance.

Süf'f'er-er, *s.* (suffer) one who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience, a sustainer; one who allows, one who permits.

Süf'f'er-ing, *s.* (suffer) pain suffered; grief, affliction, **CALAMITY**.

Suffice', *v. n.* (Fr. suffir, Lat. sufficio, *pro. sufficere*) to be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

* Suffice', *v. a.* to afford, to **SUPPLY**: as, the pow'r appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail (*Dryden*);—to satisfy, to be equal to want or demand: as, let it suffice thee that thou knowest us happy. *Milton.*

Süf-fi-cien-cy, *s.* (sufficient, Fr. suffisance) state of being equal to the end proposed; competence, subsistence; enough; supply equal to want (*Watts*); qualification for any purpose (*King Charles*); an opinion of one's self as sufficient. *Temple.*

Süf-fi-cient, *a.* (Lat. sufficiens, Fr. suffisant) equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent, not deficient; **FIT**, qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shak.*

Süf-fi-cient-ly, *ad.* to a sufficient degree, in an adequate manner, enough.

SUFFOCATE, Sŭf'fo-cate, *v. a.* (Fr. suffoquer, Lat. suffoco) to choke by exclusion or interception of air, to strangle, to throttle, to smother, to stifle, to kill with heated air.

SUFFOCATION, Sŭf-fo-cation, *s.* the act of choking, strangulation, strangling, throttling, hanging by the neck, stifling, smothering; the state of being choked.

Sŭf'fo-ca-tive, *a.* (suffocate) having the power to choke.

Sŭf'fra-gan, *s.* (Fr. suffragant, Lat. suffraganeus) a bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Sŭf'fra-gate, *v. n.* (Lat. suffragor) to vote with, to agree in voice with. *Hale.*

Sŭf'frage, *s.* (French, Lat. suffragium) vote, voice given in a controverted point.

Sŭf-fu-mi-gation, *s.* (French) operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman.*

† Sŭf-fū'mige, *s.* (Lat. suffumigo) a medical fume.

Sŭf-fūse, *v. a.* (Lat. suffusus) to spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture:

"When purple light shall next suffuse the skies."

Sŭf-fū'sion, *s.* (French) the act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

Sŭg, *s.* (in the history of insects) the sea-lea. "Many have sticking upon them bugs, or trout-lice."

Sug'ar, *s.* (Fr. sucre, *pron.* * shūg'ār) the native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry crystallization: as, sugar of lead.

* Sug'ar, *v. a.* to SWEETEN, to make sweet, to impregnate with sugar.

* Sug'ary, *a.* SWEET, tasting of sugar.

Sŭg-gēst, *v. a.* (Lat. suggero, suggestum) to HINT, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately: † to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation (*Shak.*); —† to inform secretly. *Shak.*

Sŭg-gēst'ér, *s.* one who reminds, or gives hints to another.

Sŭg-gēst'ion, *s.* private HINT, intimation, insinuation; secret incitement. *Shak.*

Sŭg-gil-late, *v. a.* (little used, Lat. suggillo) to beat black and blue, to make livid by a bruise.

Wiseman's Surgery.

Sŭi-cide, *s.* (Lat. suicidium) self-MURDER, the horrid crime of destroying one's self; a self-murderer. *Young.*

Sŭit, *s.* (Fr. suite) a set, a number of things corresponding one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; consecution, series, regular order; a petition, an address of intreaty; COURTSHIP; a process at law.

Out of suits, having no correspondence. *A metaphor, it is supposed, from cards.*

SUIT, Sŭit, *v. a.* to fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to besit, to beseem, to become, to mate, to match, to besort: to dress, to clothe. "I'll disrobe me of these Italian weeds, and suit myself as does a Briton peasant." *Shak.*

SUIT, Sŭit, *v. n.* to agree, to comport, to accord, to tally, to correspond, to answer, to match, to quadrate, to be suitable, to have correspondent qualities.

SUITABLE, Sŭit'a-ble, *a.* fitting, according with, fit, competent, correspondent, agreeable to, answerable to, responsive, becoming, suited to, agreeing with, consistent, concordant, congruous, congruent.

SUITABLENESS, Sŭit'a-ble-ness, *s.* fitness, com-

petibleness, becomingness, agreeableness, correspondence, congruence, congruity, consonance, fortance, consistency, compatibility, agreeingness.

Sŭit'a-bly, *ad.* agreeably, conformably, according to; deservedly, condignly.

Sŭit'ér, Sŭit'ór, *s.* (suit) one who sues; a petitioner, a suppliant; a wooer, a LOVER, one who courts a mistress.

Sŭit'rēs, *s.* a female suppliant.

Sŭl'cat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. fulcus a furrow) furrowed, trenched. *Woodward.*

Sŭl'k'i-ness, *s.* (sulky) silent fullness, stomachfulness, obstinacy, STUBBORNNESS.

Sŭl'ky, *a.* (*deriv. unknown*) silently fullen, stomachful, obstinate, STUBBORN. *Colman.*

Sŭll, *s.* (*a local word*) a plough. *Ainsworth.*

Sŭl'en, *a.* (*etymology unknown*) gloomily angry, sulky, sluggishly discontented; mischievous, malignant (*Dryden*); intractable, obstinate (*Tillotson*); heavy, dull, sorrowful. *Shak.*

Sŭl'en-ly, *ad.* gloomily; morosely; malignantly; obstinately, intractably.

Sŭl'en-ness, *s.* (fullen) gloominess, habitual fulkiness, sluggish anger, moroseness, malignity, intractability.

Sŭl'ens, *s.* (*a burlesque word*) fulkiness, gloominess of mind, morose temper.

Sŭl'ly, *v. a.* (Fr. souiller) to soil, to dim, to tarnish, to slur, to dirt, to spot.

Sŭl'ly, *s.* soil, tarnish, spot, STAIN. *Shak.*

Sŭl'phŭr, *s.* (Latin) brimstone.

Sŭl-phŭ're-ous, Sŭl'phŭr-ous, *a.* (Lat. sulphureus) brimstony, sulphury, made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur, impregnated with sulphur.

Sŭl-phŭ're-ous-ness, *s.* (sulphureous) the state of being sulphureous.

Sŭl'phŭr-y, *a.* (sulphur) partaking of sulphur, brimstony, sulphureous, sulphurous.

Sŭl'tān, *s.* (Arabic) the Turkish emperour.

Sŭl-tā'na, Sŭl'tān-ēs, *s.* the queen of an eastern emperour.

Sŭl'tān-ry, *s.* (sultan) an eastern empire.

Sŭl'tri-ness, *s.* (sultry) the state of being sultry, close and cloudy heat, heat without air, closeness, want of air or ventilation.

Sŭl'try, *a.* (*deriv. uncert.*) hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

Sŭm, *s.* (Lat. summa) the whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total, the amount; quantity of money.

Sŭm, *s.* (Fr. somme) ABRIDGMENT, compendium, the whole abstracted: as, this is the sum and substance of it all;—the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion. *Milton.*

Sŭm, *v. a.* to COMPUTE, to collect particulars into a total, to cast up: *with up emphatically*; —to comprise, comprehend, or collect into a narrow compass. *Milton.*

Sŭm'lēss, *a.* not to be computed, incalculable: as, a sumless treasure. *Pope.*

Sŭm-ma-ri-ly, *ad.* (summary) briefly, concisely, in the shortest way.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* (Fr. sommaire) BRIEF, short, contracted, compendious.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *s.* ABRIDGMENT, compendium.

sum'mér, *s.* (Sax. iuner, Dutch iomer) the season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sŭm'mer, *s.* (*in architecture*) the principal beam of a floor.

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Sūm'mér, *v. n.* to pass the summer.
 Sūm'mér, *v. a.* to keep warm. *Shak.*
 Sūm'mér-hōuse, *s.* an apartment in a garden used in the summer.
 Sum'merfault, *s.* (Fr. soubrefault, *pron.* sūm'mér-sēt) a high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
 Sūm'mīt, *s.* (Lat. fummitas) the top, the utmost height.
 SUM'MON, Sūm'món, *v. a.* (Lat. summoneo) to call with authority, to cite, to convoke, to convocate, to convene, to call together, to admonish to appear; to excite, to call up, to raise; *with up emphatical.*
*When the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.* *Shak.*
 Sūm'món-ér, *s.* who cites, who summons.
 SUM'MONS, Sūm'móns, *s.* a call of authority, cital, citation, † vocation (*Dryden*); admonition to appear, a command to come.
 Sūmp'tér, *s.* (Fr. sommier) a horse that carries the clothes or furniture.
 Sūmp'tu-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. sumptuarius) relating to expence, regulating the cost of life; as, *repress waste by sumptuary laws.*
 Sūmp'tu-ōus, *a.* (Lat. sumptuosus) COSTLY, expensive, splendid, magnificent.
 Sūmp'tu-ōus-ly, *ad.* expensively, with great cost; splendidly, magnificently.
 Sūmp'tu-ōus-nēss, *s.* (sumptuous) COSTLINESS, expensiveness, SPLENDIDNESS.
 Sūn, *s.* (Sax. funna, funne, Dutch son) the luminary that makes the day;—a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid: as, the *sun* of sovereignty. *King Charles.*
Under the sun, in this world. A proverbial expression.
 Sūn, *v. a.* to insolate, to expose to the sun, to warm or dry in the sun.
 Sūn'bēam, *s.* ray of the sun.
 Sūn'bēat, *p. a.* shone upon fiercely by the sun.
 Sūn'brīght, *a.* resembling the sun in brightness.
 Sūn'būrn-ing, *s.* the effect of the sun upon the face.
 Sūn'būrnt, *p. a.* tanned, discoloured by the sun, scorched by the sun.
 Sūn'clād, *a.* clothed in radiance, BRIGHT.
 Sūn'day, *s.* the day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.
 Sūn'day-lē'tér, *s.* the dominical letter.
 Sūn'dér, *v. a.* (Sax. syndrian) to part, to divide, TO SEPARATE.
 Sūn'dér, *s.* (Saxon) two, two parts.
 Sūn'di-āl, *s.* a marked plate upon which the sun points the hour.
 Sūn'dry, *a.* (Sax. funder) several, divers, many, more than one.
 Sūn'dries, *s.* (*pl. of* sundry) several things.
 Sūn'flōw-ér, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant.
 Sūng, *pret. and pass. part. of* to sing.
 Sūnk, *pret. and pass. part. of* to sink.
 Sūn'lēss, *a.* wanting warmth, wanting sun.
 Sūn'like, *a.* resembling the sun.
 Sūn'ny, *a.* resembling the sun, BRIGHT; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun. *Shakespeare.*
 Sūn'rīse, Sūn'rīs-ing, *s.* morning; the appearance of the sun; east.
 Sūn'set, *s.* close of the day, evening; west.
 Sūn'shīne, *s.* action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

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Sūn'shīne, Sūn'shī-ny, *a.* bright with the sun; bright as the sun.
 Sūp, *v. a.* (Sax. supan) to drink by mouthful; to drink by little at a time, to sip.
 Sūp, *s.* a small draught, a mouthful of liquor.
 Sūp, *v. n.* (Fr. souper) to eat the evening meal.
 Sūp, *v. a.* to treat with supper.
 Su'per, *in composition*, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or upon the top.
 Sū'pér-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. superabilis) conquer-ABLE, such as may be overcome.
 Sū'pér-a-ble-nēss, *s.* quality of being conquer-able, vincibility.
 Sū'pér-a-bōūd', *v. n.* to be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough, to EXU-
 RATE, to abound in the highest degree.
 Sū'pér-a-bōūd'ānce, *s.* EXUBERANCE, more than enough, great quantity.
 Sū'pér-a-bōūd'ānt, *a.* EXUBERANT, overflowing, being more than enough.
 Sū'pér-a-bōūd'ānt-ly, *ad.* with exuberance, more than sufficiently.
 Sū'pér-ādd', *v. a.* to add over and above; to join any thing extrinsic.
 Sū'pér-ād-dī'tion, *s.* the act of adding to some-thing else; that which is added.
 Sū'pér-ād-vē'nī-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. superadveniens) coming to the increase or assistance of some-thing; coming unexpectedly.
 Sū'pér-ān-nu-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. super and annu) to impair or disqualify by age or length of life.
 Sū'pér ān-nu-ā'tion, *s.* the state of being dis-qualified by age and long service; retirement from service.
 Su-pérb', *a.* (Fr. superbe, Lat. superbus) grand, pompous, splendid, lofty, august, magni-cent, stately.
 Su-pérb'ly, *ad.* in a superb manner.
 Sū'pér-cār'go, *s.* an officer in the ship whose be-
 siness is to superintend the cargo, and manage the trade.
 Sū'pér-ce-lēst'īāl, *a.* (super and celestial) placed above the firmament.
 Sū'pér-cil'i-ōus, *a.* (Lat. supercilium) haughty, arrogant, proudly contemptuous, dogmati-cal, dictatorial, arbitrary, despotic, overbear-ing.
 Sū'pér-cil'i-ōus-ly, *ad.* haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.
 Sū'pér-cil'i-ōus-nēss, *s.* (supercilious) haughti-ness, pride, arrogance, contemptuousness, pride mixed with contempt.
 Sū'pér cōn-cēp'tion, *s.* a conception admitted after another conception, superimpregnation, superfetation.
 Sū'pér-cōn'se-quēnce, *s.* remote consequence.
 Sū'pér-crēs'cēnce, *s.* that which grows upon an-other growing thing.
 Sū'pér-ēm'i-nēnce, *s.* uncommon degree of emi-nence; eminence above others though emi-nent, transcendence, supreme excellence.
 Sū'pér-ēm'i-nēnt, *a.* transcendent, eminent in a high degree, uncommonly eminent.
 Sū'pér-ēm'i-nēnt-ly, *ad.* in the most eminent manner.
 Sū'pér-ēr'o-gate, *v. n.* (Lat. super and erogatio) to do more than duty requires.
 Sū'pér-ēr-q-gā'tion, *s.* performance of more than duty requires.
 Sū'pér-ēr'o-ga-to-ry, *a.* performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

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Sū'pér-ēx-āl-tā'tion, *s.* elevation above the common rate.

Sū'pér-ēx-cēl-lēnce, *s.* excellence above others though excellent, superlativeness, matchlessness.

Sū'pér-ēx-cēl-lēnt, *a.* excellent beyond common degrees of excellence, superlative, incomparable, matchless.

Sū'pér-ēx-crēscēnce, *s.* something which is growing superfluously.

Sū'pér-fē'tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *super and fœtus*) to conceive after conception.

Sū'pér-fe-tā'tion, *s.* (French) one conception following another in the womb, superconception, superimpregnation.

Sū'pér-fice, *s.* (Fr. *superficie*, Lat. *superficies*) outside, surface, superficies. *Dryden.*

Sū'pér-fī'cial, *a.* (Fr. *superficiel*) lying upon the surface; not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something: as, a *superficial* tale (*Shak.*); — shallow, shoal, not profound; smattering, not learned.

Superficiality, *s.* (*pron.* Sū'pér-fīsh-ī-āl'ī-ty) quality of being superficial. *Brown.*

Sū'pér-fī'cial-ly, *ad.* (superficial) upon the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep, without searching to the bottom of things.

Sū'pér-fī'cial-nēss, *s.* (superficial) shallowness, want of profundity, position upon the surface; slight knowledge; false appearance, show without substance.

Superficies, *s.* (Lat. *pron.* sū'pér-fīsh'ies) outside, surface, superficie.

Sū'pér-fīnē, *a.* eminently fine.

Sū'pér-flū'ī-tānce, *s.* (Lat. *super and fluo*) the act of floating above.

Sū'pér-flū'ī-tānt, *a.* (Lat. *superfluitans*) floating above. *Brown.*

Sū'pér-flū'ī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *superfluité*) more than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity, redundancy, EXUBERANCE.

Su-pér-flu-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *super and fluo*) exuberant, redundant, having more than enough, supervacaneous, needless, unnecessary, offensive by being more than sufficient.

Su-pér-flu-ōus-nēss, *s.* the state of being superfluous, unnecessary, supervacaneousness, needlessness.

Sū'pér-flūx, *s.* (Lat. *super and fluxus*) that which is more than wanted, EXUBERANCE.

Sū'pér-hū'mān, *a.* above the nature or power of man.

Sū'pér-īm-prēg-nā'tion, *s.* superfetation, superconception.

Sū'pér-īm-cūm'bēnt, *a.* lying upon the top of something else.

Sū'pér-īm-dūcē, *v. a.* (Lat. *super and indico*) to bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that upon which it is brought.

Sū'pér-īm-dūc'tion, *s.* the act of superinducing; the thing superinduced.

SUPERINTEND', Sū'pér-īm-tēnd', *v. a.* to oversee, to overlook, to overeye, to supervise, to overrule, to guide, to regulate, to control, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTEND'ENCE, Sū'pér-īm-tēnd'ēnce, *s.* the act of overseeing with authority, comptrollership, inspection, guidance, direction, presidency, control, controlment, presiding care.

SUPERINTEND'ENT, Sū'pér-īm-tēnd'ēnt, *s.* (French *superintendant*) inspector, chief over-

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looker, principal overseer, manager, director, curator, comptroller, one who overlooks others with authority.

SUPERIORITY, Sū-pe-rī-ōr'ī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *superiorité*) the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect, pre-eminence; prevalence, prepotency, predominancy, ascendancy; odds, advantage, mastery, mastery.

Su-pē-rī-ōr, Su-pē-rī-ōūr, *a.* (Lat. *superior*, Fr. *superieur*) higher, paramount, greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally (*Newton*); free from emotion or concern, unconquered, unaffected: as, a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

Su-pē-rī-ōr, Su-pē-rī-ōūr, *s.* one more excellent or dignified than another.

Su-pér-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *superlatio*) exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

Su-pér-la-tīve, *a.* (Fr. *superlatif*, Lat. *superlativus*) implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree; as, the high court of parliament in England is *superlative*.

Su-pér-la-tīve-ly, *ad.* in a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree. *Bentley.*

Su-pér-la-tīve-nēss, *s.* (superlative) the state of being in the highest degree.

Sū'pér-lū'nār, *a.* not sublunary, placed above the moon.

Su-pér'nāl, *a.* (Lat. *supernus*) having a higher position locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, heavenly, CELESTIAL.

Sū'pér-nā'tānt, *a.* (Lat. *supernatans*) swimming above. *Boyle.*

Sū'pér-na-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *supernato*) the act of swimming upon the top or surface of any thing. *Bacon.*

Sū'pér-nāt'ur-āl, *a.* being above the power of nature.

Sū'pér-nāt'ur-āl-ly, *ad.* in a manner above the course or power of nature.

Sū'pér-nū'me-ra-ry, *a.* (Fr. *supernumeraire*, Lat. *super above, and numerus a number*) being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Sū'pér-nū'me-ra-ry, *s.* one who is added to a stated or usual number.

Sū'pér-plānt, *s.* a plant growing upon another plant, as *mistletoe*.

Sū'pér-re-flec'tion, † Sū'pér-re-flec'ion, *s.* the reflection of an image reflected. *Brown.*

Sū'pér-scribe, *v. a.* (Lat. *super upon, and scribo to write*) to inscribe, or write upon the top or outside.

Sū'pér-scrip'tion, *s.* the act of superscribing; that which is written upon the top or outside, the direction of a letter.

Sū'pér-sēde, *v. n.* (Lat. *super and sedeo*) to make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.

Sū'pér-sēde-ās, *s.* (a *law term*) a writ to set aside or stop some proceeding.

Sū'pér-sēr'vīce-a-ble, *a.* over officious, more than is necessary or required. *Shaks.*

Sū'pér-stī'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *superstitio*) unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommon rites and practices; religion without morality; rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion: in this sense it has a plural: as, they the truth with *superstitions* and traditions taint (*Milton*); — false reli-

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gion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence, false worship; over nicety, exactness too scrupulous.

Sū'pér-strí'tious-ly, *ad.* in a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion; with too much care. *Watts.*

Sū'pér-strā'n', *v. a.* to strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*

Sū'pér-strūct', *v. a.* (Lat. superstruo, superstruc-tus) to build upon any thing.

Sū'pér-strūc'tion, *s.* an edifice raised upon any thing, a superstructure.

Sū'pér-strūc'tive, *a.* built upon something else.

Sū'pér-strūc'ture, *s.* that which is built upon something else, a superstructure.

Sū'pér-sūb-stā'n'tial, *a.* (super and substantial) more than substantial.

Sū'pér-va-cā'ne-ōus, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. supervacaneus) SUPERFLUOUS. *Johnson.*

Sū'pér-va-cā'ne-ōus-ly, *ad.* needlessly.

Sū'pér-va-cā'ne-ōus-nē's, *s.* (*little used*) SUPERFLUOUSNESS, needlessness. *Bailey.*

Sū'pér-vēnē', *v. n.* (Lat. supervenio) to survene, to come as an extraneous addition.

Sū'pér-vēnī-ēnt, *a.* (Lat. superveniens) added, additional; *with, sometimes, to.* *Brown.*

Sū'pér-vēn'tion, *s.* (supervene) the act of supervening: extraneous addition.

Sū'pér-vī'se', *v. a.* (super and visus) to overlook, to oversee, to SUPERINTEND.

Sū'pér-vī'sor, *s.* an overseer, an inspector, an inspecting officer of the excise.

Sū'pér-vī've', *v. a.* (Lat. super and vivo) to overlive, outlive, survive, live beyond.

Sū-pi-nā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. supino) the act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

Su-pīnē', *a.* (Lat. supinus) lying with the face upward: opposed to prone; — leaning backward with exposure to the sun; CARELESS, negligent, indolent, drowsy, inattentive, thoughtless. *King Charles.*

Sū-pīnē, *s.* (*in grammar*, Fr. supin, Lat. supinum) a term signifying a kind of verbal noun.

Su-pīnē-ly, *ad.* with the face upward; drowsily, carelessly, indolently.

Su-pīnē-nē's, *s.* (supine) posture of lying with the face upward; supinity; CARELESSNESS, thoughtlessness, drowsiness, indolence.

Su-pīnī-ty, *s.* (supine) SUPINENESS. *Brown.*

Sūp-pe-dā'ne-ōus, *a.* (Lat. sub under, and pes the foot) placed under the feet. *Brown.*

Sūp'pér, *s.* (Fr. souper) the last meal of the day, the evening repast.

Sūp'pér-lē's, *a.* wanting supper; eating no supper, fasting at night.

Sūp-plānt', *v. a.* (Fr. supplanter, Lat. sub and planta) to trip up the heels: as, his legs entwining each other, till supplanted, down he fell (*Milton*); to displace by stratagem or duplicity, to turn out; to displace to overpower, to force away. *Shakespeare.*

Sūp-plānt'ér, *s.* one who supplants, one who displaces another.

Sūp'ple, *a.* (Fr. souple) PLIANT, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that makes supple.

Sūp'ple, *v. a.* to make pliant, soft, or flexible; to make compliant.

Sūp'ple, *v. n.* to grow soft, to grow pliant.

Sūp'ple-mēnt, *s.* (French, Lat. supplementum) addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

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Sūp-ple-mēnt'āl, *a.* additional, supplementary, such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Sūp-ple-mēnt'a-ry, *a.* supplemental.

Sūp'ple-nē's, *s.* (supple) PLIANTNESS, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

Sūp'ple-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. suppleo) brought in to fill up deficiencies.

Sūp'ple-to-ry, *s.* (Lat. suppletorium) that which is to fill up deficiencies.

Sūp'pli-ānt, *a.* (French) ENTREATING, beseeching, precatory, submissive.

Sūp'pli-ānt, *s.* an humble petitioner, supplicant, one who begs submissively.

Sūp'pli-cānt, *s.* (supplicate) a SUPPLIANT.

Sūp'pli-cāte, *v. a.* (Lat. supplico) to ENTREAT, to beseech, to implore, to petition submissively and humbly.

Sūp'pli-cā'tion, *s.* (French) petition humbly delivered, ENTREATY; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Sūp'pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* (supplicate) petitionary, precatory, containing supplication.

Sūp-plý', *v. a.* (Lat. suppleo, Fr. suppléer) to fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted; to yield, to afford, to administer, to relieve with something wanted; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad (*Prior*); to fill any room made vacant (*Dryden*); to accommodate, to furnish, to provide things for use.

Sūp-plý', *s.* relief of want, aid, assistance; cure of deficiencies.

Sūp-pōrt', *v. a.* (Fr. supporter) to sustain, to PROP, to buttress, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure, to bear; to back, second, help, buoy up; to countenance, to patronize; to aid, assist, relieve, succour; to sustain, to uphold, to keep from fainting.

Sūp-pōrt', *s.* (French) act or power of sustaining, PROP, hold, sustentation, sustaining power; FOOD, sustenance; MAINTENANCE, necessities of life; relief, aid, help, supply; — assistance, countenance, patronage.

Sūp-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* (French) tolerable, SUFFRAGEABLE, that may be endured.

Sūp-pōrt'a-ble-nē's, *s.* the state of being tolerable, tolerableness.

Sūp-pōrt'ér, *s.* (support) one who supports; PROP, buttress, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter, maintainer, defender, patronizer: *in heraldry*, beasts that support the arms.

Sūp-pōs'a-ble, *a.* (suppose) that may be supposed, presumable.

Sūp-pōs'āl, *s.* (suppose) position without proof, hypothesis, a thing supposed, supposition, imagination, surmise, belief.

Sūp-pōsē', *v. a.* (Fr. supposer) to lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument or illustration; to admit without proof; to imagine, to surmise, to conjecture, to believe without examination; to require as previous: as, this *supposes* something, without evident ground (*Hale*); to make reasonably supposed: as one falsehood always *supposes* another; — to put one thing by fraud in the place of another. *Johnson.*

Sūp-pōsē', *s.* a SUPPOSITION. *Shak. & Dryden.*

Sūp-pōs'ér, *s.* one who supposes.

Sūp-po-si'tion, *s.* (French) position without

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proof, suppose, hypothesis, supposal, imagination yet unproved; surmise, conjecture.

Sŭp-po-sĩ-tĩ-tious, *a.* (Lat. suppositivus) not genuine, COUNTERFEIT, put by trick into the place or character belonging to another; not real, supposed, imaginary. *Woodward.*

Sŭp-po-sĩ-tĩ-tious-něs, *s.* state of being counterfeit, ADULTERATENESS.

Sŭp-pĩ-tĩ-tive-ly, *ad.* (suppose) on supposition.

Sŭp-pĩ-tĩ-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. suppositoite) a pessary, a kind of solid clyster.

Sŭp-prěs, *v. a.* (Lat. supprimo, suppressus) to crush, to bend, to overpower, to overwhelm, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal (*Milton*); to keep in, not to let out: as, *well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice.*

Sŭp-prěs-sĩ-on, *s.* the act of suppressing; not publication: as, *you may depend on a suppression of these verses.* *Pope.*

Sŭp-prěs-sĩ-ór, *s.* (suppress) one who suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

Sŭp-pu-rate, *v. a.* (Fr. suppurer) to heal, to gather, to rankle, to fester, to canker, to generate pus, to discharge pus.

Sŭp-pu-rĩ-tĩ-on, *s.* (French) the ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

Sŭp-pu-ra-tĩ-ve, *a.* (Fr. suppuratif) digestive, generating matter.

Sŭp-pu-tĩ-tĩ-on, *s.* (French) reckoning, account, calculation, COMPUTATION.

Sŭp-pũ-tĩ, *v. a.* (Lat. supputo) to reckon, to calculate, to COMPUTE. *Johnson.*

Su'pra, (Latin) in composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

Sũ-pra-lĩp-sĩ-ry, *a.* (Lat. supra and lapsus) antecedent to the fall of man.

Sũ-pra-vũl-gĩr, *a.* above the vulgar. *Collier.*

Su-prěm'a-cy, *s.* (supreme) highest place, highest authority, SOVEREIGNTY; the state of being supreme.

Su-prěm, *a.* (Lat. supremus) highest in dignity, highest in authority, sovereign; highest, most excellent. *Dryden.*

Su-prěm-ly, *ad.* in the highest degree.

Sur, (Fr. sur) in composition, means *upon*, or *over and above*.

Sũr-ĩd dĩ-tĩ-on, *s.* something added to the name. *He serv'd with glory and admir'd success, So gain'd the suraddition, Leonotus.* *Shak.*

Sũr-ĩl, *a.* (Lat. sura) being in the calf of the leg: as, the *sural* artery.

Sũr-ĩnce, *s.* (sure, *pron.* shũr'ance) warrant, security, assurance. *Shakespeare.*

Sũr-bĩtĩ, *v. a.* (Fr. solbatur bruise) to bruise and batter the feet with travel: as, chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet (*Mortimer*); — to harass, to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

Sũr-cěsĩ, *v. n.* to be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use or being; to leave off, to practise no longer, to refrain finally.

Sũr-cěsĩ, *s.* cessation, stop. *Hooker.*

Sũr-chĩrge, *v. a.* (Fr. surcharger) to overload, to overburden; *with* with.

Sũr-chĩrge, *s.* burden added to burden, overburden, more than can be well borne.

Sũr-chĩr-gĩr, *s.* one who overburdens.

Sũr-cĩn-gĩ, *s.* a girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse, the girth put round the saddle of a horse; the girdle of a castrick.

Sũr-cĩ, *s.* (not in general use, Lat. surculus) a shoot, twig, sucker. *Brown.*

SUR

Sũr-cĩot, *s.* a short coat worn over the rest of the dress; a spencer.

Sũrd, *a.* (Lat. surdus deaf) deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

Sũr-dĩ-ty, *s.* (Fr. surdite) deafness.

Sũrd-nũm-bĩr, *s.* that is incommensurate with unity.

Sure, *a.* (Fr. sũr, *pron.* shũre) CERTAIN, unfailing, infallible; certainly doomed (*Locke*); confident, undoubting, certainly knowing; safe, firm, certain, positive, past doubt or danger; firm, stable, steady, not liable to failure. *To make sure*, is to secure so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power. † *To be sure*, certainly. This is a vitious expression: more properly *be sure*.

* **Sure**, *ad.* (Fr. sũrement) surely, certainly, without doubt, doubtlessly.

* **Sure-fĩt**, *a.* treading firmly, not given to stumbling.

* **Sure-ly**, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly, doubtlessly; firmly, without hazard.

* **Sure-něs**, *s.* (sure) CERTAINTY.

* **Sure-tĩ-shĩp**, *s.* the office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

* **Sure-ty**, *s.* (Fr. sũretė) CERTAINTY, indubitableness; security, safety; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation (*Shak.*); security against loss or damage, warranty, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one who gives security for another, one who is bound for another.

Sũr-fĩce, *s.* (French) superficies, superfice, outside, external part.

Sũr-fĩt, *v. a.* (Fr. sur and faire to overdo, to do more than enough) to feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness, to cloy, to cram overmuch.

Sũr-fĩt, *v. n.* to eat, or to be fed to satiety and sickness.

Sũr-fĩt, *s.* sickness or satiety caused by overfulness, crapulence.

Sũr-fĩt-ĩr, *s.* one who riots, a GLUTTON.

Sũr-fĩt-wĩ-tĩr, *s.* water that cures surfeits.

Sũrge, *s.* (Lat. furgo) a swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water, billow, wave.

Sũrge, *v. n.* to swell, to billow, to rise high.

Sũr-gĩon, *s.* (corrupted from chirurgion) a chirurgion, one who cures by manual operation.

Sũr-gĩ-ry, *s.* chirurgery, the act of curing by manual operation.

Sũr-gĩ-cĩl, *a.* (Fr. chirurgique) chirurgic, pertaining to surgery.

Sũr-gĩ, *a.* (surge) billowy, rising in billows.

Sũr-lĩ-ly, *ad.* (surly) in a surly manner.

Sũr-lĩ-něs, *s.* (surly) gloomy moroseness, sour anger, sourness of disposition.

Sũr-ly, *a.* (Sax. fur four) gloomily morose, rough, sour, incivil, silently angry.

Sũr-mĩsĩ, *v. a.* (derivation doubtful) to suspect, to imagine imperfectly, to suppose, to conjecture, to imagine without certain knowledge.

Sũr-mĩsĩ, *s.* imperfect notion, supposition, doubt, suspicion, conjecture, imagination not supported by knowledge.

Sũr-mĩũnt, *v. a.* (Fr. surmonter) to rise above; to CONQUER, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed, to EXCEL.

Sũr-mĩũnt-a-ble, *a.* CONQUERABLE, superable, such as may be overcome.

Sũr-mĩũnt-ĩr, *s.* (surmount) one who rises above another.

Sŭr-mōunt'ing, *s.* the act of getting uppermost, or of overcoming; the act of rising above any difficulty.

Sŭr-nāme, *s.* the name of the family, the name which one has over and above the christian name; appellation added to the original name.

Sŭr-nāme', *v. a.* to name by an appellation added to the original name.

Sŭr-pās', *v. a.* (Fr. surpasser) to EXCEL, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

Sŭr-pā'sa-ble, *a.* may be excelled. *Scott.*

Sŭr-pā's'ing, *p. a.* (surpass) excellent in a high degree.

Sŭr-pā's'ing-ly, *ad.* excellently well.

Sŭr-plīce, *s.* (Fr. surplis) the white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration, an alb, a rochet.

Sŭr-plūs, *s.* (Fr. sur, and Lat. plus more) a super-numerary part, surplusage, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

Sŭr-plūs-age, *s.* SURPLUS, overplus.

Sŭr-prī'sāl, *s.* (surprise) SURPRISE.

Sŭr-prīse', *s.* (French) the act of taking un-awares, surprisal, the state of being taken un-awares; sudden confusion or perplexity, wonder, ASTONISHMENT.

Sŭr-prīse', *v. a.* to take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to confuse or perplex by something sudden; to ASTONISH by something wonderful.

Sŭr-prī's'ing, *p. a.* ASTONISHING, wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

Sŭr-prī's'ing-ly, *ad.* in a manner that raises wonder, astonishingly.

Sŭr-rēn'dér, *v. a.* (old Fr. surrendre) to yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy; *with, sometimes, up emphatical.*

Sŭr-rēn'dér, *v. n.* to yield, to give one's self up; to capitulate on terms.

Sŭr-rēn'dér, **Sŭr-rēn'dry**, *s.* the act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another; dedition, rendition, capitulation on certain conditions.

Sŭr-rēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. surreptus) surprise, sudden and unperceived INVASION or intrusion.

Sŭr-rēp-tī'tious, *a.* (Lat. surreptitius) done by stealth, fraudulently obtained.

Sŭr-rēp-tī'tious-ly, *ad.* by stealth, fraudulently.

Sŭr-ro-gate, *v. a.* (Lat. furrogo) to put in the place of another.

Sŭr-ro-gate, *s.* (Lat. furrogatus) a deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

Sŭr-ro-gā'tion, *s.* (Lat. furrogatio) the act of putting in another's place.

SURROUND', **Sŭr-rōund'**, *v. a.* to encompass, to environ, to encircle, to envelop, to engird, to empale, to fence about, to shut in, to enclose on all sides.

Sŭr-rō'id, *s.* (in algebra) the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

Sŭr-tōut', *s.* (French) a large coat worn over all the rest.

Sŭr-vēne', *v. n.* (Fr. survenir) to supervene, to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

Sŭr-vēy', *v. a.* (old Fr. survoir) to overlook, to have under the view, to view as from a higher place (*Milton*); to oversee, to superintend as one in authority; to view as examining; to measure and estimate land or buildings.

Sŭr-vēy, *s.* view, prospect; view by way of examination of quality or value; superintendence, mensuration.

Sŭr-vēy'or, *s.* an overseer, one placed to superintend others; one who estimates the quantum and value of carpentry, building, and other workmanship; a measurer of land.

Sŭr-vēy'or-shīp, *s.* the office or employment of a surveyor.

Sŭr-vīve', *v. n.* (Lat. supervivo, Fr. survivre) to live after the death of another; to live after any thing; to remain alive.

Sŭr-vīve', *v. a.* to survive, to outlive, to overlive, to live beyond.

Sŭr-viv'er, *s.* an outliver, one who outlives another.

Sŭr-viv'er-shīp, *s.* the state of one who outlives another.

Sŭf-cēp-tī-bīl'i-ty, *s.* (susceptible) quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

Sŭf-cēp'tī-ble, *a.* (French) capable of admitting, susceptible, disposed to admit.

Sŭf-cēp'tion, *s.* (Lat. susceptus received, admitted) the act of taking. *Appl.*

Sŭf-cēp'tive, *a.* (Lat. susceptus) capable to admit, SUSCEPTIBLE.

Sŭf-cīp'i-ēn-cy, *s.* (fusipient) reception, admission.

Sŭf-cīp'i-ēnt, *s.* (Lat. suspiciens) one who takes, one who admits or receives.

Sŭf-cī-tatē, *v. a.* (Fr. fusciter, Lat. fuscito) to rouse, to EXCITE. *Brown.*

Sŭf-cī-tā'tion, *s.* (French) the act of rousing or exciting, EXCITEMENT.

Sŭf-pēct', *v. a.* (Lat. suspicio, suspectum) to imagine with a degree of fear or jealousy what is not known, to surmise; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain, to DOUBT: as, he *suspects* the truth.

Sŭf-pēct', *v. n.* to imagine guilt. *Shak.*

Sŭf-pēct', *p. a.* (French) DOUBTFUL. *Glen.*

† **Sŭf-pēct'**, *s.* suspicion. *Sidney & Shak.*

Sŭf-pēnd', *v. a.* (Fr. suspendre, Lat. suspendo) to hang, to make to hang by any thing; to interrupt, to obstruct, to make to stop for a time; to DELAY, to hinder from proceeding, to keep undetermined; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Sŭf-pēns', *s.* (Fr. suspens, Lat. suspensus) uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination, indetermination, act of withholding the judgment, stop in the midst of two opposites.

Sŭf-pēns', *a.* (Lat. suspensus) held from proceeding (*Milton*); held in doubt, held in expectation. *Hein.*

Sŭf-pēn'sion, *s.* (French) act of making to hang any thing, pendulosity; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying, DELAY; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, pause, temporary cessation, temporary privation of an office: as, the clerk incurred suspension.

Sŭf-pēn'so-ry, *a.* (Fr. suspensoire) that by which any thing hangs.

Sŭf-pī'cion, *s.* (French) the act of suspecting, surmise, distrust, imagination of something ill without proof.

Sŭf-pī'cious, *a.* (Lat. suspiciosus) inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; indicating suspicion or fear (*Swift*); liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

Sŭf-pī'cious-ly, *ad.* with suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

Sŭf-pī'cious-ness, *s.* (suspicious) tendency to suspicion.

S W A

Sūs-pī-rā'tion, *s.* (Lat. suspiratio) sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

Sūs-pīrē, *v. n.* (Lat. suspiro) to sigh, to fetch the breath deep.

Sūs-tāin', *v. a.* (Fr. soutenir) to bear, to PROP, to hold up; to SUPPORT, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep in food or provisions; to help, to relieve, to ASSIST; to bear, to endure, to undergo; to bear without yielding; to SUFFER, to bear as inflicted.

Sūs-tāin'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. soutenable) that may be sustained.

Sūs-tāin'ér, *s.* one who props, one who supports; one who suffers, a sufferer.

Sūs'te-nānce, *s.* (Fr. soutien) support, maintenance, necessities of life, FOOD.

Sūs-tēn-tā'tion, *s.* (French) SUPPORT, preservation from falling; use of victuals (*Brown*); maintenance, support of life. *Bacon.*

Su-sūr'rate, *v. n.* (*little used*, Lat. susurro) to whisper, to speak low. *Bailey.*

Su-sūr-rā'tion, *s.* WHISPER; soft murmur.

Sūt'lér, *s.* (Dutch soeteler) a man who sells provision and liquor in a camp.

Sūt'ure, *s.* (Lat. futura) a manner of sewing or stitching wounds; a particular articulation in the bones of the cranium.

Swāb', *s.* (Swedish swabb) a kind of mop used to clean ships' decks.

Swāb', *v. a.* to clean with a sea mop.

Swāb'bér, *s.* he who cleans ships' decks.

Swād'dle, *v. a.* (Sax. Swedan) to swathe, to bind in clothes: generally used of new-born children; —† to beat, to cudgel. *Hudibras.*

Swād'dle, *s.* clothes bound round the body.

Swād'dling-clōth, *s.* the cloth wrapped round a newborn infant.

Swāg, *v. n.* (Sax. figan) to sink down by its weight, to hang heavy.

Swāgē, *v. a.* (assuage) to ease, to soften, to mitigate, to ALLEVIATE. *Milton.*

Swāg'gér, *v. n.* (Sax. fwegan) to BULLY, to bluster, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent. *Shak.*

Swāg'gér-ér, *s.* a BULLY, a blusterer, a turbulent noisy fellow.

Swāg'gy, *a.* dependent by its weight.

Swāin, *s.* (Sax. fwein) a young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a shepherd, a pastoral youth.

Swāin'mōte, *s.* (*a law term*) a court of freeholders held within the forest.

SWALE, Swāle, Swēal, *v. n.* (Sax. fwelan) to waste or blaze away, to flare, to blare, to melt, to melt away, as a candle.

Swāllow, *s.* (Sax. fwalewe) a small bird of passage: or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

Swāllow, *v. a.* (Sax. fwelgan) to take down the throat; — to receive without examination (*Locke*); to engross, to appropriate; *often with up emphatical*: as, far be it from me that I should swallow up or destroy (*2 Samuel*); — to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to engulf; *with up*: as, death is swallowed up in victory; — to occupy (*Locke*); to seize and waste (*Thomson*); to engross, to engage completely: as, this work swallows up my whole time.

Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

Swāllow, *s.* the throat, the gorge; voracity.

S W E

Swāllow-tāil, *s.* (*in botany*) a kind of willow.

Swām, *pret.* of to swim; did swim.

Swāmp', *s.* (Sax. fwam) a bog, a fen.

Swāmp'py, *a.* BOGGY, fenny, marshy.

Swān', *s.* (Saxon) a large water-fowl.

Swān'skin, *s.* a kind of soft flannel.

Swāp', *ad.* (*a low word*, Islandic) hastily, with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap*.

† Swāp', *v. a.* (*a low word*) to SWOP.

Swārd', *s.* (Swedish) the skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

† Swārd', *v. n.* to breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*

Swārd'ed, *a.* covered with grass. *Bailey.*

Swāre, *pret.* of to swear; swore, did swear.

Swārm', *s.* (Sax. fwearm) a great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees which migrate from the hive; — a multitude, a CROWD.

Swārm', *v. n.* (Sax. fwearman) to rise as bees in a body and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to CROWD, to throng; to be crowded, to be overrun, to be thronged; to breed multitudes. *Milton.*

Swarm is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

Swārt', Swārth', *a.* (Sax. fweart) black, darkly brown, TAWNY: in *Milton*, it seems to signify gloomy, malignant.

Ye valleys low,

On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks.

Swārt', *v. a.* to blacken, to dusk. *Brown.*

Swārth'i-ly, *ad.* blackly, duskily, tawnily.

Swārth'i-nēss, *s.* (fwarthy) darkness of complexion, tawiness.

Swārth'y, *a.* (fwarth) dark of complexion, black, dusky, swart, TAWNY.

† Swāsh', *v. n.* (*perhaps from the sound*) to make a great clatter or noise. *Shak.*

Swāsh', *s.* impulse of water flowing with violence. *Johnson.*

† Swāsh'ér, *s.* one who makes a show of valour or force of arms. *Shakespeare.*

Swāth', † Swāth, *s.* (Dutch fwade) a line of grass cut down by the mower; a continued quantity: as, and utters it by great swaths. *Sb.*

Swāth, *s.* (Sax. fwedan to bind) a band, a tie, a fillet, a BANDAGE. *Greav.*

Swāthe, *v. a.* to swaddle, to bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

Swāy, *v. a.* (German schwehen to move) to wave in the hand, to move or wield any thing massy: as, to sway the sceptre; — to bias, to direct to either side (*Shak.*); to govern, to rule; to overpower, to influence. *Shak.*

Swāy, *v. n.* to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight (*Bacon*); to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to GOVERN. *Shak.*

Swāy, *s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power (*Shak.*); weight, PREPONDERANCE, cast of the balance (*Milton*); power, dominion, rule, EMPIRE (*Hooker*); influence, direction, weight on one side. *Dryden.*

Swear, *v. n.* (Sax. fwerian) to obtest some superior power, to utter an oath (*Numbers*); to declare or promise on oath; to give evidence on oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

Swear, *v. a.* to put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered; to declare on oath: as, he swore treason against his friend; — to obtest by an oath: as, now, by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in vain. O vassal! miscreant!

Swár'ér, *s.* a wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, Swēat, *s.* (Saxon) the matter evacuated at the pores of the skin by heat or labour, sudation, exudation, perspiration; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moisture.

Mortimer.

Swēat, *v. n.* to be moist upon the body with heat or labour, to exude, to perspire; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to exude, to emit moisture.

Swēat, *v. a.* to emit as sweat (*Dryden*); to make to sweat.

Swēat'ér, *s.* one who sweats.

Swēat'y, *a.* (sweat) covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

Swēd'ish, *a.* (Sweden) belonging to Sweden.

Swēp, *v. a.* (Sax. fwapan) to drive away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp: as, and, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail (*Shak.*); to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

Swēp, *v. n.* to pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

Dryden.

Swēp, *s.* the act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent and general destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Sharp.

Swēp'ér, *s.* one who sweeps.

Swēp'ings, *s.* that which is swept away, refuse.

Swift.

Swēp'nēt, *s.* a net that takes in a great compass.

Swēp'shake, *s.* one who wins all.

Swēp'y, *a.* passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,

The branches bend before their sweepy sway. Dryd.

Swēet, *a.* (Sax. fwete) pleasing to any sense: as, *sweet* music, a *sweet* prospect;—luscious to the taste, dulcet, sugary, saccharine;—melodious to the ear: as, a *sweet* sound;—beautiful to the eye: as, a *sweet* face;—not salt; not sour; mild, soft, gentle: as, the Pleiades before him danc'd, shedding *sweet* influence;—grateful, delicious, pleasing: as, *sweet* interchange of hill and valley;—than whom no fairer face, or *sweeter* air could boast.

Dryden.

Swēet, *s.* sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

Dryden.

Swēet'breed, *s.* the pancreas of the calf.

Swēet'brī-ér, *s.* a fragrant shrub, the eglantine.

Swēet'brōm, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Swēet'ēt, *v. a.* (sweet) to make sweet, to sugar, to impregnate with sugar; to addulce, to dulcify, to dulcorate, to edulcorate, to set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind; to make mild or kind (*South*); to make less painful (*Sidney*); to palliate, to reconcile (*L'Estrange*); to soften, to make delicate. *Dryd.*

Swēet'en, *v. n.* to grow sweet.

Swēet'en-ér, *s.* one who palliates, one who represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

Temple.

Swēet'heart, *s.* a LOVER, one who courts a woman; a mistress, a woman courted.

Swēet'ing, *s.* (sweet) a sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

Swēet'ish, *a.* (sweet) somewhat sweet, saccharine

Swēet'ly, *ad.* (sweet) in a sweet manner, with sweetness.

SWEET' MEAT, Swēet'mēat, *s.* delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar, a confection, confectionary, a confeit, a comfit, a conserve, a sugarplum, sugarwork, a jelly, a sucket.

Swēet'nēss, *s.* (sweet) the quality of being sweet in any of its senses; lusciousness; fragrance; melody; deliciousness, agreeableness, delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

Swēet-will'iam, *s.* (in botany) a plant, the flower of the plant.

Swēll, *v. n.* (Sax. swellan) to grow bigger, to grow turgid, to bloat, to extend the parts, to tumefy by obstruction; to be exasperated: as, mildness has allayed their *swelling* griefs;—to look big: as, to *swell* like a Turkey-cock;—to be turgid: *used of style*;—to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow into view: as, behold the *swelling* scene:—it implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

Immoderate valour swells into a fault. Addison.

Swēll, *v. a.* to cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten: as, to *swell* the charge;—to raise to arrogance: as, to *swell* with pride.

Swēll, *s.* extension of bulk.

SWELL'ING, Swēll'ing, *s.* (swell) morbid tumour, phlegmon, tumefaction, apostome, apostume, imposthume, abscess, turgescence, inturgescence, intumescence; bloatedness, puffiness, turgidness, turgidity; *PROTRUSANCE*, prominence; effort for vent. *Tatter.*

† Swēlt, *v. n.* to break out in sweat. *Spenser.*

Swēlt'ér, *v. n.* (supposed to be corrupted from *lulury*) to be pained with heat.

Swēlt'ér, *v. a.* to parch or dry up with heat.

Swēlt'ry, *a.* suffocating with heat. *Julius.*

Swēpt, *pret. and pass. part.* of to sweep.

Swērvē, *v. n.* (Sax. fwervēn) to WANDER, to rove; to DEVIATE, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend (*Milton*); † to climb upon a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT, Swift, *a.* (Saxon) moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, alipede, speedy, fast, hasty, expedite, lightfooted, expeditious, nimble, rapid;—ready, prompt: as, *let every man be swift to hear and slow to speak.* *James.*

Swift, *s.* the current of a stream.

Swift, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird, the marten.

Swift'ly, *ad.* fleetly, rapidly, nimbly, with celerity, with velocity.

SWIFT'NESS, Swift'nēss, *s.* (swift) speed, haste, speediness, hastiness, expedition, nimbleness, quickness, fleetness, rapidness, pernicity, celerity.

Swig, *v. n.* (a low word, Icelandic swiga) to drink by large draughts.

Swill, *v. a.* (Sax. fwilgan) to drink luxuriously and grossly; to rinse; to wash, to drench (*Shak.*); to inebriate, to swell with plenitude. *Milton.*

Swill, *s.* drink luxuriously poured down; a drench, a draught; wash for swine.

Swill'ér, *s.* a luxurious drinker.

Swim, *v. n.* (Sax. swimman) to float upon the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion: as, a *swimming*

gait; a hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight;—to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated: as, when the earth *swims* in rain; to have abundance of any quality, to flow in any thing: as, they *swim* in joy; he *swims* in money.

Swim, *v. a.* to pass by swimming.

Swim, *s.* the bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

Swim'mér, *s.* one who swims.

Swim'ming-ly, *ad.* (*a low word, swimming*) smoothly, without obstruction.

Swin'dle, *v. a.* (*derivation unknown*) to CHEAT, to defraud under false pretences.

Swin'dle, *v. n.* to practise fraud, to obtain goods from tradesmen under fictitious characters or false pretences.

Swindlér, *s.* a sharper, a CHEAT, one who obtains goods under false pretences.

Swine, *s.* (Sax. *swin*) a hog, a pig.

Swin'bread, *s.* (*in botany*) a kind of plant, truffles, a subterraneous mushroom.

Swin'hérd, *s.* a keeper of hogs.

Swin'pipe, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

Swing, *v. n.* (Sax. *swingan*) to wave to and fro hanging loosely; to swingle, to dangle; to fly backward and forward upon a rope.

Swing, *v. a.* to make to play loosely upon a string; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.

Swing, *s.* motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line upon which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty, abandonment to any motive (*Chapman*); unrestrained tendency. *South.*

Swinge, *v. a.* (Sax. *swingan*) to WHIP, to lash; to BEAT, to bastinate, to punish.

Swing'búck-lér, *s.* a BULLY, a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shak.*

Swing'ing, *a.* (*a low word from swinge*) great, large, HUGE. *L'Estrange.*

Swing'ing-ly, *ad.* greatly, hugely.

Swing'ér, *s.* (swing) who swings, a hurler.

Swing'ing, *p. a.* (swing) waving loosely, moving backward and forward upon a rope, whirling round in the air.

Swin'ish, *a.* (swine) besitting swine; resembling swine; gross, BRUTAL. *Shak.*

Swin'gle, *v. n.* (swing) to dangle, to swing, to wave to and fro hanging loosely; to swing in pleasure upon a rope.

† Swink, *v. a.* (Sax. *swincan*) to overlabour. *Milt.*
"And the swink'd bedger at his supper sat."

Switch, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a small flexible twig. *Shak.*

Switch, *v. a.* to lash, whip, jerk.

Swive, *v. n.* (Teut. *schweven* to agitate) to perform the act of generation. *Bailey.*

Swiv'el, *s.* (*probably from swive*) something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; two links of a chain so made as to turn one in another.

Swöl'lén, Swöl'n', *part. pass.* of to swell.

Swöon, *v. n.* (Sax. *afwunan*) to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.

SWOON, Swöon, *s.* a lypothymy, a syncope, a deliquium, a fainting fit.

Swöop, *v. a.* (*from the sound*) to seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

Swöop, *s.* fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

Swöp', *v. a.* (*a low word, of uncert. deriv.*) to EXCHANGE one thing for another. *Dryden.*

Swörd, *s.* (Sax. *sweord*) a weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand;—destruction by war: as, fire and sword;—vengeance of justice: as, the sword of the law;—emblem of authority: as, swordbearer. *Hudibras.*

Swörd'd, *a.* girt with a sword. *Milton.*

Swörd'ér, *s.* a cutthroat: a soldier in contempt.

Swörd'fisk, *s.* a fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

Swörd'gräfs, *s.* a kind of sedge, glader.

Swörd'knöt, *s.* riband tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swörd'láw, *s.* violence, the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

Swörd'pläy-ér, *s.* gladiator, fencer, one who exhibits in public his skill at the weapons by fighting for prizes.

Swöre, *pret.* of to swear; did swear.

Swörn', *pass. part.* of to swear.

Swüm, *pret. and pass. part.* of to swim.

Swüng, *pret. and pass. part.* of to swing.

Syc'a-more, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree.

Syc'o-phänt, *s.* (Gr. *συκοφαντος*, Lat. *sycophanta*) a talebearer, a makebate, a malicious parasite.

Syc'o-phänt, *v. n.* (*a low bad word*) to play the sycophant. *Government of the Tongue.*

Syc'o-phän'tic, *a.* talebearing, mischievously officious.

Syc'o-phän-tic, *v. n.* (sycophant) to play the talebearer. *Johnson.*

Syl-läb'ic, Syl-läb'i-cäl, *a.* (syllable, Fr. *syllabique*) relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.

Syl-läb'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* by syllables, in a syllabic manner.

Sylla-ble, *s.* (Gr. *συλλαβή*, Fr. *syllabe*) as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or by one articulation;—any thing proverbially concise.

Sylla-büs, *s.* (Gr. *συλλαβας*) an abstract, an ABRIDGMENT, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

Syl-lo-gism, *s.* (Gr. *συλλογισμός*, Fr. *syllogisme*) an argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.

Syl-lo-gistic, Syl-lo-gist'i-cäl, *a.* relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Syl-lo-gist'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* in the form or manner of a syllogism.

Syl-lo-giz', *v. n.* (Fr. *syllogiser*) to reason by syllogism.

Sylph, *s.* (*derivation not noted*) a kind of fairy nymph.

† Syl'ván, *a.* (Lat. *silva* a wood) silvan, woody, shady, relating to woods. *Milton.*

Syl'ván, *s.* a wood god, or satyr: perhaps sometimes a rustic. *Pope.*

Symból, *s.* (Fr. *symbole*, Gr. *σύμβολον*, Lat. *symbolum*) an abstract, an ABRIDGMENT, a compendium, a comprehensive form: as, the symbol of our faith;—a type, a figure, EMBLEM, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Sym-böl'i-cäl, *a.* (Fr. *symbolique*) representative, typical, FIGURATIVE, expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

Sym-böl'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* typically, figuratively by representation.

- Sým-ból-i-zā'tion**, *s.* (symbolize) the act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance, type, **FIGURE**.
- Sým'ból-ize**, *v. n.* (Fr. symboliser) to have something in common with another by representative qualities, to agree with as a symbol; *with with*.
- Sým'ból-ize**, *v. a.* to allegorize, to make representative of something.
- Sým-mét'ri-án**, *s.* (symmetry) one eminently studious of proportion, a symmetrist.
- Sým-mét'ri-cál**, *a.* (symmetry) **PROPORTIONATE**, proportionable, having parts well adapted to each other.
- Sým-me-tríst**, *s.* (symmetry) **SYMMETRIAN**.
- Sým-me-try**, *s.* (Fr. symmetrie, Gr. *συν* *with*, and *μετρον* *to measure*) adaptation of parts to each other, **PROPORTION**, harmony, agreement of one part to another.
- Sým-pa-thét'ic**, *a.* (Fr. sympathétique) having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other, feeling in consequence of what another feels, sympathetic.
- Sým-pa-thét'i-cál**, *a.* **SYMPATHETIC**.
- Sým-pa-thét'i-cál-ly**, *ad.* with sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.
- Sým-pa-thize**, *v. n.* (Fr. sympathiser) to feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually: † to agree, to fit. *Dryden.*
- Sým-pa-thy**, *s.* (Fr. sympathie, Gr. *συμπαθεια*) fellow-feeling, mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another; tenderness, pity, commiseration.
- Sým-phō'ní-ous**, *a.* (symphony) agreeing in sound, **HARMONIOUS**.
- Sým-pho-ny**, *s.* (Fr. symphonie, Gr. *συν* *with*, and *φωνη* *to sound*) concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.
- Sýmpt'óm**, *s.* (Gr. *σύνπτωμα*, Fr. symptome) something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect, an indication, a mark, sign, token.
- Sým-p-to-mát'ic**, *a.* (French symptomatique) happening concurrently or occasionally, symptomatical.
- Sým-p-to-mát'i-cál**, *a.* **SYMPTOMATIC**.
- Sým-p-to-mát'i-cál-ly**, *ad.* in the manner of a symptom.
- Sým-a-gōg'i-cál**, *a.* (synagogue) pertaining to a synagogue.
- Sým'a-gōgue**, *s.* (French, Gr. *συναγωγη*) an assembly of the Jews to worship.
- Sým-chron'i-cál**, *a.* (Gr. *συν* *with*, and *χρονος* *time*) happening together at the same time, synchronous.
- Sým-chron-ism**, *s.* (Gr. *συν* *with*, and *χρονος* *time*) concurrence of events happening at the same time.
- Sým-chron-ous**, *a.* (Gr. *συν* and *χρονος*) happening at the same time, synchronical.
- Sým-co-pe**, *s.* (French, Gr. *συνακοπη*) a swoon, fainting fit; — contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.
- Sým-drōme**, *s.* (Gr. *συνδρομη*) concurrent action, concurrence. *Glanville.*
- Sý-néch'do-che**, *s.* (French, Gr. *συνεχδοχη*) a figure in rhetoric by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*
- Sýn'ód**, *s.* (Fr. synode, Gr. *συνodus*) an **ASSEMBLY** called for consultation: used particularly of ecclesiastics. (A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general council.) — conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Milton.*
- Sýn'o-dál**, *s.* money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.
- Sýn'o-dál**, *a.* (synod) relating to a synod, transacted in a synod, synodic, synodical.
- Sý-nód'ic**, **Sý-nód'i-cál**, *a.* (Fr. synodique) **SYNO-DAL**; reckoned from one conjunction of the sun to another. *Locke.*
- Sý-nód'i-cál-ly**, *ad.* by the authority of a synod or public assembly.
- Sý-nón'y-ma**, *s.* (Latin, Gr. *συνωνυμια*) names which signify the same thing, words of the same signification.
- Sý-nón'y-mise**, *v. a.* to express the same thing in different words.
- Sý-nón'y-mous**, *a.* (synonyma) expressing the same thing by different words; paronymous, having the same signification.
- Sý-nón'y-my**, *s.* (Gr. *συνωνυμια*) the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
- Sý-nóp'sis**, *s.* (Greek) a general view, all the parts brought under one view, a table, an index of many particulars.
- Sý-nóp'ti-cál**, *a.* affording a view of many parts at once.
- Sýn-tác'ti-cál**, *a.* (syntaxis) conjoined, fitted to each other; — relating to the construction of speech, belonging to syntax.
- Sýn'tax**, **Sýn-tax'is**, *s.* (Gr. *συνταξις*) a system, a number of things joined together; — that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words in a sentence.
- Sýn'the-sis**, *s.* (Gr. *συνθεσις*) the act of joining; opposed to *analysis*.
- Sýn-thét'ic**, *a.* (Gr. *συνθετικος*) conjoining, compounding, forming composition: opposed to *analytic*.
- Sý-phón**, **Sý-phón**, *s.* (Gr. *σὺφον*) a tube, a crane.
- Sý-ringe**, *s.* (Gr. *σπριγγις*) a pipe through which any liquor is squirted, a squirt.
- Sý-ringe**, *v. a.* to spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.
- Sýr'tis**, *s.* (Latin, pronounced *fúr'tis*) a quicksand, a bog. *Milton.*
- Sýl'tém**, *s.* (Fr. système, Gr. *συστημα*) any complexure or combination of things acting together, a compages; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.
- Sýl-te-mát'i-cál**, *a.* (Fr. systematique, Gr. *συστηματικος*) methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.
- Sýl-te-mát'i-cál-ly**, *ad.* in form of a system.
- Sýl-te-ma-tize**, *v. a.* to methodize, to reduce to a regular system.
- Sýl'to-le**, *s.* (in anatomy, Gr. *συστολη*) the contraction of the heart: in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T A B

T is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet; it has the same sound at the beginning and end of words; when followed by *i*, and not preceded by *s*, this combination has the sound of *fi*; as in the word *nation, salvation*; pronounced, *nashun, salvashun*; — followed by *b*, this combination has two sounds, a *hard* and *soft*; *hard*, as in the words *thin, thick*; *soft*, as in the words *thine, thee*; in which latter case they are uniformly printed thus: *thine, thee*. See the **KEY** in the preface.

Täb'by, *s.* (Fr. tabis) a kind of waved silk.

Täb'by, *a.* BRINDED, brindled, varied with different colours: as, a *tabby* cat.

Täb'by, *v. a.* to calender, to give a kind of gloss and water to silk or stuff.

Täb-e-fä'ction, *s.* the act of wasting away, a CONSUMPTION.

Täb'e-fy, *v. n.* (Lat. tabefacio) to waste, to dwindle, to extenuate, to emaciate, to lose flesh, to pine away, to be in a state of consumption.

Täb'érd, Täb'árd, *s.* (low Lat. taberda) a long gown; a herald's coat.

Täb'érd-ér, one who wears a long gown; a bachelor at Queen's College, Oxford.

Täb'ér-na-clé, *s.* (French, Lat. tabernaculum) a temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

Täb'ér-na-clé, *v. n.* to enshrine, to house. "*The world was made flesh and tabernacled amongst us, and we beheld his glory.*" *John.*

Täb'id, *a.* (Fr. tabide, Lat. tabidus) wasted by disease, hectic, CONSUMPTIVE.

Täb'id-néss, *s.* consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

Täb'la-ture, *s.* (table) painting upon walls or ceilings.

Täble, *s.* (French, Lat. tabula) any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment: as, I drink to the general joy of the whole table (*Shak.*); — the fare or entertainment itself: as, he keeps a good table; — a tablet, a surface upon which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads, a catalogue, a syllabus (*Watts*); a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view (*Ben Jonson*); the palm of the hand (*Ben Jonson*); draughts, small pieces of wood shifted upon squares. *Shakespeare.*

To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor, taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.

Täble, *v. n.* to BOARD, to diet, to live at the table of another.

Täble, *v. a.* to make into a catalogue, to set down in regular series.

Täble, *s.* (Fr. tableau) a picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface. *Shak.*

T A C

Täble, *a.* (with jewellers) having a flat surface; as, a *table* diamond.

Täble-bēer, *s.* small beer.

Täble-bòok, *s.* a book upon which any thing is engraved or written without ink. *Dryden.*

Täble-clòth, *s.* linen spread upon a table.

Täble-män, *s.* a man at draughts.

Täblér, *s.* one who boards, a boarder.

Täble-spòon, *s.* a large spoon used at table.

Täble-tä'k, *s.* conversation at meals or entertainments, table discourse.

Täb'lét, *s.* (table) a small level surface; a medicine in a square form; a surface written upon or painted.

Tä'boür, *s.* (Fr. tambour) a small drum, a tabourine, a tabret, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

Tä'boür, *v. n.* to strike often and lightly.

Tä'boür-ér, *s.* one who beats the tabour.

Tä'boür-èt, *s.* (tabour) a small tabour.

Tä'boür-inc, *s.* (Fr. tambourin) a TABOUR, a small kind of drum.

Täbrét, *s.* a TABOUR, a tabourine. *Genesis.*

Täb'u-lär, *a.* (Lat. tabularis) set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in laminæ; set in squares.

Täb'u-late, *v. a.* (Lat. tabula a table) to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface; — to floor with boards.

Täb'u-lat-éd, *a.* having a flat surface. *Cole.*

Tach, Tache, *s.* (tack, *pron.* täch) any thing taken hold of, a catch, tatch, loop, button. *Exodus.*

Ta-chy'g-ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. *ταχός* swift, and *γράφω* to write) the art of quick writing; the act of quick writing.

Täc'it, *a.* (Fr. tacite, Lat. tacitus) silent, implied, not expressed by words.

Täc'it-ly, *ad.* silently, not orally expressed.

Täc-i-tür'ní-ty, *s.* (Fr. taciturnité, Lat. taciturnitas) habitual silence.

Täck, *v. a.* (Fr. attacher) to fasten to any thing; to join, unite, stitch together.

Täck, *s.* a small nail.

To bold tack, to last, to hold out.

Täck, *v. a.* (a sea term) to turn ship.

Täck, *s.* the turning of a ship at sea; the act of tacking ship.

Täck'le, *s.* (Welsh *tacel* an arrow) weapons, instruments of action. *Hudibras.*

Täck'le, *s.* (Dutch *tackel* a rope) the fitted ropes of a ship.

Täck'led, *a.* made of ropes like the ratlines of a ship.

Täck'ling, *s.* (tackle) furniture of the masts; instruments of action: as, fishing *tackling*; kitchen *tackling*. *Walton.*

Täc'tic, Täc'ti-cäl, *a.* (Gr. *τακτικός*, Fr. *tactique*) relating to the art or act of ranging a battle.

Täc'tics, *s.* (Gr. *τακτική*) the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

Täc'tile, *a.* (French, Lat. *tactilis*) susceptible of touch, capable of being touched, touchable, tangible.

Täc'til'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being perceptible by the touch, tangibility.

T A K

Tăction, *s.* (French, Lat. *tactio*) the act of touching or feeling, touch.

Tăd'pole, *s.* (Sax. *tade a toad*, and *pola a young one*) a young shapeless frog or toad, a porwigle.

Tă'en, the poetical contraction for *taken*.

Tăffe-ta, *s.* (Fr. *taffetas*) a thin silk.

Tăg, *s.* (Islandic) a point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean: as, the *tag-rag* people (*Shak.*); — a young sheep.

Tăg, *v. a.* to fit any thing with an end or point of metal: as, to *tag* a lace; — to fit one thing with another, appended: as, 'tis *tagged* with rhyme (*Dryden*); — † to join. This is properly *to tack*. *Swift.*

Tăg'tăil, *s.* a worm that has the tail of another colour. *Carew.*

Tăil, *s.* that which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a catkin; the hinder part of any thing.
To turn tail, to flee, to run away.

Tăil, *v. a.* to pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

Tăil'ed, *a.* furnished with a tail.

Tăil'or, *s.* (Fr. *tailleur*, from *tailler* to cut) one whose business is to make men's clothes, frequently written *taylor*.

Tăint, *v. a.* (Fr. *teint* from *teindre*) to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to tully: as, to *taint* the mind; — to INFECT, to poison, to disease, to corrupt. *Thomson.*

Tăint, *v. n.* to be infected, to spoil, to be touched with something corrupting.

Tăint, *s.* a tincture, a COLOUR; infection, CONTAGION; depravation, putrescence, corruption (*Shak.*); — a STAIN, a spot, a soil, a blemish. *Shakespeare.*

Tăint'less, *a.* free from infection, pure.

Tăint'ure, *s.* (taint) taint, tinge, stain, defilement, pollution. *Shak.*

Tăke, *v. a.* (Islandic *taka*) to receive what is offered: correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*; — to seize what is not given; to receive, to receive with good or ill will; to SEIZE, to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to ENTRAP, to catch in a snare; to take in any particular sense or manner: as, you *take* me right; — to exact: as, *take* no usury of him (*Leviticus*); — to get, to have, to appropriate: as, give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself (*Genesis*); — to use, to employ: as, to *take* time to consider; — to judge in favour of, to adopt: as, he *took* the right side; — to get, to procure: as, striking stones they *took* fire out of them (*2 Maccabees*); — to close in with, to comply with: as, I *take* thee at thy word; — to form, to fix: as, to *take* a resolution; — to catch in the hand, to seize; to admit, to suffer: as, to *take* any form; — to perform any action: as, to *take* breath; — to go into: as, to *take* ship; — to swallow as a medicine; — to select, to choose one of more: as, *take* which you please; — to convey, to carry, to transport: as, *take* all his company along with him (*Shak.*); — not to refuse, to accept; — to adopt: as, I will *take* him for my heir; — to admit: as, let him be *taken* into the number; — to pursue, to go in: as, to the port she *takes* her way; — to endure, to bear: as, won't you *take* a

T A K

jest? — to draw, to derive: as, its firm belief is *taken* from this consideration; — to assume: as, I *take* the liberty to say; — to allow, to admit: as, he *takes* something for granted which he ought to prove; — to receive with fondness: as, I *took* him to my bosom; — to carry out for use: as, *take* nothing for your journey; — to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion: as, this I *take* it, is the main motive of our preparations; — to obtain by mensuration: as, to *take* measure for a gown; — to have recourse to: as, the cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor feline torn to pieces (*L'Esfrange*); — to hire, to rent: as, to *take* apartments; — to engage, to be active in: as, *take* his part; — to admit in copulation: as, five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse; — to use as an oath or expression: as, thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain (*Exodus*); to seize as a disease: as, he was *taken* suddenly with a swimming in the head.

To take away, to deprive of; — to set aside, to remove. *To take care*, to be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend; — to be cautious, to be vigilant. *To take course*, to have recourse to measures. *To take down*, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; — to swallow, to take by the mouth. *To take from*, to derogate, to detract, to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious, to beware. *To take heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to enclose (*Mortimer*); — to CHEAT, to gull; — to COMPRISE, to comprehend; — to admit; — to win by conquest (*Felton*); — to receive locally; — to receive mentally. *To take notice*, to observe; — to shew by any act that observation is made. *To take oath*, to swear. *To take off*, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; — to withhold, to withdraw; — to swallow; — to purchase (*Locke*); — to copy: as, to *take off* models in wood; — to find place for: as, more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off* (*Bacon*); — to remove. *To take out*, to remove from within any place. *To take part*, to share. *To take place*, to prevail, to have effect. *To take up*, to borrow on credit or interest; — † to be ready for, to engage with (*Shak.*); — to apply to the use of (*Addison*); — to begin (*South*); — to fasten with a ligature: a surgical term; — to engross, to engage: as, my mind is *taken up* with this dictionary; — to have final recourse to: as, they *took up* their rest in the christian religion (*Addison*); — to SEIZE, to catch, to arrest; — to answer by reproving, to reprimand; — to begin where the former left off; — to lift (*Shak.*); — to occupy locally; — to manage in the place of another; — to comprise: as, that poem *takes up* seven years; — to adopt, to assume. *To take upon*, to appropriate to, to assume, to admit to be imputed to; — to assume, to claim authority.

Tăke, *v. n.* to direct the course, to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix. "*When flame taketh and openeth, it giveth a noise.*" *Bacon.*

To take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate. *To take in with*, to resort to. *Bacon.*

To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; — to claim a character: as, to *take on* him as physician. *To take to*, to apply to

T A L

to be fond of; — to betake to, to have recourse. *To take up*, to stop; — to reform. *To take up with*, to be contented with; — to lodge, to DWELL. *To take with*, to please.

Tāk'en, *part. pass.* of to take.

Tāk'ér, *s.* he who takes.

Tāk'ing, *s.* SEIZURE; distress of mind. *What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket.* *Shak.*

Tāl'bót, *s.* (*It is borne by the house of Talbot in their arms*) a hound.

Tāle, *s.* (Saxon, *from tellan to tell*) a NARRATIVE, a story; commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous history: as, a tale of a tub; — oral relation; information, disclosure of any thing secret. *Shak.*

Tāle, *s.* (Sax. *talan to count*) number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account.

Tāle'beár-ér, *s.* one who gives officious or malicious intelligence, a sycophant.

Tāle'b-ár-ing, *s.* the act of informing; officious or malicious intelligence.

Tāl'ent, *s.* (Lat. *talentum*) a talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; — faculty, power, gift of nature: † quality, disposition. Improper. *Swift.*

Tāl'ii-mán, *s.* (Gr. *τεῖσμα*: *Skinner*) a magical character.

Tāl-ii-mán'ic, *a.* magical.

Tālk', *v. n.* (Sax. *tellan*) to speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches, to converse; — to prattle, to speak impertinently (*Milton*); to give account (*Aldson*); to speak, to reason, to confer: as, *it is a difficult task to talk to the purpose.*

Tālk', *s.* oral conversation, confabulation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour (*Locke*); subject of discourse. *Milton.*

Tālk', Tālc', *s.* (*in natural history*, French *talc*) a kind of stone. *Woodward.*

TALK'ATIVE, Tālk'a-tive, *a.* (talk) full of prate, loquacious, linguacious, garrulous, multiloquous, glib, wordy, prating, full of tongue.

TALK'ATIVENESS, Tālk'a-tive-něs, *s.* loquacity, garrulity, polylogy, fulness of prate.

Tālk'ér, *s.* (talk) one who talks; one who talks much, a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*

Tālk'y, *a.* (talc or talk) consisting of talc, resembling talk.

Tāll', *a.* (Welsh *tal*) high in stature; high, lofty: as, the tall pine; — sturdy, lusty. *Shak.*

Tāl'lage, *s.* (Fr. *taillage*) impost, excise, custom, TAX.

Tāl'low, *s.* (Danish *talge*) the grease or fat of an animal, seam, coarse suet.

Tāl'low, *v. a.* to smear with tallow.

Tāl'low-chànd-lér, *s.* one who makes candles, not of wax.

Tāl'ly, *s.* (Fr. *tailler to cut*) a stick notched and cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another.

Tāl'ly, *v. a.* to fit, to SUIT, to cut out so as to fit any thing.

Tāl-ly, *v. n.* to be fitted, to conform, to SUIT, to be suitable.

Tāl'ly-mán, *s.* one who sells on credit to be paid in weekly payments.

Tāl'müd, Tāl'müd, *s.* (Hebrew, *signifying learned*) the book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

T A N

Tāl'něs, *s.* (tall) height of stature, procerity.

Tāl'ón, *s.* (French) the claw of a bird of prey.

Tām'a-rind, *s.* (Lat. *tamarindus*) the tamarind tree, the fruit of the tree.

Tām'a-risk, *s.* (Lat. *tamarice*) a tall tree, whose flowers are rosaceous. *Miller.*

Tām'bôur, *s.* (French) a drum; a kind of frame in which women embroider; a kind of fine sieve. *Bailey.*

Tām-bôu-rin', *s.* (French) a small drum.

TAME, Tāme, *a.* (Saxon) not wild, cade, gentle, mansuete, domestic, belonging to the house; crushed, subdued, depressed, timid, dejected, spiritless, heartless.

TAME, Tāme, *v. a.* to reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to cicurate, to domify, to domesticate, to break or train to obedience, to make tractable, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress, to conquer. *Shak.*

Tāme'a-ble, *a.* cicurable, domable, susceptible of taming. *Wilkins.*

Tāme'ly, *ad.* not wildly; meanly, spiritlessly.

Tāme'něs, *s.* the quality of being tame, mansuetude, gentleness, not wildness.

Tām'ér, *s.* CONQUEROR, subduer. *Pope.*

Tām'i-ny, Tām'my, *s.* (*in commerce*) a kind of thin woollen stuff.

Tām'kin, *s.* the wood stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

Tām'pér, *v. a.* (*derivation uncertain*) to be busy with physic; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise secretly. *Hudibras.*

Tān, *v. a.* (Dutch *tannen*, Fr. *tanner*) to impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

Tāng, *s.* (Dutch *tanghe acrid*) a strong taste, a taste left in the mouth, an aftertaste; RELISH, taste (*Atterbury*); something that leaves a sting or pain behind it (*Shak.*); † sound, tone; mistaken for *twang*. *Holder.*

Tāng, *s.* (*with artificers*) that part of a gimblet which is driven into, and clinched upon the haft or handle.

Tāng, *v. a.* to forge or make a tang to a gimblet or auger: to lengthen, or draw out in length. "Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state." *Shak.*

Tān'gěnt, *s.* (French, Lat. *tangens*) a line perpendicular to a radius.

Tān-gi-bil'i-ty, *s.* (tangible) the quality of being perceived by the touch, tactility, perceptibility by the touch.

Tān'gi-ble, *a.* (Lat. *tango to touch*) perceptible by the touch, tactile, touchable, that may be touched.

Tān'gle, *v. a.* (*See ENTANGLE*) to implicate, to knit together; to insnare, to ENTRAP; to embroil, to embarrass, to PERPLEX.

Tān'gle, *v. n.* to be entangled.

Tān'gle, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

Tānk, *s.* a large cistern or basin.

Tānk'árd, *s.* (Dutch *tankaerd*) a large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Tān'nér, *s.* (tan) one whose trade is to tan leather.

Tān'pít, *s.* a pit in which leather is impregnated with bark.

Tān'sy, *s.* (*in botany*) an odorous plant.

Tān'tāl-izm, *s.* (tantalize) a punishment like that of Tantalus.

Tān'tāl-ize, *v. a.* (Tantalus, *whose punishment was*

T A R

to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch) to torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Tānt'a-mōunt, *s.* equivalent.

Tān-tiv'y, *ad.* (from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds) with great speed.

Tānt'ling, *s.* (Tantalus) one seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*

Tāp, *v. a.* (Fr. taper) to touch lightly, to pat, to strike gently with the open hand; to let out water from the abdomen.

Tāp, *v. a.* (Dutch tappen) to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

Tāp, *s.* a pat, a gentle blow; a cock or pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

Tāpe, *s.* (Sax. tæppan) a narrow fillet or band of linen.

Tāpér, *s.* (Saxon) a wax candle; a light.

Tāpér, *a.* (from the form of a taper) regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, spiry, pyramidal, conical.

Tāpér, *v. a.* to make regularly conical.

Tāpér, *v. n.* to grow gradually smaller.

Tāp'f-try, *s.* (Fr. tapisserie) cloth woven in regular figures for hangings.

Tāp'hōuse, *s.* an alehouse; a detached room at an inn in which beer is drawn to be sold.

Tāp'rōot, *s.* (in gardening) the principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

Tāp'stér, *s.* one whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

Tār, *s.* (Sax. tare) liquid pitch, the juice of the pine drawn out by fire.

Tār, *v. a.* to smear over with tar.

Tār, *s.* (from tar, used in ships) a sailor, a seaman: in contempt.

Tār, *v. a.* (Gr. ταρασσω) to tease, provoke. *Shak.*

Tā-rān'tu-la, *s.* (Italian, Fr. tarentule) a kind of spider, an insect whose bite is only to be cured by music.

Tār-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. tardo) the act of hindering or delaying. *Johnson.*

Tār'di-grade, Tār'di-gra-dūs, *a.* (Lat. tardigradus) moving slowly. *Brown.*

Tār-dil'o-quēnt, *a.* (Lat. tardus and loquor) speaking slowly, slow of speech. *Cole.*

Tār'di-ly, *ad.* (tardy) slowly, sluggishly.

Tār'di-nēss, *s.* (tardy) slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, unwillingness to action or motion; dilatoriness, tediousness.

Tār'di-ty, *s.* (Lat. tarditas from tardus) slowness, want of velocity. *Digby.*

Tār'dy, *a.* (Lat. tardus, Fr. tardif) slow, not swift; sluggish, backward, unwilling to action or motion; DILATORY, late, tedious (*Milton*); † unwary (*Hudibras*); † criminal, offending. *Collier.*

†Tār'dy, *v. a.* to delay, to hinder. *Shak.*

Tāre, *s.* (Dutch teeren to consume: *Skinner*) a weed growing among corn.

Tāre, *s.* (in commerce, French) the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

Tār'gēt, *s.* (Sax. targa) a kind of shield borne upon the left arm.

Tār'iff, *s.* (French) a cartel of commerce, a custom book, a book of rates agreed on between princes or states for duties to be laid on their respective merchandises.

†Tārñ, *s.* (Islandic tiorn) a bog, a fen, a marsh, a pool, a quagmire. *Johnson.*

Tār'nish, *v. a.* (Fr. ternir) to soil, to sully, to dim, to make not bright.

T A S

Tār'nish, *v. n.* to lose brightness.

Tār-pān'ling, *s.* (tar) hempen cloth smeared with tar; — a sailor, in contempt.

†Tār'ri-ānce, *s.* (tarry) stay, delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shak.*

Tār'ri-ér, *s.* (tarry) one who tarries or stays.

Tār'ri-ér, *s.* (Fr. terre the earth) a TERRIER.

Tār'ry, *v. n.* (Fr. tarder) to stay, to dwell, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming; to wait, to expect attending.

†Tār'ry, *v. a.* to wait for. *Shak.*

Tārt, *a.* (Sax. teart) SOUR, acid; SOURNESS, acescent; sharp, keen, SEVERE. *Shak.*

Tārt, *s.* (Fr. tarte) a small pie of fruit.

Tār-tānc', *s.* (Ital. tartana) a vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a triangular sail.

†Tār'tár, *s.* (Lat. tartarus) hell. A word used by the old poets: now obsolete.

Tār'tár, *s.* (Fr. tartre) the concreted substance which sticks to a wine cask.

Tār-tā're-ān, Tār-tā're-ōs, *a.* (Lat. tartarus) hellish, infernal, DEVILISH. *Milton.*

Tār-tā're-ōs, Tār'tár-ōs, *a.* (tartar) consisting of tartar, containing tartar.

Tār'tár-ize, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar.

Tārt'ly, *ad.* (tart) sourly, sharply, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

Tārt'nēss, *s.* (tart) SOURNESS, sharpness, acidity; sourness of temper, snappishness; poignancy of language.

Tāsk, *s.* (Fr. tache) something to be done imposed by another; employment, business. *His mental powers were equal to greater tasks.*

To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.

Tāsk, *v. a.* to burden with something to be done.

Tāsk'ér, Tāsk'māf'tér, *s.* one who imposes tasks.

Tāsf'fēl, *s.* (low Lat. tassellus) an ornamental bunch of silk or stuff, or of some glittering substances.

Tāsf'fēl-ēd, *a.* adorned with tassels.

Tāst'e-a-ble, *a.* (taste) that may be tasted; relishing, SAVOURY.

Tāste, *v. a.* (Fr. tater) to perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to try, to essay first; to obtain pleasure from (*Carew*); to feel, to have perception of: as, he should taste death for every man (*Hebrews*); to relish intellectually, to approve. "Thou, Adam, with taste no pleasure." *Milton.*

Tāste, *v. n.* To try by the mouth, to eat: as, of this tree we may not taste nor touch (*Milton*); to have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinged, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take to be enjoyed (*Milton*); to enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*

Tāste, *s.* the act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing upon the palate is perceived; sensibility, perception: as, I have almost forgot the taste of tears (*Shak.*); — that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, RELISH, gust, gusto, zest, spice, smack, tang, savour, intellectual relish or discernment; a small portion given as a specimen (*Bacon*): † an essay, a trial, an experiment. *Shak.*

Not in use.

TAX

Tast'ed, *a.* having a particular relish.
 Tast'ful, *a.* high relished, SAVOURY.
 Tast'less, *a.* having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power to stimulate the palate, insipid; having no power of giving pleasure, insipid; having no intellectual gust.
 Tast'less-ness, *s.* insipidity, insipidness, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.
 Tast'ér, *s.* (taste) one who takes the first essay of food; — a dram cup.
 Tatch, *s.* (Fr. attacher) a kind of fastening for a garment, a loop, a button, a TACH.
 Tât'tér, *v. a.* (Sax. totæran) to TEAR, to rend, to make ragged.
 Tât'tér, *s.* a rag, a fluttering rag.
 Tât'tér-de-mâl'ion, *s.* (a low word) a ragged fellow. *L'Esrange.*
 Tât'tle, *v. n.* (Dutch tateren) to PRATE, to talk idly, to use many words with little meaning; — to blab, to tell tales.
 Tât'tle, *s.* PRATE, idle chat, trifling talk.
 Tât'tlér, *s.* a PRATER, an idle talker.
 Tât-tôo', *s.* (Fr. tapotez tous) the beat of drum to warn soldiers to their quarters.
 Täv'érn, *s.* (Fr. taverne) a house where wine is sold and dinners provided.
 Täv'érn-ér, Täv'érn-kēp-ér, *s.* one who keeps a tavern.
 Taught', *pret. and part. pass.* of to teach.
 Táunt', *v. a.* (Fr. tanfer, Skinner: Dutch tanden to *show teeth*, *Minster*) to reproach, to insult, to revile, to jeer, to mock, to ridicule, to treat with insolence and contumelies; to exprobrate, to reprove, to mention with upbraiding. *Shak.*
 Táunt', *s.* insult, scoff, jeer, reproach, mockery, ridicule.
 Táunt'ér, *s.* one who taunts or insults.
 Táunt'ing-ly, *ad.* (taunting) with insult, scoffing-ly, with contumely and reproach.
 Táu-rí-cór'noús, *a.* (Lat. taurus and cornu) having horns like a bull.
 Táu-to-lóg'i-cál, *a.* (Fr. tautologique) repeating the same thing.
 Táu-tól'o-gíst, *s.* (tautology) one who repeats tediously.
 Táu-tól'o-gý, *s.* (Gr. ταυτο the same, and λόγος a word) repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.
 Táu', *v. a.* (Dutch touwen, Sax. tawian) to dress leather white, commonly called *alum* leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, which is dressed with bark.
 Táu', *s.* a game at marbles.
 Táu', *s.* the marble with which a boy shoots in playing at taw.
 Táu'drí-něs, *s.* (tawdry) tinsel, FINERY, ostentatious finery without elegance. *Henshaw.*
 Táu'dry, *a.* (from certain knots of ribands bought at the fair kept in St. Awdrey's chapel) SHOWY, meanly showy, splendid without cost, fine without grace, showy without elegance: *used both of things, and persons wearing them.*
 Táu'dry, *s.* a slight ornament. *Drayton.*
 Táu'ér, *s.* a dresser of white leather.
 Táu'ní-něs, *s.* (tawny) swarthiness, darkness of complexion.
 TAWNY, Táu'ny, *a.* yellow, yellowish, of the colour of tanned leather, olivatre, swart, swarth, swarthy, black, dusky, dark of complexion.
 TAX, Tăx, *s.* (Fr. taxe) an impost, a custom, a

TEA

duty, an excise, a tallage, a tribute imposed, a gild, gabel, cefs, sels, rate, cense, levy, assessment, contribution, imposition, taxation.
 TAX, Tăx, *v. a.* (Fr. taxer) to cefs, assess, excise, levy, impose, to load with imposts.
 Tăx, *s.* (Lat. taxo) charge, CENSURE. *Clarendon.*
 Tăx, *v. a.* to charge, accuse, CENSURE; *with, commonly, with, and sometimes of or for, before the fault imputed; and is used both of persons and things.*
 Tăx'a-ble, *a.* (tax) that may be taxed, assessable, eligible to be taxed.
 Tăx-â'tion, *s.* (Fr. Lat. taxatio) the act of loading with taxes; impost, TAX: † accusation, censure, scandal. *Shak.*
 Tăx'ér, *s.* (tax) he who taxes.
 Tēa, *s.* (Fr. thé) a Chinese plant; an infusion of the dried leaves of the plant.
 Tēach, *v. a.* (Sax. tæcan) to INSTRUCT, to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn*; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to shew, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; — to tell, to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
 Tēach, *v. n.* to perform the office or duty of an instructor.
 TEACHABLE, Tēach'a-ble, *a.* docile, docible, apt to learn, susceptible of instruction; to-ward, towardly.
 TEACHABLENESS, Tēach'a-ble-něs, *s.* docility, docibleness, disciplinableness, instructiveness, aptness for instruction, willingness to learn, capacity to learn; towardness, towardliness.
 Tēach'ér, *s.* (teach) an instructor, a preceptor; one who without regular ordination assumes the ministry; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.
 Tēague, *s.* (a cant word) an Irishman.
 Tēal, *s.* (Dutch, teelingh) a wild fowl of the duck kind.
 Tēam, *s.* (Sax. tyme a yoke) a number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage or plough; any number passing in a line. *Dryd.*
 Tēar, *s.* (Saxon) the water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.
 TEAR, Tēar, *v. a.* (Sax. tæran) to pull in pieces, to rip, to tatter, to lacerate, to dilacerate; to lancinate, to dilaniate, to laniate, to wound with any sharp instrument: as, to *tear* the cheeks; — to break, or take away by violence: as, torrents *tear* the ground; — to divide violently, to shatter (*Locke*); to pull with violence, to drive violently: as, he beats his breast, he *tore* his hair; — to take away by sudden violence: as, the hand of fate has *torn* thee from me; — to make a violent rent: as, in the midst of a *tearing* groan did break the name of Antony. *Shak.*
 Tēar, *v. n.* to fume, to rave, to gnash, to storm, to rage, to rant turbulently.
 Tēar, *s.* a RENT, a laceration, a fissure.
 Tēar'ér, *s.* one who tears; one who blusters.
 Tēar'fâll-ing, *a.* tender, shedding tears.
 Tēar'fûl, *a.* weeping, full of tears.
 Tēar'ing, *a.* (a local word) fine, showy.
 Tēase, *v. a.* (Sax. tæsan) to comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; — to torment with importunity, to vex with assiduous impertinence.
 Tēa'sel, *s.* (Sax. tæsl) a plant.

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Tēb'ér, s. (tease) any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

Teat, s. (Sax. tit) the dug of a beast; *anciently* the pap of a woman.

Tēch'i-ly, ad. (techy, *pron.* * tēch'i-ly) peevishly, fretfully, frowardly.

* **Tēch'i-nēs, s.** (techy) PEEVISHNESS, fretfulness, frowardness.

Tēch'ni-cāl, a. (Gr. τεχνικός, Fr. technique) belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

* **Tēch'y, a.** (*probably from* Fr. toucher *to touch*) PEEVISH, fretful, irritable, easily offended or made angry, froward.

Tēch-tōn'ic, a. (Gr. τεκτονικός) pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

Tēd, v. a. (Sax. teadan *to prepare*) to lay grafs newly mown in rows.

Te-dē'um, s. a hymn of the church, so called from the first two words of the Latin, *te* to thee, and *deum* God.

TE'DIOUS, Tē'di-ō's, a. (Fr. tedioux, Lat. tedium, *pron. also* * tē'je-ō's) wearisome by continuance, tiresome, fatiguing, longsome, live-long; wearisome by prolixity, verbose, long, prolix, using many words, contrary to concise; slow, sluggish, dilatory.

* **TE'DIOUSNESS, Tē'di-ō's-nēs, s.** (tedious) wearisome by continuance; wearisomeness by prolixity; prolixity, prolixness, length, verbosity; slowness, tardiness, sluggishness, dilatoriness; uneasiness, tiresomeness, quality of wearying.

Tēm, v. n. (Sax. team *offspring*) to bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

Tēm, v. a. to bring forth, to produce.

Tēm'ér, s. one who brings young.

Tēm'ful, a. (Sax.) PREGNANT; prolific; full to the brim, brimful. *Ainsworth.*

Tēm'less, a. not prolific, unfruitful.

† **Tēn, s.** (*obsolete*, Sax. teonan *injuries*) sorrow, grief. *Spenser and Shak.*

Tēns, s. the years reckoned by the termination *teen*: as, thirteen, fourteen.

Tēth, s. the plural of *tooth*.

Tēg'u-mēt, s. (*in anatomy*, Lat. tegumentum) cover, the outward part.

Tēb-he, v. n. (*a cant word made from the sound*) to laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachination, to titter.

Tēk-tree, s. (Lat. tilia) the linden tree.

Tēint, s. (French teinte) COLOUR, touch of the pencil.

Tēla-ry, a. (Lat. tela *a web*) spinning a web as a spider. *Brown.*

Tēle-grāph, s. (Gr. τελέω, and γραφω *to write*) a newly invented machine, by which intelligence can be communicated from the Admiralty office in London to Portsmouth in about ten minutes.

Tēle-grāph'ic, Tēle-grāph'i-cāl, a. relating to telegraphs, done by telegraphs.

Tēle-grāph'i-cāl-ly, ad. after the manner or by mean of a telegraph.

Tēle-scōpe, s. (French, Gr. τελέω *the end*, and σκοπεω *to view*) a long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Tēle-scōp'i-cāl, a. belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

Tēll, v. a. (Sax. tellan) to utter, to speak, to express, to say, to unfold, to declare; to relate, to rehearse; to teach, to inform, to acquaint,

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to apprise: as, *tell* me how I may know him; —to discover, to reveal, to disclose, to betray, to make known: as, he will *tell* it to the inhabitants; —to count, to number, to reckon how many: † to make excuses; as, tush, never *tell* me. *Shak.*

Tēll, v. n. to give account, to make report.

Tēll'ér, s. one who tells or relates; one who numbers, a numberer; an officer in the exchequer.

TELLTALE, Tēll'tāle, s. one who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence; a blab, a blabber, a tattler, a cackler, a carrytale; one who tells secrets.

Tēm-e-rā'ri-ō's, a. (Lat. temerarius) RASH, heady, unreasonably adventurous, unreasonably contemptuous of danger; —careless, heedless, done at random. *Ray.*

Te-mēr'i-ty, s. (Lat. temeritas) RASHNESS, unreasonable contempt of danger.

Tēm'pér, v. a. (Lat. tempero, Fr. temperer) to mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to temper, to temperate; to compound, to form by mixture, to qualify as an ingredient; to mingle (*Addison*); to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to bring to due proportion, to moderate excess; to SOFTEN, to mollify, to mitigate, to assuage, to make less rigorous, to sooth, to calm; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

Tēm'pér, s. due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium (*Swift*); constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; calmness of mind, temperance, moderation; state to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Tēm'pér-a-mēt, s. (French, Lat. temperamentum) constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, due mixture of opposites. *Hale.*

Tēm'pér-a-mēt'āl, a. constitutional.

Tēm'pér-ānce, s. (Lat. temperantia) moderation, abstemiousness: opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*; —patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

Tēm'pér-ate, a. (Lat. temperatus) not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; abstemious, moderate in meat and drink; calm, sedate, free from ardent passion.

Tēm'pér-ate-ly, ad. moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

Tēm'pér-ate-nēs, s. (temperate) freedom from excesses, mediocrity, moderateness; calmness, coolness of mind.

Tēm'pér-a-ture, s. (French, Lat. temperatura) constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, medium, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPEST, Tēm'pēst, s. the utmost violence of the wind, a dreadful storm, a hurricane, a whirlwind, a typhon, a tornado; —any tumult, commotion, perturbation. *Shakespeare.* The names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze, a gale, a gust, a storm, a tempest.

Tēm'pēst, v. a. to disturb as by tempest. *Milton.*

Tēm'pēst-bēat-en, a. shattered with storm.

Tēm'pēst-tōst, a. driven about by storms.

T E N

T E N

Tēm'pēs-tīv'i-ty, *s.* (from the Lat. tempestivus) seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS, Tēm-pēs'tu-ōus, *a.* (Fr. tempestueux) stormy, gusty, boisterous, violent, turbulent.

Tēm'plār, *s.* (from the Temple, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from the temple of Jerusalem) a student in the law.

Tēm'ple, *s.* (French, Lat. templum) a place appropriated to acts of religion, a fane;—a building in a garden generally of gothic construction.

Tēm'ple, *s.* (Lat. tempora) the upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Tēm'plēt, *s.* (in architecture) a piece of timber laid into a wall for a beam to rest upon.

Tēm'po-rāl, *a.* (French) measured by time, not eternal (*Hooker*); secular, not ecclesiastical, not spiritual;—placed at the temples or upper parts of the sides of the head.

Tēm-po-rāl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. temporalité) temporality, temporals, secular possessions, not ecclesiastical rights.

Tēm'po-rāl-ly, *ad.* with respect to this life.

Tēm'po-rāl's, *s.* (temporal) TEMPORALITY.

Tēm'po-rāl-ty, *s.* (temporal) the laity, secular people; secular possessions, temporals, temporalities.

Tēm-po-rā'ne-ōus, *a.* (Lat. tempus temporis time) temporary. *Johnson.*

Tēm'po-ra-rī-nēs, *s.* (temporary) the state of being temporary, not perpetuity.

Tēm'po-ra-ry, *a.* (Lat. tempus temporis) lasting only for a limited time.

Tēm'po-rize, *v. a.* (Fr. temporiser) to DELAY, to procrastinate; to comply with the time, or occasions: † to comply. *Shak.*

Tēm'po-riz-ér, *s.* one who complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

Tēmt, *v. a.* (Lat. tento, Fr. tenter) to solicit to ill, to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind, to ENTICE; to provoke: as, tempt not the brave and needy to despair (*Dryden*); it is sometimes used without any notion of evil, to solicit, to draw (*Milton*); † to try, to attempt, to venture on. *Dryden.*

Tēmp-tā'tion, *s.* (Fr. tentation) the act of tempting, solicitation to ill, ENTICEMENT; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Tēmt'ér, *s.* (tempt) one who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil, satan.

Tēm'u-lēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. temulentia) inebriation, DRUNKENNESS. *Johnson.*

Tēm'u-l'nt, *a.* (Lat. temulentus) DRUNK, drunken, inebriated, intoxicated as with strong liquor.

Tēn, *a.* (Sax. tyn) twice five, the decimal number, the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations;—ten is a proverbial number: as, the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation. *Swift.*

Tēn'a-ble, *a.* (French) such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

Te-nā'cious, *a.* (Lat. tenax) grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; with of before the thing held: as, he is tenacious of his opinion;—retentive: as, the memory in some is very tenacious; niggardly, close-fisted, meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

Te-nā'cious, *a.* (Fr. tenace) have parts disposed to adhere to each other, cohesive, glutinous, viscous.

Te-nā'cious-ly, *ad.* with disposition to hold fast, Te-nā'cious-nēs, *s.* (tenacious) unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

Te-nā'c'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. tenacité, Lat. tenacitas) adhesion of one part to another, VISCOSITY; adherence to an opinion, pertinacity.

Tēn'an-cy, *s.* (law Lat. tenentia, Fr. tenant) temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Tēn'ānt, *s.* (French) one who holds of another, a renter, one who on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord;—one who resides in any place. *Cowley.*

Tēn'ānt, *v. a.* to occupy and hold on certain conditions.

Tēn'ānt'a-ble, *a.* such as may be held by a tenant, fit to be occupied.

Tēn'ānt-lēs, *a.* unoccupied, unpossessed.

Tēnch, *s.* (Sax. tince) a pond fish.

Tēnd, *v. a.* (contracted from attend) to watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany (*Milton*); to be attentive to. *Milton.*

Tēnd, *v. n.* (Lat. tendo) to move toward a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose, to drive at, to aim at; to contribute: as, that would tend to his destruction; to attend, to wait as dependants or servants.

Tēnd, *v. n.* (contracted from attend) to attend, to wait as dependants or servants; to attend as something inseparable: as, threefold vengeance tend upon your steps. *Shakespeare.*

Tēnd'nce, *s.* attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting (*Shak.*); care, act of tending. *Milton.*

Tēnd'nce, Tēnd'en-cy, *s.* (tend) direction or course toward any place or object; direction or course toward any inference or result, drift, scope, aim, bent, aptitude, disposition.

Tēn'dér, *a.* (Fr. tendre) soft, easily impressed or injured, not firm, not hard; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, castrate, delicate; exciting kind concern, compassionate, kind, humane, clement, merciful, piteous, affectionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; fond, amorous, lascivious (*Hudibras*); expressive of the softer passions; careful not to hurt; with of: as, be tender of her honour;—gentle, mild, unwilling to pain (*Shak.*); apt to give pain: as, a tender and unpleasant subject;—young, weak: as, tender age; tender bodied.

Tēn'dér-heart-ēd, *a.* (tender and heart) of a soft compassionate disposition.

Tēn'dér-ling, *s.* (tender) the first horns of a deer;—a fondling, one who is made soft by too much kindness.

Tēn'dér-nēs, *s.* (tender) the state of being tender, susceptibility of impressions, not hardness; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions, kindness, compassion, clemency, mercifulness; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution (*Shak.*); cautious care; as, tenderness of reputation;—soft pathos of expression.

Tēn'di-nēs, *a.* (Fr. tendineux, Lat. tendinis)

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finewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.
Tēn'dōn, *s.* (French, Lat. tendo) a finew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.
Tēn'drīl, *s.* (Fr. tendrillon) the clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.
Te-nēb'rī-cōfē, *a.* (Lat. tenebricosus) DARK, gloomy, tenebrose, tenebrous. *Johnson.*
Tēn'e-brōfē, Tēn'e-brōūs, *a.* (Fr. tenebreux, Lat. tenebrosus) DARK, gloomy, tenebricosē.
Tēn'e-brōū'i-ty, *s.* DARKNESS, gloom.
Tēn'e-mēt, *s.* (French, Lat. Lat. tenementum) any thing held by a tenant.
Te-nēr'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. teneritas, from tenar tender) tenderness. *Ainsworth.*
Te-nēs'mūs, *s.* (Gr. τενεσμός) a continued inclination to go to stool.
Tēn'ēt, *s.* (Lat. tenet of teneo *he holds*) position, principle, dogma, faith, settled opinion.
Tēn'fōld, *a.* ten times increased.
Tēn'nīs, *s.* (Fr. tenez, *take it, there it goes; used by the French when they drive the ball: Skinner.*) a play at which a ball is driven with a racket.
Tēn'ōn, *s.* (French) the end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.
Tēn'ōr, Tēn'ōūr, *s.* (Lat. tenor, Fr. teneur) continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity, general currency: as, the *tenor* of a speech (*Sydney*);—sense contained, general course or drift; as, the letter bears an angry *tenor* (*Shak.*); a sound or part in music.
Tēnsē, *a.* (Lat. tensus) stretched, tight, stiff, not lax, not slack.
Tēnsē, *s.* (in grammar, Fr. temps, Lat. tempus) a variation of the verb to distinguish the circumstance of time.
Tēnsē'nēs, *s.* TENSION, the contrary to laxity.
Tēn'fī-ble, *a.* (Lat. tēnsus, of tendo *to stretch*) tensile, capable of being extended.
Tēn'fīle, *a.* (Lat. tensilis) TENSIBLE.
TENSION, Tēn'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. tensus) the act of stretching, not laxation; the state of being stretched, not laxity, contraction, tenseness, tensure, stiffness, brace, tightness.
Tēn'sive, *a.* (Lat. tensus) giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.
Ten'sure, *s.* (Lat. tensus, *pron. tēn'shūrē*) the act of stretching, the state of being stretched, TENSION, the contrary to laxation or laxity.
Tēnt, *s.* (Fr. tente, Lat. tentorium) a soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion.
Tēnt, *v. a.* to search as with a medical tent: as, *I'll tent him to the quick.* *Shak.*
Tēnt, *v. n.* to lodge as in a tent, to house, to tabernacle. *Shak.*
Tēnt, *s.* (in surgery, Fr. tente) a roll of lint to be put into a wound.
Tēnt, *s.* (Spanish vino tinto) a species of wine deeply red, from Galicia in Spain.
Tēn-tā'tion, *s.* (little used, French, Lat. tentatio) trial, temptation. *Brown.*
Tēn'ta-tīve, *a.* (French, Lat. tento *to try*) trying, essaying. *Berkley.*
Tēnt'ed, *a.* (tent) covered with tents.
Tēn'tēr, *s.* (Lat. tendo, tentus) a hook upon which things are stretched.
To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense. *Hudibras.*
Tēn'tēr, *v. a.* to stretch by hooks.
Tēn'tēr, *v. n.* to admit extension. "*Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely.*" *Bacon.*

T E R

Tēnth, *a.* (ten) first after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.
Tēnth, *s.* the tenth part; tithe.
Tēnth'ly, *ad.* in the tenth place.
Tēn'tī-go, *s.* (Latin) a priapism.
Tēn-tīg'in-ōūs, *a.* stiff, stretched.
Te-nū'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. ténuité, Lat. tenuitas) thinness, exility, slenderness, smallness, minuteness, not grossness.
Tēn'ū-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. tenuis) thin, small, † exile, slender, minute.
Tēn'ure, *s.* (French) the manner whereby tenements are held of their lords.
Tēp-e-fāc'tion, *s.* (Lat. tepescacio) the act of warming to a small degree.
Tēp'id, *a.* (Lat. tepidus) lukewarm, warm in a small degree.
Te-pīd'i-ty, *s.* tepor, LUKEWARMNESS.
Tēp'ōr, *s.* (Lat.) LUKEWARMNESS, gentle heat.
Te-ra-tōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. τερατα *wonderful things*, and λόγος *a description*) affectation of false sublimity, extravagance, BOMBAST.
† Tērcē, *s.* (Fr. tierce) a TIERCE. *Ainsw.*
Tēr'ē-bīnth, *s.* (in botany, Gr. τερεβινθος) turpentine, the turpentine tree.
Tēr-e-bīn'thīne, *a.* (French) consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.
Tēr'e-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. terebro) to bore, to pierce, to PERFORATE. *Brown.*
Tēr-e-brā'tion, *s.* the act of boring or piercing; a hole bored, a perforation.
Tēr-gēm'in-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. tergeminus) threefold, treble, TRIPLE.
Tēr-giv'ēr-fate, *v. n.* (Lat. tergum *the back*, and verto *to turn*) to SHIFT, to shuffle, to change sides, to use evasive expressions.
Tēr-giv'ēr-fā'tion, *s.* SHIFT, subterfuge, evasion; change, fickleness. *Clarendon.*
Tér'm, *s.* (Lat. terminus) limit, BOUNDARY; condition, stipulation (*Dryden*); time for which any thing lasts, a limited time;—*in law*, the time in which the tribunals or courts of justice are open.
Tér'm, *s.* (Fr. terme) a word by which any thing is expressed (*a word of art*); words, language. "*God to satan first his doom apply'd, though in mysterious terms.*" *Milton.*
Tér'm, *v. a.* to NAME, to style, to call.
Tér'ma-gān-cy, *s.* (termagant) turbulence, † TUMULTUOUSNESS. *Barker.*
Tér'ma-gānt, *a.* (Sax. tyr *thrice*, and magan *powerful*, or *eminently powerful*) TUMULTUOUS, unruly, violent, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, NOISY, furious. *Arbutnot.*
Tér'ma-gānt, *s.* a scold, a brawling, turbulent woman.
Tér'm'ēr, *s.* (term) one who travels or goes up to attend the term.
Tér'mīn-a-ble, *a.* (terminate) limitable, that admits of bounds.
Tér'mīn-ate, *v. a.* to BOUND, to limit; to put an end to: as, to *terminate* any difference.
Tér'mīn-ate, *v. n.* to be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.
Tēr-mū-nā'tion, *s.* the act of limiting or bounding; BOUNDARY, bound, limit; CONCLUSION, end; last purpose; *in grammar*, end of words as varied by their signification.
Tér'm'lēss, *a.* (term) unlimited, unconfined, boundless, illimitable, INFINITE.
Tér'm'ly, *ad.* (term) term by term, every term.
Tér'na-ry, *a.* (Fr. ternaire, Lat. ternarius) proceeding by threes, consisting of three.

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Tér'na-ry, Tér'ná-ón, *s.* the number three.

Tér'race, *s.* (French) a small mount of earth covered with grass; a BALCONY, an open gallery, the flat roof of a house. *Dryden.*

Tér'race, *v. a.* to open to the air or light. "*The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied by terracing any story which is in danger of darkness.*" *Wotton.*

Tér-râ'que-ous, *a.* (Lat. terra the earth, and aqua water) composed of land and water.

Tér-rê'nê, *a.* (Lat. terrenus) EARTHLY, terrestrial.

Tér-rê'nê'nê's, *s.* EARTHLINESS. *Scott.*

Tér-re-ous, *a.* (Lat. terreus) earthly, terrestrious, consisting of earth, composed of earth.

Tér-rêl'tri-âl, *a.* (Lat. terrestris) EARTHLY, sub-lunary, not celestial.

Tér-rêl'tri-ous, *a.* (Lat. terrestris, Fr. terrestre) EARTHY, consisting of earth.

TER'RIBLE, Tér'ri-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. terribilis) dreadful, formidable, tremendous, horrible, horrid, haggish, hideous, grim, dire, direful, dread, grisly, ghastly, ghastful, frightful; amazing, surprising, astonishing, causing horripilation, causing fear; great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. He is indispensed by the terrible coldness of the season. *Clarendon.*

TER'RIBLENESS, Tér'ri-ble-nê's, *s.* formidableness, tremendousness, dreadfulnes, direness, direfulness, horribleness, grimness, ghastness, ghastliness, hideousness, frightfulness, ASTONISHINGNESS.

Tér'ri-bly, *ad.* dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much. *Swift.*

Tér'ri-ér, *s.* (French, from Lat. terra the earth) a dog that follows his game under ground.

Tér'ri-ér, *s.* (Lat. terra the land) a survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*

TERRIFIC, Tér-rî'fic, *a.* (Lat. terrificus) hor-rific, dreadful, † affrightful, causing fear or terror, causing horripilation.

TER'RIFY, Tér'ri-fy, *v. a.* (Lat. terror and facio) to fright, to affright, to appal, to confound, to astonish, to surprise, to amaze, to dismay, to aghast, to shock with fear, to make afraid; to daunt, to dauntise, to daunt, to dispirit, to intimidate, to throw into consternation.

Tér'ri-to-ry, *s.* (Fr. territoire, law Lat. territorium) land, country, REGION; dominion, district; manor, lordship, seignory.

Tér'rôr, Tér'rôur, *s.* (Lat. terror, Fr. terreur) fear communicated; fear received, fright, dismay, affright, dismayedness, dejection of courage, painful apprehension of danger; the cause of fear. *Milton.*

Tér'se, *a.* (Lat. tersus) cleanly written, neat, elegant without pompousness.

*To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it terse.*

Dryden.

Tér'tian, *s.* (Lat. tertiana) an ague intermitting but one day.

Tér'tian, *a.* (Lat. tertius) returning every third day.

Tér'tiate, *v. a.* (Lat. tertio, tertius, pron. tér'shi-ate) to do any thing the third time.

Têl'têl-at-êd, *a.* (Lat. tessella a small square piece) variegated by squares.

Têst, *s.* (French) the cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, essay, experiment, examination: as by the cupel; — means of trial (*Dryden*); that with which any thing is com-

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pared in order to prove its genuineness; criterion, discriminative characteristic; judgment, distinction. *Dryden.*

Têl-tâ'ceous, *a.* (Lat. testaceus, Fr. testacée) consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to crustaceous.

Têl'ta-mênt, *s.* (French, Lat. testamentum) a will, any thing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

Têl'ta-mênt'a-ry, *a.* (Fr. testamentaire, Lat. testamentarius) given by will; contained in wills.

Têl'tate, *a.* (Lat. testatus) having made a will.

Têl-tâ'tôr, *s.* (Latin, Fr. testateur) one who leaves a will.

Têl-tâ'trix, *s.* (Lat.) she who leaves a will.

Têl'têd, *a.* (test) tried by a test. *Shak.*

Têl'têr, *s.* (Fr. tête; this coin being probably distinguished by a head upon it) a sixpence; the cover of a bed.

Têl'ti-cle, *s.* (in anatomy, Lat. testicula) stone, one of the two organs of male generation.

Têl-tif-i-câ'tion, *s.* (Lat. testificatio) the act of witnessing or bearing witness, a solemn declaration.

Têl-tif-i-câ'tôr, *s.* (testifier) one who witnesses, a testifier.

Têl'ti-fi-ér, *s.* (testify) one who witnesses or testifies, a testificator.

Têl'ti-fy, *v. n.* (Fr. testifier, Lat. testificor) to witness, to prove, to give evidence.

Têl'ti-fy, *v. a.* to give evidence of any point. *Johnson.*

Têl'ti-ly, *ad.* (testy) fretfully, morosely.

Têl-ti-mô'nî-âl, *s.* (French, Lat. testimonium) a writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself, certificate.

TESTIMONY, Têl'ti-mo-ny, *s.* (Lat. testimonium) evidence given, proof by witness, comprobation, eviçtion, probation, deposition, attestation, voucher, warrant, certificate, public evidences (*Milton*); open attestation, profession. *Milton.*

Têl'ti-nê's, *s.* (testy) MOROSENES, sourness, fretfulness, PEEVISHNESS, † techiness.

Têl-tû'di-nat-êd, *a.* (Lat. testudo an arched roof) roofed, ARCHED.

Têl'ty, *a.* (touchy) PEEVISH, fretful, techy, froward, apt to be angry.

Têch'y, *a.* (a corruption of testy or touchy) PEEVISH, fretful, froward.

Tête à tête, *s.* (French) cheek by jowl.

Têth'ér, *s.* (Dutch tedder) a rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.

Têth'ér, *v. a.* to tie up.

Te-trâg'o-nal, *a.* (Greek τετραγωνος) four square.

Têtrârçh, *s.* (Lat. tetrarcha, Fr. tetrarque) a Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

Têtrârçh'ate, Têtrârçh-y, *s.* Roman government of the fourth part of a province.

Te-trâs'tic, *s.* (Gr. τεραστικός) an epigram or stanza of four verses.

Têt'ri-câl, Têt'ri-coûs, *a.* (Lat. tetricus) froward, perverse, sour, MOROSE. *Knolles.*

Têt'tér, *s.* (Saxon) a ringworm, a serpigo, a kind of scab.

Teu-tôn'ic, *a.* spoken by the Teutronics or ancient Germans.

T H A

Tēw, *s.* (Dutch *towe a bempen rope*) materials for any thing; an iron chain. *Minsworth.*
Tēw, *v. a.* (Sax. *tawian*) to work, to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*.
Tēwel, *s.* (Fr. *tuyan*) the pipe of iron at the back of a forge.
Tēw'tāw, *v. a.* (formed by reduplication, from *tew*) to beat, to break, as flax or hemp.
Tēxt, *s.* (Fr. *texte*, Lat. *textus*) that on which a comment is written; a sentence in scripture; a particular kind of hand writing, large hand.
Tēx'tile, *a.* (Lat. *textilis*) woven, capable of being woven.
Tēx'tmān, *s.* a man ready at the quotation of texts, a textuarist.
Tēx'trine, *a.* (Lat. *textrina*) relating or belonging to weaving.
Tēx'tu-a-rift, **Tēx'tu-a-ry**, *s.* (Fr. *textuaire*) one ready in the text of scripture, a textman; a divine well versed in scripture.
Tēx'tu-a-ry, *a.* contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.
Tēx'ture, *s.* (Lat. *textus*) the act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; a braid; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies, combination of parts.
Thames, *s.* (*pron. tēms*) a navigable river which divides the city of London from the borough of Southwark.
Than, *ad.* (Sax. *thanne*, *pron. thān*) a particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *the hawk flies more speedily than the pigeon*.
Thāne, *s.* (Sax. *thego*) an old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to a baron. *Sbak.*
Thānk, *v. a.* (Sax. *thancian*) to return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; — it is often used in a *contrary* or *ironical* sense: as, for this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Thānk, **Thānks**, *s.* (Sax. *thancas*) acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.
Thānk'fūl, *a.* full of gratitude, grateful, ready to acknowledge any favour or kindness received.
Thānk'fūl-ly, *ad.* with lively and grateful sense of good received, gratefully.
Thānk'fūl-nēss, *s.* (thankful) gratitude, lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
Thānk'lēss, *s.* unthankful, **UNGRATEFUL**, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks.
Thānk'lēss-nēss, *s.* **UNGRATEFULNESS**, ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.
Thānk'ōff'er-ing, *s.* offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.
Thānk'wōr-thy, *a.* deserving gratitude or thanks, meritorious.
Thārm, *s.* (Sax. *thearm*, Dutch *darm the gowt*) intestines of an animal prepared for several uses. *Johnson.*
That, *pro.* (Saxon, *pronounced *thāt*) not this, but the other; which: relating to an antecedent thing; — who: relating to an antecedent person; — it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing: as, I'll know your business, *that* I will: — opposed to *this*; as, *the other* is to one; such

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as; that which, what; the thing; the thing which then was; by way of eminence: as, this is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace, this is *that* Jonathan, &c. *Cowley.*
In that, because, in consequence of.
That, *conj.* because; noting a consequence: as, *that* he should dare to do me that ill grace; — noting indication: as, we answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, *that* we thought our time well spent with him; — noting a final end: as, treat him kindly *that* he may wish to stay with us.
Thāthch, *s.* (Sax. *thace straw*) straw laid upon the top of a house to keep off the weather.
Thāthch, *v. a.* to cover as with straw.
Thāthch'ēr, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with straw.
Thāw, *v. n.* (Sax. *thawan*) to grow liquid after congelation, to melt, to remit the cold which had caused frost.
Thāw, *v. a.* to melt what was congealed.
Thāw, *s.* liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.
The, *the definite article*, (Dutch *de*, *pron. thē*, or *the*) the article noting a particular person, place, or thing.
Thē'a-trāl, *a.* (French, Lat. *theatralis*) belonging to a theatre, **THEATRICAL**.
Thē'atre, *s.* (French, Lat. *theatrum*, *pron. thē-tēr*) a place in which shows are exhibited, a playhouse; a place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre; the place of action.
Thē-ā'tric, *a.* (Lat. *theatrum*) **THEATRICAL**.
THEATRICAL, **Thē-ā'trī-cāl**, *a.* *theatric. theatral*, scenic, scenical, pertaining to a theatre, suiting a theatre.
Thē-ā'trī-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner suiting the stage.
Thee, *pro.* (*pronounced thēe*) the objective or oblique singular of *thou*.
Thēft, *s.* (thief) the act of stealing, stealth, *theft*, *very*, **ROBBERY**; the thing stolen.
Their, *pro.* (Sax. *theora*, *pron. *thēir*) of them, belonging to them, belonging to those who have been spoken of before.
Theirs, *pro.* (*used without the substantive*) belonging to them.
Thē'ism, *s.* (Gr. *θεος God*) deism, natural religion, the mere belief of a God.
Thē'ist, *s.* a deist, an unitarian, an antitrinitarian, a freethinker.
Them, *pro.* (*pronounced thēm*) the objective or oblique case of *they*.
Thēme, *s.* (French, Gr. *ῥήμα*) a subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topic; — † the original word whence others are derived. *Watson.*
Thēmselves, *pro.* (*pronounced thēm-selves*) the objective or oblique case of *they* and *self*; the very persons, the persons spoken of before.
Then, *ad.* (Sax. *than*, *pron. thēn*) at that time, afterward, immediately afterward; soon afterward; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time: as, now and *then*; — at one time and another; that time: as, till *then*, who knew the force of those dire arms. *Milton.*
Thence, *ad.* (*pronounced *thēnce*; contracted from *there hence*: *Minsworth*) from that place; from that time; for that reason.
From thence is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.
Thence-fōrth, *ad.* from that time.

THE

THI

From thenceforth is a barbarous corruption.
Thence-för'wärd, *ad.* on from that time.
The-öc'ra-cy, *s.* (Fr. *theocratie*, Gr. *θεός* *God*, and *κρατία* *to govern*) government immediately superintended by God.
The-o-crät'i-cäl, *a.* relating to a government administered by God.
The-öd'o-lite, *s.* a mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
The-ög'o-ny, *s.* (Gr. *θεός* *God*, and *γονη* *an offspring*) the generation of the gods. *Bailey.*
The-öl'o-ger, *The-o-lö'gi-än*, *s.* (Lat. *theologus*, Fr. *théologien*) a *DIVINE*, a theologist, a professor of divinity.
The-o-lög'i-cäl, *a.* (Fr. *théologique*) relating to the science of divinity.
The-o-lög'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* according to the principles of theology.
The-öl'o-gist, *The-o-lögue*, *s.* (Lat. *theologus*) a *DIVINE*, a theologer, one studious in the science of divinity.
The-öl'o-gy, *s.* (Fr. *théologie*, Gr. *θεολογία*) *DIVINITY*, the science of divinity.
The-öm'a-chist, *s.* (theomachy) he who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*
The-öm'a-chy, *s.* (Gr. *θεός* *God*, and *μαχη* *a fight*) the supposed fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*
The-ör'bo, *s.* (Ital. *tiombo*, Fr. *tuorbe*) a large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*
The-o-rém, *s.* (Fr. *theoreme*, Gr. *θεωρημα*) a position laid down as an acknowledged truth, a philosopheme, a general rule drawn from a particular problem.
The-o-rém-ät'ic, *The-o-rém-ät'i-cäl*, *a.* comprised in theorems, consisting of theorems.
The-o-rém'ic, *a.* (theorem) *THEOREMATIC*.
THEORET'IC, *The-o-rét'ic*, *a.* (Fr. *théorique*, Gr. *θεωρητικός*) speculative, theoric, theoretical, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation, not practical.
The-ör'ic, *The-ör'i-cäl*, *a.* (Fr. *théorique*, Gr. *θεωρία*) *THEORETIC*, speculative.
The-ör'ic, *s.* speculation, not practice. *Shak.*
The-o-rét'i-cäl-ly, *The-ör'i-cäl-ly*, *ad.* speculatively, not practically.
The-o-rist, *s.* (theory) a speculatist, one given to speculation.
The'o-ry, *s.* (F. *théorie*, Gr. *θεωρία*) speculation, not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.
Thér-a-peüt'ic, *a.* (Gr. *θεραπευτικός*) *CURATIVE*, restoring health, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.
There, *ad.* (Sax. *thær*, *pron.* * *thêre*) in that place: it is opposed to *here*; — an exclamation directing something at a distance; in composition it means *that*: as, *thereby*, *by that*.
* *There'a-böüt*, *ad.* near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity or state; concerning that matter.
* *There-ä'tér*, *ad.* according to that.
* *There-ät'*, *ad.* at that; on that account; at that place.
* *There-bý'*, *ad.* by that, by mean of that, in consequence of that.
* *There'fore*, *ad.* for that; for this; for this reason, consequently; in return for this; in recompence for this or that.
* *There-fröm'*, *ad.* from that, from this.
* *There-in'*, *ad.* in that; in this.
* *There-in-tö*, *ad.* into that.

* *There-öf'*, *ad.* of that; of this.
* *There-ön'*, *ad.* on that.
* *There-öüt'*, *ad.* out of that.
* *There-tö*, * *There-ün-tö*, *ad.* to that.
* *There-ün'dér*, *ad.* under that. *Raleigh.*
* *There-üp-ön'*, *ad.* on that, in consequence of that; immediately.
* *There-with'*, *ad.* with that; immediately.
* *There-with-äl'*, *ad.* over and above; at the same time: with that.
The-rí'a-cäl, *a.* (Gr. *θηριακα*, Lat. *theriaca*) *MEDICINAL*, physical: as, *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*
Thér-möm'e-tér, *s.* (Fr. *thermometre*, Gr. *θερμη* *heat*, and *μετροω* *to measure*) an instrument for ascertaining the heat of the air, or of any matter, a thermoscope.
Thér-mo-mét'ri-cäl, *a.* relating to the measure of heat.
Thér'mo-scöpe, *s.* (Gr. *θερμη* *heat*, and *σκοπειν* *to view*) an instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered, a thermometer.
These, *pro.* the plural of *this*: pronounced *thêse*.
These relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.
Thê'sis, *s.* (Greek, Fr. *these*) a position; a proposition, a principle laid down affirmatively or negatively.
Thê'ür-gy, *s.* (Gr. *θεουργία*) the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*
They, *pro.* (the plural of *he* or *she*; in the objective or oblique case *them*; pronounced *thèy*) the men, the women, the persons; those men, those women: opposed to some others; — it is used indefinitely as the French *on*: as, *they* say; — it is the plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*: as, *the things*.
Thick, *a.* (Sax. *thicce*) not thin; dense, not rare; gross, crass, earthy; not clear, not transparent; turbid, muddy, feculent, dreggy; great in circumference, not slender; squab, squat, stubbed; deep, noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*; — noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick*; — frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission: as, they charged the enemy with small shot as *thick* as hail; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other: as, black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood; — coarse, not thin: as, *thickcoated* fruit; — without proper intervals of articulation: as, speaking *thick* is a great blemish.
Thick, *s.* the thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest; a thicket, a close tuft of trees, a place full of bushes.
Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.
Thick, *ad.* frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth.
Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.
Thick'en, *v. a.* to make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to *CONDENSE*, to make to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm (*Shak.*); to make frequent; to make close or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.
Thick'en, *v. n.* to grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to *CONCRETE*, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.
THICK'ET, *Thick'et*, *s.* (Sax. *thicceta*) a close

knot or tuft of trees, a close wood or copse, a brake, a thick, a covert, a place overgrown with bushes.

Thick'ly, *ad.* deeply; to a great quantity; closely; in quick succession.

THICK'NESS, Thick'nēss, *s.* (thick) the state of being thick, density, closeness, compactness of parts; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, crassitude, spissitude, muddiness, turbidness, not rareness, not subtilty; coarseness, want of fineness: imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness: as, *thickness* of hearing.

Thick'sēt, *a.* close planted.

Thick'sēt, *s.* a kind of ribbed fustian.

Thick'skin, *s.* a coarse gross man, a numskull, a BLOCKHEAD.

Thick'sküll, *s.* a stupid fellow, a BLOCKHEAD.

Thick'skül-lēd, *a.* dull, STUPID.

THIEF, Thîef, *s.* (Sax. theif) one who takes what belongs to another, a pilferer, a pilcher, a purloiner, a rogue, a stealer, a cutpurse, a pickpocket; — an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

The thief steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but, these senses are often confounded.

Thîef'cāch'ēr, † Thîef'lēad-ēr, *s.* a thieftaker, one whose business is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

Thîef'tāk-ēr, *s.* a THIEFCATCHER.

Thîeve, *v. n.* (theft) to practise theft, to steal, to play the thief.

Thîev'ēr-y, *s.* the practice of stealing, THEFT; that which is stolen.

Thîev'îsh, *a.* (thieve) given to stealing, fursurious, light-fingered, practising theft; secret, sly, acting by stealth. *Shak.*

Thîev'îsh-ly, *ad.* like a thief.

Thîev'îsh-nēss, *s.* (thievish) disposition to steal, habit of stealing, furacity.

Thîgh, *s.* (Sax. theow) that part which extends from the buttock to the knee.

Thîll, *s.* (Sax. thille) the shafts of a cart or a waggon.

Thîll'hōrse, Thîll'ēr, *s.* the horse that goes between the shafts.

Thîm'ble, *s.* (corrupted from thumb bell: *Minsew*) a metal cover by which women secure their finger from the needle when they sew.

Thîn, *a.* (Sax. thinn) not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compacted or accumulated; exile, tenuous, slender, small; not coarse, not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil; — not abounding: as, the town is *thin* of people; not fat, not bulky, slim, slender, gaunt, LEAN.

Thîn, *ad.* not thickly, thinly.

Thîn, *v. a.* to attenuate, to rarefy, to expand, to make thin or rare; to make less thick; to make less close or numerous.

Thîne, *pro.* (Sax. thin, *pron.* thîne) belonging or relating to thee: as, this is *thine*.

Thîng, *s.* (Saxon) whatever is, any kind of matter, any kind of being distinguished from a person (a general word); — it is used in contempt for any matter or production; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity; — it is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour: as, but that I see thee here, thou *noble* thing!

Think, *v. n.* (Sax. thencean) to have ideas, to compare terms or things, to cogitate, to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation; to judge, to conclude, to determine: as, let them marry to whom they *think* best; — to intend: as, thou *thoughtest* to help me; — to imagine, to fancy: as, Edmond, I *think* is gone; — to muse, to meditate: as, *think* little, *think* much; — to recollect, to observe as, well *thought* upon; — to judge, to be of opinion: as, do you *think* you are safe? — to consider, to doubt, to deliberate: as, anyone may *think* with himself, how that can be.

To think on, to contrive, to light on by meditation. *To think of*, to estimate. "*The opinions of others whom we know, and think well of, are no ground of assent.*" *Lack.*

Think, *v. a.* to imagine, to fancy, to image in the mind, to conceive; to believe, to esteem. *Milton.*

To think much, to grudge. *To think sure*, to disdain. *Me thinks*, it seems to me. *Me thought*, it appeared to me.

Think'ēr, *s.* one who thinks in a certain manner.

Think'îng, *s.* (think) imagination, cogitation, judgment. *Shakespeare.*

Thîn'ly, *ad.* (thin) not thickly; not closely; not numerously.

Thîn'nēss, *s.* (thin) the contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity, slenderness, smallness; paucity, scarcity, scatteredness, dispersion; rareness, SUBTILTY, not spissitude.

Thîrd, *a.* (thriththa) the first after the second, the ordinal of three.

Thîrd, *s.* the third part; the sixtieth part of a second of time.

Thîrd'bór-ōgh, *s.* an under constable.

Thîrd'ly, *ad.* (third) in the third place.

Thîrst, *s.* (Sax. thyrst) the pain suffered for want of drink; — drought, want of drink; — eagerness, vehement desire; *with of, for, or after*; — drought, dry weather. *Milton.*

Thîrst, *v. n.* (Sax. thyrtan) to feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; *with for*; — to have a vehement desire for any thing; *with for or after*.

Thîrst'i-nēss, *s.* the state of being thirsty.

Thîrst'y, *a.* (thirst) suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire: as blood *thirsty*.

Thîrtēn, *a.* (Sax. threotene) ten and three.

Thîr-tēnth, *a.* the third after the tenth.

Thîr'ti-ēth, *a.* (thirty) the tenth thrice told, the ordinal of thirty.

Thîrt'y, *a.* (Sax. thrittig) thrice ten.

This, *pro.* (pronounced thîs) that which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future: as, I will speak yet but *this* once; *this* is used for *this time*: as, by *this* the vessel half her course had run; — the last past: as, I have not wept *this* forty years. *Dryden.*

When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Thîst'le, *s.* (Sax. thistel) a prickly weed growing in corn fields.

Thîst'ly, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

Thîth'ēr, *ad.* (Sax. *pron.* thîth'ēr) to that place; opposed to *bitber*; — to that end, to that point.

*Thîth'ēr-tò, *ad.* to that end; so far.

THO

* Thith'ér-wárd, *ad.* toward that place.
 Tho, (*contracted for*) though: pronounced thō.
 Thōng', *s.* (Saxon) a string of leather.
 Tho-rác'ic, *a.* in anatomy (Lat. thorax the breast) belonging to the breast.
 Thō'rál, *a.* (Lat. thorax a bed) belonging to the bed. *Ayliffe.*
 Thōrn', *s.* (Saxon) a prickly tree of several kinds; a prickly growing upon the thorn bush; any thing troublesome.
 Thōrn'bäck, *s.* (in ichthyology) a sea-fish.
 Thōrn'būt, *s.* (in ichthyology) a sea-fish, a burt.
 Thōrn'y, *a.* (thorn) full of thorns, spiny, briery, rough, PRICKLY; pricking, vexatious (*Shak.*); DIFFICULT, perplexing.
 Thōrn'y-nēss, *s.* (thorny) spinosity, PRICKLINESS; difficulty, perplexity.
 Thōr'ough, *prep.* (*little used*, through extended into two syllables) through, by way of making passage or penetration; by mean of. *Shak.*
 Thōr'ough, *a.* COMPLETE, full, perfect; passing through.
 Thōr'ough-fáre, *a.* a passage through, a passage without any stop or let; power of passing.
 Thōr'ough-ly, *ad.* thoroughly, completely, fully, entirely, wholly.
 Thōr'ough-pá-céd, *a.* perfect in what is undertaken, complete, thoroughsped: generally in an ill sense. *Swift.*
 Thōr'ough-spēd, *a.* finished in principles, thoroughpaced. *Swift.*
 Thōr'ough-stitch, *ad.* (a love word) completely, fully. *L'Estrange.*
 Those, *pro.* (pronounced thōse) the plural of that. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.
 Thou, *pro.* (Sax. thu, *pron.* * thōū) the second pronoun personal: used only in very familiar or very solemn language; you being substituted when we speak to equals or superiours.
 * Thou, *v. a.* to treat with familiarity.
 Though, *conj.* (Sax. theah, *pron.* thō) notwithstanding that, although; — it is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language; as, a good cause would do enough *though*.
As though, as if, like as if.
 Thōught', *pret. and part. pass.* of to think.
 Thōught', *s.* (from the *pret.* of to think) the operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed in the mind (*Milton*); sentiment, fancy, imagery, conceit (*Dryden*); reflection, particular consideration (*Shak.*); conception, preconceived notion (*Milton*); opinion, judgment (*Dryden*); meditation, rumination, cogitation, contemplation, thoughtfulness, serious consideration (*Roscommon*); design, purpose (*Milton*); silent contemplation (*Shak.*); solicitude, care, concern (*Bacon*); expectation: as, the main desery stands on the hourly *thought* (*Shak.*): — a small degree, a small quantity. This seems a loose term, but is used by good writers. "His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetry would allow." *Sidney*. "My giddiness seized me; and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better." *Swift*.
 Thōught'fúl, *a.* full of reflection, full of meditation, contemplative, speculative, cogitative, reflective, pensive, studious; promoting meditation, favourable to musing: as, war, hateful war, your *thoughtful* walks invades (*Pope*); — attentive, CAREFUL: as, *thoughtful* of gain; — ANXIOUS, solicitous.

THR

Thōught'fúl-ly, *ad.* with thought or consideration, with solicitude.
 Thōught'fúl-nēss, *s.* (thoughtful) deep meditation, pensiveness, studiousness; ANXIETY, solicitude.
 Thōught'lēss, *a.* airy, gay, giddy, dissipated; negligent, CARELESS, brainless, dull, STUPID.
 Thōught'lēss-ly, *ad.* without thought, carelessly, giddily; stupidly.
 Thōught'lēss-nēss, *s.* (thoughtless) want of thought, absence of thought; giddiness, CARELESSNESS.
 Thōught'fick, *a.* (thought and sick) uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*
 Thōū'sánd, *a.* (Sax. thousand) ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.
 Thōū'sándth, *a.* the hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand; proverbially, very numerous.
 Thōwél, *s.* (a sea term) a piece of wood by which oars are kept in their proper places when rowing.
 Thráll', *s.* (*little used*, Sax. thrael) a slave, one who is in the power of another (*Shak.* & *Milton*); bondage, state of slavery. *Chapman.*
 † Thráll', *v. a.* to enslave. *Shak.*
 Thrásh, *v. a.* (Sax. thraescan) to beat corn to free it from the chaff; to BEAT, to drub.
 Thrásh, *v. n.* to labour, to drudge.
 Thrásh'ér, *s.* one who thrashes corn.
 Thrásh'ing-flōor, *s.* the area upon which corn is thrashed.
 Thra-són'i-cál, *a.* (thrafo, a boaster in old comedy) boasting, ostentatious.
 Thráve, *s.* (Sax. thraf) the number of two dozen: as, a *thrave* of straw; that is, twenty-four bundles or sheaves.
 Thrēad, *s.* (Sax. thrad) a small line, a small twist, the rudiment of cloth; any thing continued in a regular course, uniform tenour: as, the *thread* of a discourse.
 Thrēad, *v. a.* to pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through: as, to *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
 Thrēad'báre, *a.* deprived of the nap, napless, worn to the naked threads; worn out, hackneyed, common, stale: as, *threadbare* quotations.
 Thrēad'en, *a.* (thread) made of thread.
 THREAT, Thrēat, *s.* menace, a threatening, denunciation of ill or vengeance, a commination.
 Thrēat, *v. a.* (threaten, *seldom used but in poetry*) to threaten.
 Thrēat'en, *v. a.* (Sax. threatian) to menace, to denounce evil (*Milton*); to menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify by shewing or denouncing evil; *with* with before the thing threatened, if a noun, to, if a verb; — to menace by action: as, he *threatened* with his long protended spear; — the rolling billows *threat* the shore.
 Thrēat'en-ér, *s.* who threatens, a menacer.
 Thrēat'en-ing, *s.* THREAT, menace, denunciation of evil.
 Thrēat'en-ing-ly, *ad.* in a threatening manner, with menace.
 Thrēat'fúl, *a.* full of threats, minacious, menacing, minatory.
 Thrēe, *a.* (Sax. thrie) two and one; proverbially a small number. "Away, thou three-inch'd fool!" — "A beggarly three-suited knave." *Shak.*
 Thrēe, *s.* the number two and one; a leash, a tierce.

THR

Thre'fold, *a.* (Sax. threofald) thrice repeated, TRIPLE; consisting of three.
Threep'ence, *s.* a small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.
Threep'en-ny, *a.* vulgar, mean.
Thre'pil-éd, *a.* set with a thick pile (*Shak.*); piled one upon another. *Shak.*
Thre'score, *a.* thrice twenty, sixty.
Thren'o-dy, *s.* (Gr. *θρηνωδία*) a funeral song, a song of lamentation.
Thresh'old, *s.* (Sax. thresowald) the ground or step under the door, entrance into a house, gate, door. *Milton.*
Thre'w, *pret.* of to throw; did throw.
Thrice, *ad.* (three) three times; a word of amplification: as, *thrice* noble lord. *Shak.*
Thrid, *v. a.* (corrupted from thread) to slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*
Thrift, *s.* (thrive) PROFIT, gain, riches gotten; state of prospering; FRUGALITY, parsimony, good husbandry; — a plant.
Thrift'i-ly, *ad.* frugally, parsimoniously.
Thrift'i-ness, *s.* (thrifty) FRUGALITY, husbandry.
Thrift'léss, *a.* profuse, extravagant, wasteful, lavish, PRODIGAL.
Thrift'y, *a.* (thrift) FRUGAL, not profuse, not lavish; well husbanded. *Shak.*
Thrill, *v. a.* (Sax. thyrlan) to pierce, bore, penetrate, drill, PERFORATE.
Thrill, *v. n.* to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation: as, a faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Addison.*
Thrive, *v. n.* (of doubtful etymology) to prosper, to grow or become rich, to advance in any thing desired.
Thriv'er, *s.* one who prospers, one who grows rich.
Thriv'ing-ly, *ad.* in a prosperous way.
Throat, *s.* (Sax. throte) the forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath; the gorge, the swallow, the gullet, the meatpipe; the main road of any place; that part of an instrument through which any thing has a constant passage.
To cut the throat, to MURDER, to kill by violence.
Throat'pipe, *s.* the weafard, the WINDPIPE.
Throb', *v. n.* (etymology uncertain) to heave, to beat, to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress; to beat, to PALPITATE.
Throb', *s.* stroke of palpitation, heave, beat.
Throb'bing, *s.* act of heaving, rising of the breast with sorrow; PALPITATION.
Throe, *s.* (Sax. throwian *to suffer*) the pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme AGONY; the final and mortal struggle.
Throe, *v. a.* to put in agonies. *Shak.*
Throne, *s.* (Lat. thronus, Gr. *θρονος*) a royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop.
Throne, *v. a.* to ENTHRONE, to set upon a royal seat.
Throng', *s.* (Sax. thrang) a CROWD, a multitude pressing against each other.
Throng', *v. n.* to crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.
Throng', *v. a.* to press or incommode with crowds or tumults, to thrust, to press, to push forward with violence. *Shak.*
Thro'stle, *s.* (Sax.) the thrush, a small singing bird.
Throt'tle, *s.* (throat) the WINDPIPE.

THR

Throt'tle, *v. a.* to choke, to SUFFOCATE, to strangle, to kill by stopping the breath.
Throve, *pret.* of to thrive; did thrive.
Throug', *prep.* (Sax. thurh) from end to end of, along the whole mass or compass; noting passage: as, *throug'* the gate; — by transmission: as, *throug'* his hands; — by means of, by agency of, in consequence of.
Throug', *ad.* from one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.
Throug'b're'd, *a.* completely educated, completely taught.
Throug'light-éd, *a.* lighted on both sides.
Throug'b'ly, *ad.* thoroughly, completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. *Tillotson.*
Throug'b-út', *prep.* quite through.
Throug'b-út', *ad.* every where, in every part.
Throug'b'pa-céd, *a.* perfect, COMPLETE. *Mon.*
Throw, *v. a.* (Sax. throwan) to sling, to cast, to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult: comprising always the idea of haste, force, or negligence; — to lay carelessly or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip, to put off; to emit in any careless or vehement manner (*Shak.*); to spread in haste (*Pope*); to overturn in wrestling; to drive or send by force (*Addison*); to repose, to rest upon; as, *throw* yourself upon God; — to change by any kind of violence. *Pope.*
To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; — to reject. *To throw by*, to reject, to lay aside as of no use. *To throw down*, to subvert, to overturn. *To throw off*, to expel; — to reject, to discard: as, *to throw off* an acquaintance. *To throw out*, to exert, to bring forth into act; — to distance, to leave behind; — to eject, to expel; — to reject, to exclude. *To throw up*, to emit, to eject, to bring up.
Throw, *v. n.* to perform the act of casting; to cast dice.
To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.
Throw, *s.* a cast; the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; stroke, blow (*Spenser*); EFFORT, violent fall. *Addison.*
Throw'er, *s.* one who throws.
Thrum, *s.* (Islandic thraum *the ends of any thing*) the ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.
Thrum, *v. a.* to grate, to play unskillfully on any instrument of music.
Thrush, *s.* (Sax. thrise) the throistle, a bird.
Thrush, *s.* (thrust) small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouths of infants.
Thrust, *v. a.* (Lat. trufito) to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push, to move with violence, to drive: *used of persons or things*; — to stab (*Numbers*); to compress (*Judges*); to impel, to urge (*Shak.*); to obtrude, to intrude. *Shak.*
Thrust, *v. n.* to make a hostile push, to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence, to intrude; to push forward, to come violently, to throng, to press.
Thrust, *s.* hostile attack with any pointed weapon; a tilt; ASSAULT, attack; a jog, a shove, a push, an impulse.

THW

Thrust'er, *s.* he who thrusts.
 Thrush, *s.* (little used, thrush) the thrush, the throistle, a small singing bird. *Gay.*
 Thryf'al-low, *v. a.* (thrice and fallow) to give the third ploughing in summer.
 Thūmb, *s.* (Sax. thuma) the short strong finger of the hand.
 Thūmb, *v. a.* to handle awkwardly.
 Thūmb/bānd, *s.* a twist of any materials made as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*
 Thūmb/stāl, *s.* a sheath of leather to put upon the thumb, a thimble.
 Thūmp, *s.* (Italian thombo) a hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt; a thwack, a bang, a STROKE.
 Thūmp, *v. a.* to beat with dull heavy blows; to thwack, to bang, to BEAT.
 Thūmp, *v. n.* to fall with a heavy blow.
 Thūmp'er, *s.* who or what thumps.
 Thūn'dér, *s.* (Saxon) a sudden discharge of sulphureous matter collected in the air; fulmination, a loud rumbling noise occasioned by a discharge of sulphureous matter collected in a cloud: in popular and poetic language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and *lightning* the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both; — any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
 Thūn'dér, *v. n.* to discharge sulphureous matter from a cloud, to make thunder; to fulminate, to make a loud or terrible noise.
 Thūn'dér, *v. a.* to emit with noise and terrour; to fulminate, to publish any denunciation or threat.
 Thūn'dér-bōlt, *s.* (thunder and bolt an arrow) lightning, the arrows of heaven; fulmination, denunciation: properly *ecclesiastical*.
 Thūn'dér-clāp, *s.* explosion of thunder.
 Thūn'dér-ér, *s.* the power which produces thunder.
 Thūn'dér-ōūs, *a.* producing thunder.
 Thūn'dér-shōw-ér, *s.* rain accompanied with thunder.
 Thūn'dér-stōne, *s.* a stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shak.*
 Thūn'dér-strike, *v. a.* to blast or hurt with lightning; — to ASTONISH with any thing terrible.
 Thu-rif'er-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. thurifer, of thus and fero) bearing frankincense.
 Thu-rif-i-cā-tion, *s.* (Lat. thuris and facio) the act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.
 Thurs'day, *s.* (Danish thorsgday) the fifth day of the week.
 Thus, (Sax. *pron.* thūs) in this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.
 Thwāck, *v. a.* (Sax. thaccian) to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thump, thrash, bang, BEAT, belabour. *Shak.*
 Thwāck, *s.* a heavy hard blow, a thump, a blow, a STROKE.
 Thwārt, *a.* (Sax. thwyr) transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.
 Thwārt, *v. a.* to cross, to lie or come cross to any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse, to contravene. *Shak.*
 Thwārt, *v. n.* to be in opposition, to interfere; with with. *Locke.*
 Thwārt'ing, *s.* the act of crossing or opposing the inclinations of another.
 Thwārt'ing-ly, *ad.* with opposition.

TIE

Thy, *pro.* (Sax. thin, the possessive of thou; *pron.* *thý) of thee, belonging to thee, relating to thee: as, these are *thy* works.
 Tbyme, *s.* (Fr. tym, Lat. thymus) the name of a fragrant herb.
 *Thy-sēlf, *pro. reciprocal*, the very person spoken to; it is commonly used in the objective or oblique case; but, in poetry, or solemn language, sometimes in the nominative. *These goods thyself can on thyself bestow.* *Dryden.*
 Ti'ar, Ti-ā-ra, *s.* (Fr. tiare, Lat. tiara) a dress for the head; a diadem.
 †Tice, *v. a.* (entice) to draw, to allure.
 Tick, *s.* (a probable contraction of ticket, a tally upon which debts are scored) score, trust.
 Tick, *v. a.* to run on score, to trust, to score.
 Tick, *s.* (Fr. tique) the louse of dogs or sheep, a tike.
 Tick, *s.* (in commerce) the case which holds the feathers of a bed, the ticken.
 Tick'en, Tick'ing, *s.* (in commerce) tick, a sort of strong linen for beds.
 Tick'et, *s.* (Fr. étiquette) a token of any right or debt, on the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.
 Tick'et, *v. a.* to distinguish or mark by affixing a ticket.
 Tick'le, *v. a.* (Lat. titillo) to titillate, to affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.
 Tick'le, *v. n.* to feel titillation.
 Tick'le, *a.* (etymology unknown) tottering, unfixed, unstable, easily overthrown.
 Tick'lish, *a.* tottering, unstable, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice. *Swift.*
 Tick'lish, *a.* (tickle) sensible to titillation, easily tickled.
 Tick'lish-nēss, *s.* the state or quality of being ticklish.
 Tid, *a.* (Sax. tydder) tender, soft, nice.
 Tid'bit, *s.* a dainty, a delicacy, a nice bit, nice food.
 Tid'dér, Tid'dle, *v. a.* (tid) to use tenderly, to fondle.
 Tide, *s.* (Sax. tyd) time, season, while; — alternate ebb and flow of the sea; commotion, violent confluence (*Bacon*); stream, course, current. *Shak.*
 Tide, *v. a.* to drive with the stream.
 Tide, *v. n.* to pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*
 Tid'gate, *s.* a gate through which the tide passes into a basin.
 Tides'mān, *s.* a tidewaiter or customhouse officer.
 Tide'wāt-ér, *s.* an officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse, a tidefman.
 Tid'dly, *ad.* (tidy) neatly; readily.
 Tid'd-nēss, *s.* (tidy) NEATNESS; readiness.
 Tid'dings, *s.* (Sax. tidan to happen, to betide) news, an account of something that has happened, incidents related.
 Tid'dy, *a.* (Islandic tidt) seasonable (*Tusser*); NEAT, spruce, tight; ready.
 Tie, *v. a.* (Sax. tian) to bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten, to join so as not easily to be parted: as, in bonds of virtuous love together *tied*; — to hinder, to obstruct; *with up intensive*: as, *tie up* his hands; — to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine: as, not *tied* to rules of policy.
 Tie, *s.* KNOT, fastening; bond, obligation; a knot of hair. *Young.*

TIL

Tier, *s.* (Dutch *tuyer*) a row, a rank: as, a tier of great ordnance; a tire, a LAYER.

Tierce, *s.* (Fr. *tiers*) a vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Tier'cet, *s.* (Fr. *tiers*) a triplet, three lines.

Tiff, *s.* (a low word, without etymology) liquor, drink (*Philips*); a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.

Tiff, *v. n.* to be in a pet, to quarrel.

Tiffa'ny, *s.* (in commerce) a very thin silk.

Tig'er, *s.* (Fr. *tigre*) a fierce beast of the leonine kind.

Tight, *a.* (Dutch *dicht*) tense, strait, close, not loose: as, this knot is too tight; — free from fluttering rags, less than neat.

Tight'en, *v. a.* to straiten, to make close.

Tight'ly, *ad.* closely, not loosely; neatly, tidily, not idly.

Tight'ness, *s.* closeness, straitness, not looseness; spruceness, NEATNESS.

Tigress, *s.* (tiger) the female of the tiger.

Tike, *s.* (Fr. *tique*, Dutch *teke*) the house of dogs or sheep (*Bacon*); the name of a dog. *Shak.*

Tile, *s.* (Fr. *tuile*) thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

Tile, *v. a.* to cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

Til'er, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

Til'ing, *s.* (tile) the act of covering with tiles; the roof covered with tiles.

Till, *s.* (Sax. *thille*) a money box in a counter, or desk.

Till, *prep.* (Sax. *til*) to the time of.
Till now, to the present time. *Till then*, to that time.

Till, *conj.* to the time when; to the degree that.

Till, *v. a.* (Sax. *tylian*) to CULTIVATE, to husband, to plough and sow.

Till'a-ble, *a.* arable, tilth, fit for the plough.

TILL'AGE, **Till'age**, *s.* husbandry, tilth, agriculture, farming, the act or practice of ploughing or culture, agricolation, culture or cultivation of the land.

Till'er, *s.* (till) husbandman, ploughman, farmer, one who tills land; the rudder of a boat; † a till, a small drawer. *Dryd.*

Til'ly-fal-ly, **Til'ly-väl-ly**, *ad.* a word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. "*Am not I of her blood tillyvally lady;*" — "*Tillyvally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.*" *Shak.*

Til'män, *s.* (tilt) husbandman, farmer, tiller, ploughman.

Tilt, *s.* (Sax. *tyld*) a tent, any support of covering over head; the cover of a waggon, the cover of a boat; — a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback, joust, tournament; a thrust; — inclination forward: as, the vessel is a tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

Tilt, *v. a.* to cover like the tilt of a boat; to point as in tilts.

Tilt, *v. a.* (Dutch *tillen*) to turn up so as to run out: as, the barrel is tilted; that is, leaned forward.

Tilt, *v. n.* to run in tilts or tournaments; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; — to play unsteadily: as, the fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew, till Grecian cliffs appear'd (*Pope*); to fall on one side.

Tilt'er, *s.* one who tilts, one who fights.

TIN

Tilth, *s.* (till) husbandry, TILLAGE.

Tilth, *a.* (till) arable, TILLABLE.

Tim'bér, *s.* (Sax. *tymbrian to build*) wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric; materials, ironically.

Tim'bér, *v. a.* (a cant word) to light upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*

Tim'bér-éd, *a.* (from timber; Fr. *timbre*) built, formed, contrived. *Wotton.*

Tim'brél, *s.* (Fr. *timbre*) a kind of musical instrument played by pulsation, a tympan, a kind of drum.

Time, *s.* (Sax. *tima*) the measure of duration; space of time: as, give him time to do it; — interval: as, it must be taken at times; — life considered as employed, or destined to employment: as, gaming is a great devourer of his time; — season, proper time: as, there is a time to every purpose; — a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time: as, in time he may command a regiment; — age, part of duration distinct from other parts: as, the poets, in ancient times, studied nature; — past time: as, I was the man in the moon when time was (*Shak.*); — early time: as, it is time enough yet to set about that business; — particular quality of some part of duration: as, the times are very hard; — particular time: as, a time will come, when better days will be seen; — hour of childbirth: as, she is within a month of her time; — repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition: as, four times he cross'd the ear of night (*Milton*); — musical measure: as, music do I hear! ha, ha! keep time.

Time, *v. a.* to adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

Time'fúl, *a.* SEASONABLE; early. *Raleigh.*

Time'less, *a.* UNSEASONABLE, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

Time'li-ness, *s.* (timely) seasonableness, opportuniteness, fitness of time. *Scott.*

Time'ly, *a.* SEASONABLE, sufficiently early.

Time'ly, *ad.* early, soon.

Time'pleas'er, *s.* one who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Tim'ferv-ing, *a.* (time and serve) mean compliance with present power.

Tim'id, *a.* (Fr. *timide*, Lat. *timidus*) fearful, timorous, pusillanimous, cowardly, wanting courage, wanting boldness.

Tim'id'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *timidité*, Lat. *timiditas*) fearfulness, timorousness, faintheartedness; habitual COWARDICE.

Tim'or-ous, *a.* fearful, full of fear and scruple, habitually timid.

Tim'or-ous-ly, *ad.* with much fear.

Tim'or-ous-ness, *s.* (timorous) fearfulness, faintheartedness, habitual timidity.

Tin, *s.* (Dutch *ten*) one of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

Tin, *v. a.* to cover with tin.

Tin'cäl, *s.* (in natural history) a mineral. *Watts.*

Tinct, *v. a.* (Lat. *tingo*, *tingo*; Fr. *teint*) to stain, to colour, to spot, to die; to imbue with a taste. *Ram.*

Tinc'ture, *s.* (Lat. *tinctoria*) colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits.

T I R

Tincture, *v. a.* to tinge, to imbue with some colour, to tinge, to impregnate with some taste; to imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*
† Tind, *v. a.* (*obsolescent*, Sax. *tendan*) to kindle, to set on fire. *Johnson.*
Tin'dér, *s.* (Sax. *tyndre*) any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
Tin'dér-box, *s.* the box to hold tinder.
Tine, *s.* (Icelandic *tinne*) the tooth of a harrow; the tooth or spike of a fork; trouble, distress. *Spenser.*
Tine, *v. a.* (Sax. *tynan*) to kindle, to light, to set on fire. *Milton and Dryden.*
Tinge, *v. a.* (Lat. *tingo*) to impregnate or imbue with some colour or taste; to stain, to colour.
Tin'gént, *a.* (Lat. *tingens*) having the power to tinge.
Tin'glás, *s.* bismuth, **MARCASITE**.
Tin'gle, *v. n.* (Dutch *tingelen*) to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion (*Tickel*); to feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound in the ears, to tinkle.
Tink, *v. n.* (Lat. *tinnio*) to make a sharp shrill noise, to clink, to tinkle.
Tink'ér, *s.* (tink) a mender of old brass.
Tin'kle, *v. n.* (Fr. *tinter*, Lat. *tinnio*) to make a sharp quick noise, to tink, to clink; to hear a low quick noise, to tingle. *Dryden.*
Tin'mán, *s.* a manufacturer of tin, or iron tinued over.
Tin'nér, *s.* (tin) one who works in the tin mines.
Tin'ny, *a.* (tin) abounding with tin.
Tin'sel, *s.* (Fr. *étincelle*) a kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value, clinquant, show, glitter, **FINERY**.
Tin'sel, *v. a.* to decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre of no value.
Tint, *s.* (French *teinte*, Italian *tinta*) a die, a colour.
Tin'wórm, *s.* a small red worm. *Bailey.*
Tiny, *a.* (*a burlesque word*, Danish *tind*) little, small, puny: as, a *tiny* boy. *Shak.*
Tip, *s.* (Dutch) top, end, point, extremity: as, the *tip* of the tongue; a tap, a gentle stroke.
Tip, *v. a.* to top, to end, to cover upon the end; to tap, to strike gently.
Tip'pet, *s.* (Sax. *tæppet*) an ornamental covering for the neck.
Tip'ple, *v. n.* (*old Teutonic tepel a dog*) to drink luxuriously, to **TOPE**, to fuddle, to waste life over the cup.
Tip'ple, *v. a.* to drink in luxury or excess.
Tip'ple, *s.* drink, beverage, liquor.
Tip'pled, *a.* tipsy, fuddled, **DRUNK**.
Tip'plér, *s.* (tipple) a sottish **DRUNKARD**, a bibber, an idle drunken fellow.
Tip'stáf, *s.* an officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself so tipped.
Tip'sy, *a.* (tipple) **DRUNK**, fuddled, overpowered with excess of drink.
Tip'tõe, *s.* the end of the toe.
Tire, *s.* (Dutch *tuyer*) rank, row; **LAYER**, stratum; sometimes written *tier*.
Tire, *s.* (*corrupted from tiar, or tiara, or attire*) a head-dress; furniture, apparatus; the iron for a wheel.
Tire, *v. a.* (Sax. *tirian*) to **WEARY**, to fatigue, to jade, to make weary, to harass, to wear out with labour or tediousness. It has often out

T O

added to intend the signification: as, *tired out*, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*
Tire, *v. a.* (attire) to dress the head.
Tire, *v. n.* to fail with weariness.
Tir'éd-néss, *s.* (tired) the state of being tired, lassitude, **WEARINESS**.
Tire'sóme, *a.* (tire) wearisome, **TEDIOUS**.
Tire'sóme-néss, *s.* act or quality of being tire-some, wearisomeness, **TEDIOUSNESS**.
Tire'wóm-án, *s.* a woman whose business it is to make dresses for the head.
Tir'ing-hóuse, **Tir'ing-róom**, *s.* the room in which players dress for the stage.
Tir'wit, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird, the **LAPWING**.
Tis, contracted for *it is*.
Tis'sue, *s.* (French, *pron.* tish'u*) cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours.
*** Tis'sue**, *v. a.* to interweave; to **VARIEGATE**.
Tit, *s.* (*etymology not noted*) a small horse: generally in contempt;—a woman: in contempt;—a tomtit, a bird.
Tit'bít, *s.* a corruption of **TIDBIT**. *Arbutnot.*
Tithe, *s.* (Sax. *teotha*) the tenth part, the tithing, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing.
Tithe, *v. a.* to tax, to decimate, to levy or take the tenth part.
Tithe, *v. n.* to pay tithe.
Tithe'a-ble, *a.* liable to pay tithes, that of which tithes may be taken.
Tith'ér, *s.* (tithe) one who gathers tithes.
Tith'ing, *s.* (tithe) tithe, tenth part due to the priest.
Tit-il-á'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *titillatio*) the act of tickling; the state of being tickled, a tickling; any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*
Tit'il-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *titillo*) to **TICKLE**.
Tit'lárk, *s.* (*in ornithology*) a bird.
Tit'le, *s.* (Lat. *titulus*) a general head comprising particulars; the first page of a book telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription; style, name, appellation; an appellation of honour; a claim of right.
Tit'le, *v. a.* to call, entitle, **NAME**.
† Tit'le-léss, *a.* wanting a name or title.
Tit'le-páge, *s.* the page containing the title of the book.
Tit'móuse, *s.* (Dutch *tijt a chick or small bird*) a small species of birds, a tit, a tomtit.
Tit'tér, *v. n.* (*probably from the sound*) to laugh with restraint, to laugh without much noise.
Tit'tér, *s.* a restrained laugh.
Tit'tle, *s.* (*probably from tit*) a small particle, a point, a dot, a jot.
Tit'tle-tát-tle, *s.* (*a ridiculous reduplication of tattle*) **PRATE**, idle talk, empty gabble.
Tit'tle-tát-tle, *v. n.* to **PRATE** idly.
Tit'u-bate, *v. n.* (Lat. *titubo*) to stumble, to trip, to fall by losing hold of the feet.
Tit'u-bá'tion, *s.* the act of stumbling, a trip, a stumble. *Johnson.*
Tit'u-lár, **Tit'u-lár**, *a.* (Fr. *titulaire*) nominal, titular, having or conferring only title, consisting in a title.
Tit-u-lár'i-ty, *s.* the state of being titular.
Tit'u-la-ry, *a.* (Fr. *titulaire*, Lat. *titulus*) nominal, titular, consisting in a title; relating to a title.
Tit'u-la-ry, *s.* one who has a right or title.
Tiv'y, *ad.* (tantivy) with speed. *Dryden.*
Tò, **Tô**, *ad.* forward: as, *to and again, to and fro, backward and forward.*

TOL

Tò, Tò, *prep.* noting motion toward, &c.: opposed to *from*;—in comparison of; as far as; toward; it is placed before a verb in, and is a sign of, the infinitive mode.
To day, the present day; *to morrow*, the next day coming; *to night*, the present night, or night next coming. These are, not very properly, used as substantives of the nominative case.
Tòad, *s.* (Sax. *tathe*) a paddock, an animal resembling a frog; but frogs leap, and toads crawl; the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.
Tòad'fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.
Tòad'stòne, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
Tòad'stòl, *s.* a paddock stool, a plant like a mushroom.
Tòast, *v. a.* (Lat. *torreo*, *tostum*) to dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk: *used commonly when women are named.*
Tòast, *s.* bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.
Tòast'ér, *s.* he who toasts.
To-bàc'co, *s.* (*from* Tobago in America) a plant used for smoking.
To-bàc'co-nist, *s.* a preparer and vender of tobacco and snuff.
Tòd', *s.* (Germ. *totte*) a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.
Tòe, *s.* (Sax. *ta*) the divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.
Tòga, *s.* (Lat.) a kind of cloak or loose garment without sleeves worn by the Roman people.
Tòg'èd, *a.* (Lat. *togatus*) gowned, dressed in a gown; as, the *toged* consul. *Shak.*
To-gèth'ér, *ad.* (Sax. *togæthere*) in company, not apart, not in separation; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity.
Together with, in union with; in a state of mixture with.
Tòil, *v. n.* (Sax. *tilian*) to LABOUR, perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.
Tòil, *v. a.* to labour, to work at; to WEARY, to fatigue, to overlabour.
Tòil, *s.* LABOUR, work, fatigue.
Tòil, *s.* (Fr. *toiles*, Lat. *tela*) any net or snare interwoven and meshed, a SNARE.
Tòil'èt, *s.* (Fr. *toilette*) a dressing-table.
Tòil'sòme, *a.* (toil) LABORIOUS, weary.
Tòil'sòme-n'èss, *s.* LABORIOUSNESS, painfulness, wearisomeness, troublesomeness.
Tò'ken, *s.* (Sax. *tacn*) a sign, a badge, a note, a MARK; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.
† Tò'ken, *v. a.* to make known. *Shak.*
Tòld, *pret. and poss. part.* of *tell*; mentioned, related.
† Tòle, *v. a.* (*a barbarous provincial word*) to train, to draw by degrees. *Lock.*
To-lè'do, *s.* a town in Spain famous for the manufacture of sword blades.
To-lè'do, *s.* a sword of the best sort.
Tòl'ér-a-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. *tolerabilis*) supportable, SUFFERABLE, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.
Tòl'ér-a-ble-n'èss, *s.* the state of being tolerable, supportableness.
Tòl'ér-a-bly, *ad.* supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TON

Tòl'ér-ànce, *s.* (French, Lat. *tolerantia*) power of enduring, act of enduring.
Tòl'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *tolero*, Fr. *tolerer*) to allow so as not to hinder, to suffer, to pass uncensured.
Tòl'ér-à'tion, *s.* allowance given to that which is not approved.
Tòll, *s.* (Saxon) an excise or custom on goods sold in a market; an exaction, a seizure of some part for permission of the rest; a tribute or custom paid for passage; the miller's fee for grinding corn.
Tòll, *v. n.* to pay toll or tallage; to take toll or tallage.
Tòll, *v. n.* (Lat. *tollo* *to lift up*) to sound as a single bell, to knoll.
Tòll, *v. a.* to ring a bell, to knoll, to make a bell sound with solemn pauses.
Tòll'bò'èth, *s.* a PRISON; a custom house or place where toll is paid. *Ainsworth.*
Tòll'bò'èth, *v. a.* to imprison in a tollbooth.
Tòll'gàth-ér-ér, *s.* officer who takes toll.
Tòl-u-tà'tion, *s.* (Lat. *toluto* *to amble*) the act of pacing or ambling. *Berna.*
Tòmb, *s.* (Fr. *tombre*) a monument in which the dead are enclosed, a sepulchre.
Tòmb'l'èss, *a.* wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.
Tòm'bòy, *s.* a wild giddy romping girl; a mean fellow. *Julia.*
Tòme, *s.* (French, Gr. *τομος*) one volume of many; a book.
Tòm'tit, *s.* a titmouse, a small bird.
Tón, *s.* (Fr. *tonne*) a weight of twenty hundred; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun, or a ton weight.
Tòn, *s.* (French) fashion, established manner, general practice.
Tòne, *s.* (Fr. *ton*, Lat. *tonus*) note, sound, accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction. "*Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the tone of the stomach.*" *Arbuthnot.*
Tóng, *s.* (*a correct spelling*, Sax. *tang*) the catch of a buckle.
Tóng's, *s.* (Sax. *tang*) an instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.
Tóngue, *s.* (Dutch, Sax. *tung*) the instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; as, he said, and silence all their *tongues* contained (*Chapman*);—power of articulation, utterance: as, parrots imitating human *tongue*;—speech, as well or ill used: as, keep a good *tongue* in thy head (*Shak.*);—a language; speech, as opposed to thoughts or action: as, let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth (1 *John*);—a nation distinguished by their language: a scriptural term; as, the Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea (*Isaiab*);—a small point: the *tongue* of a balance;—the clapper or clack of a bell.
To hold the tongue, to be silent.
Tóngue, *v. a.* to chide, to scold. *Shak.*
Tóngue, *v. n.* to talk, to prate. *Shak.*
Tóngu'èd, *a.* having a tongue.
Tóngue'l'èss, *a.* wanting a tongue, speechless, DUMB; unnamed, not spoken of. *Shak.*
Tóngue'pàd, *s.* a great talker. *Tate.*

TOP

- Tóngue'ti-éd**, *a.* having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely from whatever cause.
- Tón'ic**, **Tón'i-cál**, *a.* (Fr. tonique, Gr. *τονος* a tone) being extended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.
- Tón'nage**, *s.* (ton) the burden of a ship; a duty on every ton weight.
- Tón'til**, *s.* (Fr. tonfille, Lat. *tonfillæ*) one of the round glands placed upon each side of the tongue.
- Tón'sor**, *s.* (Lat.) a barber, one who shaves.
- Ton'sure**, *s.* (French, Lat. *tonfura*, *pron.* tón'shure) the act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.
- Tôo**, *ad.* (Sax. *to*) over and above, overmuch in quantity, more than enough; likewise, also.
- Tòok**, *pret.* of to take; did take.
- Tòol**, *s.* (Sax. *tol*, *tool*) an implement, an utensil, any instrument of manual operation;—a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.
- Tòot**, *v. n.* (a provincial word, of unknown derivation) to pry, to peep, to search narrowly into. *Spenser.*
- Tòoth**, *s.* (Sax. *tothe*) one of the bones in the jaw by which the act of mastication is performed;—taste, palate: as, these are not dishes for thy dainty tooth (*Dryden*);—a tine, prong, or blade of any multitudinous instrument; the prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.
- Tooth and nail*, with one's utmost violence, with every means of attack and defence. *To the teeth*, in open opposition. *To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to insult by open exprobration. *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *To shew the teeth*, to threaten.
- Tòoth**, *v. a.* to furnish with teeth, to indent (*Dryden*); to lock in each other. *Moxon.*
- Tòoth'ache**, *s.* pain in the teeth.
- Tòoth'dràw-ér**, *s.* one whose business it is to extract painful or carious teeth.
- Tòoth'éd**, *a.* (tooth) having teeth.
- Tòoth'lèss**, *a.* wanting teeth, deprived of teeth; fangless.
- Tòoth'pick**, † **Tòoth'pick-ér**, *s.* an instrument to pick the teeth.
- Tòoth'sóme**, *a.* palatable, relishable, SAVOURY, pleasing to the taste.
- Tòoth'sóme-nèss**, *s.* SAVOURINESS, pleasantness to the taste.
- TOP**, **Tòp'**, *s.* (Saxon) the highest part of any thing, the apex, the acme, the cop, the crop, the peak, the summit; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair upon the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant.
- Tòp'**, *s.* (Danish) an inverted conoid which boys set to turn upon the point.
- Tòp'**, *v. n.* to rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate, to excel.
- Tòp'**, *v. a.* to cover upon the top, to tip, to defend or decorate with something extrinsic upon the upper part; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass, to EXCEL; to crop: as, *top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud (Evelyn)*;—to rise to the top of; to perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part.

TOR

- This sense is only used on light or ludicrous occasions.*
- Tòp'arch**, *s.* (Gr. *τόπος* a place, and *αρχη* a chief) the principal man in a place. "*They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but toparchs, or kings of narrow territories.*" *Brown.*
- Tòp'az**, *s.* (Fr. topaze) a yellow gem.
- TOPE**, **Tòpe**, *v. n.* (Dutch *toppen* to be mad) to drink hard, to bouse, to tipple, to fuddle, to inebriate, to drink to excess.
- Tòp'ér**, *s.* a tippler, a DRUNKARD.
- Tòp-gállánt**, *s.* the highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing high and splendid.
- Tòp-hèav'y**, *a.* having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
- Tòp'hèt**, *s.* (Hebrew, signifying a drum) hell: a scriptural name. *Milton.*
- Tòp'ic**, *s.* (Fr. topique, Gr. *τόπος* a place) principle of persuasion: as, but that is an invidious topic (*Dryden*);—a general head; something to which other things are referred; a thing that is externally applied to any particular part.
- Tòp'i-cál**, *a.* (Gr. *τόπος*) relating to some general head; local, epidemical, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.
- Tòp'i-cál-ly**, *ad.* with application to some particular part.
- Tòp'knót**, *s.* a knot worn by women upon the top of the head; a tuft of feathers upon the top of the head.
- Tòp'lèss**, *a.* having no top.
- Tòp'mán**, *s.* the fawer at the top.
- Tòp'most**, *a.* uppermost, upmost, highest in place.
- To-pòg'ra-phér**, *s.* (topography) one who writes descriptions of particular places.
- To-pòg'ra-phy**, *s.* (Fr. topographie, Gr. *τόπος* a place, and *γραφω* to write) description of particular places.
- Tòp'ping**, *a.* (a low word) fine, noble. *Tatler.*
- † **Tòp'ping-ly**, *ad.* splendidly, nobly.
- Tòp'ple**, *v. n.* (top) to fall forward, to tumble down. *Shak.*
- Tòp'pròud**, *a.* proud, in the highest degree. "*This topproud fellow.*" *Shak.*
- Tòp'sy-túr'vy**, *ad.* (top) with the bottom lying upward.
- Tòr'**, *s.* (Saxon) a tower, a turret, a high pointed rock or hill: whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names. *Johnson.*
- Tòrch'**, *s.* (Fr. torche) a wax light larger than a candle; a flambeau, a link.
- Tòrch'beár-ér**, *s.* one whose office it is to carry a torch.
- Tòrch'ér**, *s.* (torch) one who gives light.
- Tòrch'light**, *s.* light kindled to supply the place of the sun.
- Tòre**, *pret.* of to tear; did tear.
- Tòr-mént'**, *v. a.* (Fr. tourmenter) to aggrrieve, to put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate, to TORTURE; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation: as, *they searing on main wing tormented all the air.* *Milton.*
- Tòr'mént**, *s.* (Fr. tourment) any thing that gives pain, as disease; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, TORTURE.
- Tòr-mént'ér**, **Tòr-mént'ór**, *s.* one who torments; one who gives pain.
- Tòr'mén-tíl**, *s.* (in botany, Lat. *tormentilla*) a plant, septfoil. *Miller.*
- Tòrn**, *part. pass.* of to tear.

T O S

- Tör-nā'do**, *s.* (Spanish) a hurricane, a whirlwind, a dreadful TEMPEST.
- Tör-pē'do**, *s.* (Lat.) a fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
- Tör'pēnt**, *a.* (Lat. torpens) **TORPID**, benumbed, not active, struck motionless.
- Tör'pid**, *a.* (Lat. torpidus) numb, torpent, benumbed, chill, cold, stiff, paralysed, deadened, insensible, struck motionless, void, or incapable of motion.
- Tör'pid-n'is**, *s.* the state of being torpid, torpor, torpitude, numbedness, **NUMBNESS**.
- Tör'pi-fy**, *v. a.* (Lat. torpen) to **BENUMB**, to paralyze, to deaden, to render insensible.
- Tör'pi-tude**, *s.* (torpid) **NUMBNESS**.
- Tör'pör**, *s.* (Latin) **NUMBNESS**; dulness, inability to move, dulness of sensation.
- Tör-re-fä'ction**, *s.* (French, Lat. torrefacio) the act of parching or drying by the fire.
- Tör-re-fy**, *v. a.* (Fr. torrifier, Lat. torrefacio) to parch or dry by the fire.
- Tör'rēnt**, *s.* (French, Lat. torrens) a sudden stream raised by showers; a violent and rapid stream, a tumultuous current.
- Tör'rēnt**, *a.* (Lat. torrens) rolling in a rapid stream.
- Tör'rid**, *a.* (Fr. torride, Lat. torridus) parched, dried with heat; burning violently: it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.
- Tör'sēl**, *s.* (Fr. tors, torse) any thing in a twisted form; a piece of wood laid into a wall for the end of a timber or beam to rest upon.
- Tör'sion**, *s.* (Lat. torſio) the act of turning or twisting. *Johnson.*
- Tör'tile**, *a.* (Lat. tortilis) twisted, wreathed, tortive, tortuous, winding.
- Tör'tive**, *a.* (Lat. tortus) tortile, twisted, winding, wreathed, tortuous. *Shak.*
- Tör'toise**, *s.* (Fr. tortue) an animal both of land and water, covered with a hard shell; a form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.
- Tör-tu-ös'i-ty**, *s.* (tortuous) wreath, flexure, complication. *Brown.*
- Tör'tu-ös**, *a.* (Fr. tortueux, Lat. tortuosus) twisted, wreathed, winding, tortile, tortive; † mischievous. *Spenser.*
- TORTURE**, **Tör'ture**, *s.* (French, Lat. tortura) rack, torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; — extreme pain, pang, rack, anguish, agony.
- TORTURE**, **Tör'ture**, *v. a.* to rack, to punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment, to keep on the rack; — to keep on the stretch: as, *the bow tortures the string, and holds it in a continual trepidation.* *Bacon.*
- Tör'tur-ér**, *s.* one who tortures or torments, a tormenter.
- Tör'ry**, *s.* (*a cant term*) one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.
- Töfs'**, *v. a.* (*of uncertain etymology*) to throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; as, *to töfs up the head*; — to agitate, to put into violent motion: as, *I have been*

T O U

- often töfsed at sea in storms*; — to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.
- Töfs'**, *v. n.* to fling, to winch, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed.
- To töfs up*, to throw a coin into the air, and wager upon which side it shall fall.
- Töfs'**, *s.* the act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.
- Töfs'ér**, *s.* one who throws; one who flings and writhes.
- Töfs'pöt**, *s.* a toper, a **DRUNKARD**.
- Töft'**, *pret. and part. pass. of to töfs.*
- Tötäl**, *a.* (French, Lat. totus) whole, full, complete; whole, entire, not divided.
- To-täl'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. totalité) complete sum, whole quantity, the **WHOLE**.
- T'öth'ér**, *contracted for the other.*
- Töt'tér**, *v. n.* (Dutch tateren *to stagger*) to waver, to shake so as to threaten a fall.
- Töt'tér-ing**, *p. a.* shaking as if ready to fall, ticklish, slippery, unsteady.
- Toöch**, *v. a.* (Fr. toucher) to perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle slightly without effort or violence; to reach with any thing so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it; to come to, to attain: as, *they again touched their natal shore*; — to try, as gold with a stone; to relate to: as, *the quarrel touches only us (Shak.)*; — to meddle with, not totally to forbear; to affect: as, *what of sweet hath touched my sense, flat seems to this (Milton)*; — to move, to strike mentally, to melt: as, *I was sensibly touched with that kind impression*; — to delineate or mark out; as, *the lines though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right*; — to infect, to seize slightly: as, *he was touch'd with a fever*; to bite, to wear, to have an effect upon: as, *it is so hard that a file will not touch it*; — to strike a musical instrument: as, *they touch'd their golden harps, and prais'd (Milton)*; — to influence by impulse, to impel forcibly (*Milton*); to treat of perfunctorily: as, *his last reasoning words touch'd only.* *Milton.*
- To touch up*, to repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.
- Toöch**, *v. n.* to be in a state of junction so that no space is between them: as, *two spheres touch only at points*; to fasten upon, to take effect upon: as, *strong waters pierce upon metals, and will touch upon gold that will not touch upon silver.*
- To touch at*, to come to without stay: as, *the ship touch'd at the Cape.* *To touch on*, to mention slightly. *To touch on or upon*, to go for a very short time: as, *he touch'd upon the Meluccoes*; — to light upon in mental inquiries.
- Toöch**, *s.* reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the feel, the sense of feeling; the act of touching, taction; state of being touched; examination, as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities (*Shak.*); single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament (*Shak. and Dryden*); act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affection: (*Shak.*); something of passion or affection: as, *he loves us not, he wants the natural touch (Shak.)*; — particular relation: as, *speech of touch toward others should be sparingly used (Bacon)*; a stroke: as, *a touch of satire or rail.*

lery; — animadversion, censure: as, a *touch* of conscience; a *touch* of blame; — exact performance of agreement: as, I keep *touch* with my promise (*More*); — a small quantity intermingled; a *hint*, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay: as, this is a fix-penny *touch*.

Touch'a-ble, *a.* tangible, capable of being touched.

Touch'hôle, *s.* the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

Touch'i-nêss, *s.* (touchy) *PEEVISHNESS*, fretfulness, irascibility, cholericness.

Touch'ing, *a.* (touch) pathetic, affecting the passions, tender, moving.

Touch'ing-ly, *ad.* with feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.

Touch'stone, *s.* stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

Touch'wood, *s.* rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from a flint, spunk.

Touch'y, *a.* (a low word from touch) *PEEVISH*, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire.

Tough, *a.* (Sax. *toh*) yielding to flexure or extension without fracture, not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; *viscous*, clammy, ropy, tenacious.

Tough'en, *v. a.* to make tough.

Tough'en, *v. n.* to grow tough.

Tough'nêss, *s.* not brittleness, flexibility; *viscosity*, clamminess, tenacity, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

Tou-pêr', *s.* (French) a curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Tour, *s.* (French) ramble, roving journey; journey of curiosity, travel: † turn, revolution.

Tour'na-mênt, *s.* (low Lat. *tournamentum*) tilt, joust, mock encounter, encounter, shock of battle. *Milton.*

Tour'ni-quêt, *s.* (French) an instrument to compress the artery, and prevent hemorrhage when amputating a limb.

Touze, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain) to pull, to tear, to haul, to drag, † to toze; whence *touzer* or *towser*, the name of a mastiff.

Tow, *s.* (Saxon) coarse flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance; a rope for hauling.

Tow, *v. a.* (Sax. *teow*) to draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Tow'ard, *Tow'ards*, *To-wârd's*, *prep.* (Sax. *teoward*) in a direction to, with local tendency to; near to; with respect to, touching, regarding; with ideal tendency to; nearly, little less than.

Tow'ard, *Tow'ards*, *To-wârd's*, *ad.* near, at hand, in a state of preparation.

Tow'ard, *a.* ready to do or learn, docile, towardly, not froward.

Tow'ard-li-nêss, *s.* (towardly) readiness to do or learn, towardness, docility, compliance with duty.

Tow'ard-ly, *a.* (toward) ready to do or learn, docile, toward, not froward, ready to comply with duty.

Tow'ard-nêss, *s.* (toward) *TOWARDLINESS*.

Tow'el, *s.* (Fr. *touaille*) a cloth upon which the hands are wiped.

Tow'er, *s.* (Sax. *tor*, Fr. *tour*, Lat. *turris*) a high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel, a *FORTIFICATION*; a high headdress (*Hudibras*); high flight, elevation.

Tow'er, *v. n.* to soar, to mount, to *ASCEND*, to fly or rise high.

Tow'er-éd, *a.* adorned, fortified or defended by towers. *Milton.*

Tow'er-y, *a.* (tower) adorned, guarded or defended by towers. *Pope.*

Town, *s.* (Sax. *tun*) any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village: in *England*, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop; the inhabitants of a town; the court end of London (*Pope*); the people who live in the capital (*Pope*); — it is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, *a new family is come to town*; — it is used emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives six months in town, and six in the country*.

Town'clerk, *s.* (*pron.* *tôwn-clàrk*) an officer who manages the public business of a town.

Town'hôuse, *s.* the hall where public business is transacted.

Town'ship, *s.* the corporation of a town, the district belonging to a town.

Town's'mân, *s.* an inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

Town'tâ'k, *s.* the common prattle of a town; something talked of by the whole town.

Tox'i-ca, *s.* (Lat. *toxicum* *poison*) a kind of poison in which the Indians were wont to dip their arrows.

Tox'i-câl, *a.* (Lat. *toxicum*) *POISONOUS*.

Toy, *s.* (Dutch *toyen* to dress with many ornaments) a petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble, a *GEWGAW*; matter of no importance (*Shak.*); folly, trifling practice, silly opinion (*Hooker*); play, sport, amorous dalliance (*Milton*); odd story, silly tale (*Shak.*); — slight representation (*Hooker*); wild fancy, irregular imagery, wild conceit. *Shak.*

Toy, *v. n.* to trifle, to play wantonly, to dally amorously.

Toy'ish, *a.* trifling, *WANTON*.

Toy'ish-nêss, *s.* nugacity, triflingness, *WANTONNESS*.

Toy'mân, *s.* a seller of toys.

Toy'shóp, *s.* a shop where playthings, toys, and little nice manufactures are sold.

† *Toze*, *v. n.* to *TOUSE*, to drag, to pull by violence or importunity. *Shak.*

Trace, *s.* (French) mark left by any thing passing, vestige, track, footstep; remain, appearance of what has been.

Trace, *v. a.* to track, to follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to delineate, to mark out; to walk over: as, we do *trace* this alley up and down.

Trace, *s.* (Fr. *tirasses*) harness for beasts of draught, the gear.

Trâ'cér, *s.* one who traces.

Track, *s.* (old Fr. *trac*) mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise, vestige, footstep, trace: a road, a beaten path.

Track, *v. a.* to trace, to follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

Track'less, *a.* untrdden, marked with no footsteps; unpathed, *PATHLESS*.

Trâ'ct, *s.* (Lat. *tractus*) any kind of extended substance (*Milton*); a *REGION*, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; † course, manner of process (*Shak.*); a treatise, a dissertation, a small book. *Swift.*

TRACTABLE, *Trâ'c'ta-ble*, *a.* (Lat. *tractabilis*, 4 N

TRA

Fr. traitable) manageable, docile, ductile, complying, compliant, yielding, obsequious, practicable, governable; — palpable, such as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRACTABLENESS, Trăc'ta-ble-nēs, *s.* the quality of being tractable, docility, aptness to be taught, compliance, manageableness, obsequiousness.

Trăc'ta-bly, *ad.* (tractable) in a tractable manner, gently.

† Trăc'tate, *s.* (Lat. tractatus) a treatise, a tract, a small book. *White.*

Trăc'tile, *a.* (Lat. tractus) capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile, expansible, **MALLEABLE.**

Trăc'til'i-ty, *s.* the quality of being tractile, **MALLEABILITY.**

Trăc'tion, *s.* (Lat. tractus) the act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRADE, Trăde, *s.* (Italian tratta) traffic, commerce, merchandize, chaffery, chapmanry, dealing, merchandizing, exchange of goods for other goods, or for money; occupation, art, craft, mystery, business, calling, vocation, function, particular employment whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions; instruments of any occupation (*Dryden*); any employment not manual, habitual exercise; custom, **HABIT**, standing practice: as, thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shak.*

Trade was formerly used of domestic, and *traffic* of foreign commerce.

TRADE, Trăde, *v. n.* to traffic, to deal, to mart, to barter, to commerce, to merchandize, to buy and sell, to practise commerce.

Trăd'ed, *a.* versed, practised. *Shak.*

Trăd'ful, *a.* commercial, busy in trade.

Trăd'er, *s.* one engaged in commerce or merchandize, a trafficker, a merchant; one long used in the method of moneygetting; a practitioner.

Trăd'es'fôlk, *s.* people employed in trades; persons who live on trade.

Trăd'es'mân, *s.* a shopkeeper, a dealer, a trafficker, a chafferer.

A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*; and a *tradesman* is distinguished from an *artificer*, or one who labours with his hands.

Trăd'ition, *s.* (Fr. Lat. traditio) the act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

Trăd'ition-âl, *a.* delivered by tradition, oral, unwritten, descending by oral communication, transmitted by the foregoing to the following age, traditive, transmissive, traditional.

Trăd'ition-âl-ly, *ad.* by transmission from age to age, from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

Trăd'ition-a-ry, *a.* (tradition) delivered by tradition, traditive, **TRADITIONAL.**

Trăd'i-tive, *a.* (French) transmitted from age to age, traditional, transmissive, **TRADITIONAL**; auricular, known by report.

Trăd'uce, *v. a.* (Lat. traduco, Fr. traduire) to **CENSURE**, to condemn, to represent as blamable, to deery, to **CALUMNIATE**; — to propagate, to increase or continue by deriving one from another. *Glanville.*

Trăd'uc'ment, *s.* **CENSURE**, blame, obloquy, **REPROACH.** *Shak.*

TRA

Trăd'uc'er, *s.* (traduce) a false censurer, a **CALUMNIATOR**; one who derives.

Trăd'uc'i-ble, *a.* (traduce) such as may be derived. *Hale.*

Trăd'uction, *s.* (traduce) derivation from one of the same kind, propagation (*Glanville*); tradition, transmission from one to another (*Hale*); conveyance, act of transferring (*Hale*); transition. *Bacon.*

Trăff'ic, *s.* (Fr. trafic) commerce, merchandizing, large **TRADE**; commodities, wares, goods, merchandize, subject of traffic.

Trăff'ic, *v. n.* to **TRADE**, to practise commerce, to exchange commodities; to trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

Trăff'ick-er, *s.* a **TRADER**, a merchant.

Trăg'a-cânth, *s.* (Lat. tragacantha) a plant; the gum of the plant.

Tră-g'ed'i-ân, *s.* (tragedy) an actor of tragedy; a writer of tragedy.

Trăg'e-dy, *s.* (Fr. tragedie, Lat. tragedia) a dramatic representation of a serious action; any mournful event, any dreadful catastrophe.

Trăg'ic, Trăg'i-câl, *a.* (Fr. tragique, Lat. tragicus) relating to tragedy; mournful, sorrowful, dreadful, **CALAMITOUS.**

Trăg'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in a tragical manner; in a manner suiting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

Trăg'i-câl-nēs, *s.* (tragical) mournfulness, sorrowfulness, **CALAMITOUSNESS.**

Trăg'i-côm'e-dy, *s.* a drama compounded of merry and serious events.

Trăg'i-côm'i-câl, *a.* (tragical and comical) relating to tragicomedy, consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

Trăg'i-côm'i-câl-ly, *ad.* in a tragicomical manner.

Tră-j'ect, *v. a.* (Lat. trajectus) to cast through, to throw: as, to *traject* the light.

Tră'ject, *s.* (Fr. trajet, *pron.* trăd'j'ect) a ferry, a passage by water.

Tră-j'ection, *s.* (Lat. trajectio) the act of darting through, as a comet through the ether; emission. *Bacon.*

Trăil, *v. a.* (Fr. tirailler) to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag, to haul, to **PULL.**

Trăil, *v. n.* to be drawn out in length.

Trăil, *s.* scent left upon the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

Trăin, *v. a.* (Fr. trainer) to draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite, to allure (*Shak.*); to draw by artifice or stratagem: as, oh! *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note! (*Shak.*); to **EDUCATE**, to bring up; *commonly* with up; — to exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Trăin, *s.* (French) artifice, stratagem of enticement: as, now to my charms and to my wily *trains* (*Milton*); — the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a **SERIES**, a consecution: either local or mental; — process, method, state of procedure: as, things are going on in their proper *train*; — a **RETINUE**, a number of followers or attendants; an orderly company, a procession; the line of powder leading to the mine.

Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

Trān'bānds, *s.* the militia.
 Trān'bār-ēr, *s.* one who holds up a train.
 Trān'ōil, *s.* oil drawn by coction from the fat of a whale.
 † Trān'y, *a.* belonging to train oil. *Gay.*
 Trāiple, *v. n.* (*a low word*) to walk in a careless or fluttish manner.
 Trāiple, *s.* (*a low word*) a woman negligent of dress, a flattern, a trollop.
 Trāit', *s.* (French) a stroke, a touch. *Broome.*
 Trāit'ōr, *s.* (Fr. *traître*) one who being trusted betrays.
 Trāit'ōr-ly, *a.* treacherous, **PERFIDIOUS.**
 Trāit'ōr-ōus, *a.* faithless, **PERFIDIOUS.**
 Trāit'ōr-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously, treacherously.
 Trāit'rēss, *s.* (traitor) she who betrays.
 Tra-la-tit'ious, *a.* (Lat. *translatus*, *from trans on the other side*, and *fero latus to bring*) metaphorical, not literal.
 Tra-la-tit'ious-ly, *ad.* metaphorically, not according to the first intention of the word, not literally.
 Tra-lin'e-ate, *v. n.* (Lat. *trans* and *linea*) to deviate from any direction; *with* from: as, *if you tralineate from your father's mind.* *Dryd.*
 Trām'mēl, *s.* (Fr. *travail* *a drag net*) a net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net: a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.
 Trām'mēl, *v. a.* to catch, to **INSNARE**; to intercept, to stop and seize in the way. *Shak.*
 Trām'ple, *v. a.* (Danish *trampe*) to tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation: as, *my strength shall trample thee as mire.* *Milton.*
 Trām'ple, *v. n.* to tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.
 Trām'plēr, *s.* one who tramples.
 Tra-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *trans* *to swim over*) the act of swimming over. *Johnson.*
 Trānce, Trānse, *s.* (Fr. *transe*, Lat. *transitus*) an **ECSTASY**, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.
 Trān'cēd, *a.* lying in a trance or ecstasy.
 Trān'grām, *s.* (*a cant word*) an odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*
 Trān'nēl, *s.* (treenail) a sharp pin. *Moxon.*
 Trān'quīl, *a.* (Fr. *tranquille*, Lat. *tranquillus*) quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.
TRANQUIL/LITY, Trān-quīl/lī-ty, *s.* (Fr. *tranquillité*, Lat. *tranquillitas*) quiet, ease, peace of mind, peacefulness, peace of condition, ataraxy, freedom from perturbation.
 Trān'sāct', *v. a.* (Lat. *transactus*) to manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.
 Trān'sāct'ion, *s.* (French) negotiation, dealing between man and man; management, affairs, things managed.
 Trān'sān-i-mā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *trans* *on the other side*, and *anima* *the soul*) conveyance of the soul from one body to another, transmigration.
 Trān'scēnd', *v. a.* (Lat. *transcendo*) to pass, to overpass: as, *to transcend the limits*; — to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to **EXCEL**; to surmount, to rise above. *Howel.*
 Trān'scēnd', *v. n.* to surpass thought. *Hammond.*
 Trān'scēndēce, Trān'scēnd'ēn-cy, *s.* supreme excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; — exaggeration, elevation beyond the truth.
 Trān'scēnd'ēt, *a.* (Lat. *transcendens*) supremely excellent, passing others.

Trān'scēnd'ēt-ly, *ad.* supereminently.
 Trān'scō-late, *v. a.* (Lat. *trans* and *colo* *to strain*) to strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer. "*The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and transcolate the air.*" *Harvey.*
 Trān'scō-lā'tion, *s.* (*a scientific word*) the act of straining, as through a sieve.
 Trān'scribe, *v. a.* (Lat. *transcribo*) to copy, to write from an exemplar.
 Trān'scrib'ēr, *s.* a copier, one who writes from a copy.
 Trān'script, *s.* (Fr. Lat. *transcriptum*) a copy, any thing written from an original.
 Trān'scrip'tion, *s.* (Fr. Lat. *transcriptus*) the act of copying.
 Trān'scrip'tive-ly, *ad.* (transcript) in manner of a copy.
 Trān'scūr', *v. n.* (Lat. *transcurro*) to rove or run to and fro. *Bacon.*
 Trān'scūr'sion, *s.* (Lat. *transcursus*) ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits, extraordinary deviation.
 Trānse, *s.* (French) **ECSTASY**. See **TRANCE**.
 Trān'sēx'ion, *s.* (Lat. *trans* and *sexus* *a sex*) change from one sex to another. *Brown.*
TRANSFER, Trān'sfēr', *v. a.* (Fr. *transferer*, Lat. *transfero*) to convey, to alien, to alienate, to abalienate, to estrange, to sell, to sequester, to consign, to translate, to make over from one to another; — to remove, to transport. *Bacon.*
TRANSFER, Trān'sfēr', *s.* a change of property, a conveyance, consignment, alienation, abalienation, sequestration, assignment or delivery of property to another.
 Trān'sfēr-ra-ble, *a.* alienable, assignable, that may be transferred to another.
 Trān'sfēr'rēr, *s.* he who transfers.
 Trān'sfēr'rēnce, *s.* the act of transferring; the property transferred.
 Trān'sfig-u-rā'tion, *s.* (French) change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance upon the mount.
 Trān'sfig'ure, *v. a.* (Fr. *transfigurer*, Lat. *trans* and *figura*) to transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.
 Trān's-fix', *v. a.* (Lat. *trans* *through*, and *figo* *to fix*) to pierce through, to enpierce.
 Trān's-form', *v. a.* (Fr. *transformer*, Lat. *trans* and *forma*) to metamorphose, to transfigure, to transmit, to change with regard to external form.
 Trān's-form', *v. n.* to be metamorphosed.
 Trān'sfōr-mā'tion, *s.* change of shape, transfiguration, act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form, metamorphosis.
 Trān'sfōr-tā'tion, *s.* (*little used*, Lat. *trans* *on the other side*, and *fretum* *an arm of the sea*) passage over the sea. *Davies.*
 Trān'sfūs', *v. a.* (Lat. *transfusus*) to pour out of one into another.
 Trān'sfūs'ed, *p. a.* poured out; *with* on: as, *transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests.* *Milton.*
 Trān'sfūs'ion, *s.* (French) the act of pouring out of one into another.
 Trān'sgrēss', *v. a.* (Fr. *transgresser*, Lat. *transgressus*) to pass over, to trespass, to pass beyond; to **INFRINGE**, to violate, to break.
 Trān'sgrēss', *v. n.* to trespass, to infringe; to offend by violating a law.
 Trān'sgrēss'ion, *s.* (French) violation of a law.

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trespass, infringement, breach of a command ; offence, crime, fault. *Sbak.*
 Trans-gressive, *a.* (transgress) faulty, **CULPABLE**, apt to break laws.
 Trans-gressor, *s.* (Fr. transgresseur) lawbreaker, violator of command, offender.
 Transient, *a.* (Lat. transiens, *pron.* * trăn'shi-
 ĩent) soon past, soon passing, short, momen-
 tary, **TRANSITORY**, not lasting, not durable :
 as, the *transient* word ; a *transient* view.
 * Transient-ly, *ad.* in passage, with a short pas-
 sage, not with continuance.
 * Transient-ness, *s.* (transient) shortness of con-
 tinuance, **TRANSITORINESS**.
 Trans-il-lĩ-ence, Trăn-sil'iĩen-cy, *s.* (Lat. trans
over, and salio to leap) leap from thing to thing.
 Trăn'sit, *s.* (in astronomy, Lat. transitus) the pas-
 sing of any planet just by or under any fixt
 star ; or of the moon covering or moving
 close by any other planet. *Harris.*
 Trăn'si-tion, *s.* (Lat. transitio) removal, passage
 from one to another ; **CHANGE**, mode of
 change ; passage in writing or conversation
 from one subject to another.
 Trăn'si-tive, *a.* having the power of passing ; in
grammar, a verb which signifies an action,
 conceived as having an effect upon some ob-
 ject.
 Trăn'si-to-rĩ-ly, *ad.* (transitory) with speedy
 evanescence, with short continuance.
TRANSITORINESS, Trăn'si-to-rĩ-ness, *s.* (tran-
 sitory) speedy passage or evanescence, short-
 ness of duration or continuance, momentari-
 ness, transientness.
TRANSITORY, Trăn'si-to-ry, *a.* (Fr. transi-
 toire, Lat. transitorius) continuing but for a
 short time, transient, soon past, soon passing,
 short, momentary, fleeting, vanishing, volatic,
 flying swiftly, not lasting, not durable.
 Trăn's-lĩ-tĩ, *v. a.* (Lat. translatus) to transport,
 to remove : used particularly of the removal
 of a bishop from one see to another ; — to
TRANSFER from one to another, to convey ;
 to change. *Sbak.*
 Trăn's-lĩ-tĩ, *v. a.* (Fr. traducter) to interpret in
 another language ; to change or turn into
 another language retaining the sense ; † to ex-
 plain. A low colloquial use. *Sbak.*
 Trăn's-lĩ-tion, *s.* (Fr. Lat. translatio) removal,
 act of removing : as, *translation* of morbid
 matter arises in acute distempers (*Arbutnot*) ;
 — the removal of a bishop to another see ;
 the act of turning into another language, in-
 terpretation ; something made by translation,
 version.
 Trăn's-lĩ-tĩr, *s.* (translate) one who turns any
 thing into another language.
 Trăn's-lĩ-to-ry, *a.* (translate) transferring.
 Trăn's-lo-cĩ-tion, *s.* (Lat. trans and locus *a place*)
 removal of things reciprocally to each other's
 places, transposal, transposition.
 Trăn's-lũ-cĩn-cĩ, *s.* (translucent) diaphaneity,
 pellucidity, **TRANSPARENCY**.
 Trăn's-lũ-cĩd, *a.* (Lat. trans *through, and lucidus*
bright) **TRANSPARENT**, diaphonous, clear,
 giving a passage to the light.
 Trăn's-mĩ-rĩnĩ, *a.* (Lat. transmarinus) lying on
 the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.
 Trăn's-mĩ-grĩnt, *a.* (Lat. transmigrans) passing
 into another country or state.
 Trăn's-mĩ-grĩte, *v. n.* (Lat. transmigro) to pass
 from one place or country into another ; to
 pass, as the soul, according to the notion of

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some ancient philosophers, from one body to
 another.
 Trăn's-mĩ-grĩ-tion, *s.* (French) passage from one
 place or state into another ; the passage of the
 soul, according to some ancient philosophers,
 from one body into another, transanimation.
 Trăn's-mĩssion, *s.* (Fr. Lat. transmissus) the act
 of sending from one place to another, or
 from one person to another, transmittal.
 Trăn's-mĩssive, *a.* transmitted, derived from one
 to another, **TRADITIONAL**.
 Trăn's-mĩt', *v. a.* (Lat. transmitto, Fr. trans-
 mettre) to send from one person or place to
 another, to consign, to transport.
 Trăn's-mĩt'tĩl, *s.* the act of transmitting, trans-
 mission. *Swift.*
 Trăn's-mĩt'tĩr, *s.* one who transmits.
 Trăn's-mũ-tĩ-blĩ, *a.* (French) possible to be
 changed, capable of change, or to be con-
 verted into another nature or substance.
 Trăn's-mũ-tĩ-bly, *ad.* with capacity of being
 changed into another substance.
 Trăn's-mũ-tĩ-tion, *s.* (Fr. Lat. transmutatio)
 change into another nature or substance.
 The great aim of alchymy is the transmuta-
 tion of the baser metals into gold.
 Trăn's-mũ-tĩ, *v. n.* (Lat. transmuto) to change
 from one nature or substance to another.
 Trăn's-mũ-tĩr, *s.* one who transmutes.
 Trăn'sĩm, *s.* (Lat. transfenna) a thwart beam or
 lintel over a door.
TRANSPARENCY, Trăn's-pĩ-rĩn-cĩ, *s.* (Fr.
 transparence) diaphaneity, translucence, clear-
 ness, brightness, limpidness, pellucidity, pel-
 lucidness, perspicuity, perspicuousness (*John-
 son*) ; power of transmitting light.
TRANSPARENT, Trăn's-pĩ-rĩnt, *a.* (French)
 pervious to the light, clear, bright, limpid,
 crystal, crystalline, lucid, dilucid, translucent,
 translucent, relucet, luecent (*Thomson*), per-
 spicuous (*Johnson*), transpicuous, diaphanous,
 diaphonous, not opaque.
 Trăn's-pĩ-rĩ-u-ĩs, *a.* (Lat. trans and specio) **TRANSPARENT**, pervious to the light.
 Trăn's-pĩ-rĩcĩ, *v. a.* (Fr. transpercer) to **PERMEATE**, to penetrate, to make way through.
 Trăn's-pĩ-rĩ-tion, *s.* (French) emission in vapour,
 transudation.
 Trăn's-pĩ-rĩ, *v. a.* (Lat. transpiro, Fr. transpires)
 to emit in vapour.
 Trăn's-pĩ-rĩ, *v. n.* (Fr. transpirer) to transude, to
 be emitted by insensible vapour ; to escape
 from secrecy to notice.
 Trăn's-plĩcĩ, *v. a.* (trans and place) to remove, to
 put into a new place.
 Trăn's-plĩnt', *v. a.* to remove and plant in a new
 place ; to remove and settle ; to remove.
 Trăn's-plĩn-tĩ-tion, *s.* (French) the act of trans-
 planting or removing to another soil ; con-
 veyance from one to another : as, the *trans-
 plantation* of diseases ; — removal of men from
 one country to another.
 Trăn's-plĩn-tĩr, *s.* one who transplants.
 Trăn's-pĩrĩt', *v. a.* (Lat. trans and porio *to carry*,
 Fr. transporter) to remove, to convey by car-
 riage from place to place ; to **BANISH**, to
 carry into banishment as a felon ; to sentence
 as a felon to banishment ; — to hurry by vio-
 lence of passion (*Milton*) ; to put into ecstacy,
 to ravish with pleasure.
 Transport, *s.* (French) transportation, transpor-
 tance, conveyance, carriage, vocation, vecture ;
 a vessel of carriage ; particularly a vessel in

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which soldiers are conveyed; — rapture, ECSTASY; — a felon sentenced to exile.

Trānspōrt'ānce, *s.* (transport) conveyance, TRANSPORT, carriage, removal. *Shak.*

Trānspōrt'ātion, *s.* (transport) conveyance, carriage, TRANSPORT; transmission or conveyance; — banishment for felony; — ecstatic violence of passion.

Trānspōrt'ēr, *s.* one who transports.

Trānspō'sāl, *s.* (transpose) the act of putting things in each other's place, translocation, transposition. *Swift.*

Trānspō'sē, *v. a.* (Fr. transposer, Lat. transpositum) to put each in the place of other; to put out of place. *Shak.*

Trānspō'sition, *s.* (French) the act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another, translocation, transposal.

† Trānshāpē, *v. a.* to transform, to bring into another shape. *Shak.*

Transubstāntiate, *v. a.* (Fr. transubstantier, *pron.* trān-sūb-stān'shī-ate) to change to another substance.

Transubstanti'ation, *s.* (French, *pron.* trān-sūb-stān'shī-ā-tion) a miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

Trān-su-dā'tion, *s.* (transude) the act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument, transpiration, emission in vapour.

Trān-sūde, *v. n.* (Lat. trans and sudo) to pass through in vapour, to transpire.

Trānsvēct'ion, *s.* (Lat. trans through, and veho to carry) the act of carrying over. *Cole.*

Trānsvēr'sāl, *a.* (French, Lat. trans and versalis) running crosswise.

Trānsvēr'sāl-ly, *ad.* in a cross direction, transversely.

Trānsvēr'sē, *v. a.* (Lat. transversus) to change, to overturn. *Lesley.*

Trānsvēr'sē, *a.* lying or being in a cross direction, cross, thwart.

Trānsvēr'sē-ly, *ad.* transversally, in a cross direction.

Trānsvēr'sē'nē's, *s.* (transverse) state of lying transversely, crossness, intersection.

Trān-sūmp'tion, *s.* (Lat. trans and sumo, sumptus to take) the act of taking from one place to another, removal.

Trāp, *s.* (Sax. trappe) a SNARE set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Trāp, *v. a.* (Sax. trappan) to INSNARE, to entrap, to catch by a snare or ambush, to take by stratagem; † to adorn, to decorate. *Spen.*

Trāp-dōor, *s.* a door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

Tra-pē'zī-ūm, *s.* (Gr. τετραγώνιον) a quadrilateral figure whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel, a trapezoid.

Tra-pē'zōid, *s.* a trapezium.

Trāp'pings, *s.* (derivation uncertain) ornaments appendant to the saddle; DRESS, ornaments, embellishments, DECORATIONS; external, superficial, and trifling decorations, finery.

Trāp'stick, *s.* a stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

Trāsh, *s.* (Islandic tros, Dutch draffen) any thing worthless, dross, DREGS; a worthless

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person; matter improper for food eaten by girls in the greenickness.

Trāsh, *v. a.* to lop, to crop, as trees (*Shak.*); to crush, to humble. *Hammond.*

Trāsh'y, *a.* worthless, vile, useless.

Trāv'ail, *v. n.* (Fr. travailler) to LABOUR, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

Trāv'ail, *v. a.* to harass, to tire. *Milton.*

Trāv'ail, *s.* LABOUR, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth, CHILDBIRTH.

TRAV'EL, Trāv'el, *v. n.* (travail) to make journeys: used of sea as well as land; — to journey, to itinerate, to peregrinate, to pass, to walk, to fare, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity.

Trāv'el, *v. a.* to pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

Trāv'el, *s.* journey, peregrination, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction.

Trāv'el-ēr, *s.* one who goes a journey, a wayfarer, a passenger; one who visits foreign countries.

Trāv'el-ing, *p. a.* passing from one place to another, itinerant, itinerary.

Trāv'els, *s.* account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

Trāv'el-tāint-ēd, *a.* harassed, fatigued with travel.

Trāv'érse, *ad.* (Fr. à travers) crosswise, athwart.

Trāv'érse, *prep.* through crosswise.

Trāv'érse, *a.* lying across or athwart.

Trāv'érse, *s.* any thing laid or built cross; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident, thwarting obstacle.

Trāv'érse, *v. a.* (Fr. traverser) to cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose, to cross by an objection in order to annul or invalidate: *a law term*; — to wander over, to cross (*Milton*); to survey, to examine thoroughly.

Trāv'érse, *v. n.* to use a posture of opposition in fencing.

Trāv'érse, *s.* (*a sea term*) a winding course.

Trāv'ēr'sē-ty, *a.* (Fr. travesti) dressed so as to be made ridiculous, burlesqued.

Trān-māt'ic, *a.* (Gr. τραυματικός) vulnerable, useful to wounds.

Trāy, *s.* (Swedish) a shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Trēach'ēr-ōūs, *a.* (treachery) PERFIDIOUS, treacherous, faithless; sly, INSIDIOUS, guilty of deserting or betraying.

Trēach'ēr-ōūs-ly, *ad.* perfidiously, faithlessly, by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Trēach'ēr-ōūs-nē's, *s.* (treacherous) the quality of being treacherous, PERFIDIOUSNESS.

Trēach'ēr-y, *s.* (Fr. tricherie) PERFIDY, breach of faith, infidelity.

Trēo'cle, *s.* (Dutch triackle, Lat. theriaca) a medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, spume of sugar.

Trēad, *v. n.* (Sax. tredan) to set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to copulate as birds.

Trēad, *v. a.* to walk upon, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track (*Shak.*); to walk upon in a formal or stately manner (*Dryden*); to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet: as, they tread their wine presses, and suffer thirst (*Job*); to feather, to love as the male bird the female; as, he feathered her and trod her.

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Tread, *s.* footing, step with the foot; way, track, path, the sperm of the cock in the egg, the cicatricula, the treadle.

Tread/le, *s.* a part of an engine upon which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock, the tread, the cicatricula.

Trea'son, *s.* (Fr. trahison) an offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth; infidelity to a lawful sovereign, perfidy.

Trea'son-a-ble, *a.* having the nature or guilt of treason; perfidious.

Trea'son-a-ble-ness, *s.* state or quality of being treasonable; perfidiousness.

Treas'ure, *s.* (Fr. trésor, *pron.* * trězh'ure) wealth hoarded, a hoard, riches accumulated, **RICHES**.

* **Treas'ure**, *v. a.* to hoard, to uphoard, to store, to deposit, to lay up, to accumulate in private places.

* **Treas'ure-hôuse**, *s.* place where hoarded riches are kept, a treasury.

* **Treas'ur-ér**, one who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

* **Treas'ure-ship**, *s.* the office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, **Treas'ury**, *s.* (treasure, *pron.* * trězh'u-ry) place where riches are accumulated; the place in which public money is laid up, the exchequer, the hanaper, the fisc, the fiscal.

* **Treas'ury-bēnch**, *s.* the officers belonging to the treasury; the seat upon which the lords of the treasury sit in the house of commons.

* **Treas'ury-board**, *s.* the board at which the lords of the treasury sit; the lords of the treasury.

Trēat, *v. a.* (Fr. traier, Lat. tracto *to handle*) to negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner good or bad; to **MANAGE**, to handle, to carry on (*Dryden*); to **FEAST**, to entertain without expence to the guest.

Trēat, *v. n.* to discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

Trēat, *s.* an entertainment given, a **FEAST**; something given at an entertainment: as, *dry figs and grapes enlarged the treat*.

Trēat'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. traitable) capable of being treated with, moderate, not violent.

Trēat'ise, *s.* (Fr. traité, Lat. tractatus) discourse, written tractate, **DISSERTATION**, tract, a small book.

Trēat'ment, *s.* (Fr. traitement) usage, reception, manner of using, good or bad.

Trēat'y, *s.* (Fr. traité) negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to public affairs: † entreaty. *Shak.*

Trēb'le, *a.* (Fr. triple, Lat. triplus, triplex) threefold, **TRIPLE**; sharp of sound, belonging to the upper part of music.

Trēb'le, *v. a.* (Fr. tripler) to multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

Trēb'le-ness, *s.* the state of being threefold or treble, triplicity.

Trēb'ly, *ad.* (treble) thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

Trēe, *s.* (Danish) a large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out: as, a *tree* of pedigrees.

Trēf'oil, *s.* (Lat. trifolium) a kind of grass.

TRE

Trēill'age, *s.* (French) a contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Spenser.*

Trēll'is, *s.* (French) a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trom.*

TREM'BLE, **Trēm'ble**, *v. n.* (Fr. trembler) to shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter, as, *Sinai's gray top shall tremble (Milton)*; to quaver, to shake as a sound. *Ben.*

Trēm'bling-ly, *ad.* (trembling) so as to shake or quiver, with tremor.

Tre-me-fac'tion, *s.* (Lat. tremo *to tremble*, and facio *to make*) act of shaking, violent agitation, a **CONCUSSION**.

Trē-mēn'dōus, *a.* (Lat. tremendus *to be startled*) **TERRIBLE**, horrible, dreadful, astonishingly terrible.

Trē-mēn'dōus-ly, *ad.* terribly, dreadfully.

Trē-mēn'dōus-ness, *s.* **TERRIBLENESS**. *Ben.*

Trēm'our, *s.* (Lat. tremor) the state of trembling, a shaking, shuddering, shivering, a shiver, a shudder, a rigor; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Trēm'u-lōus, *a.* (Lat. tremulus) trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

Trēm'u-lōus-ly, *ad.* with trembling.

Trēm'u-lōus-ness, *s.* (tremulous) the state of being tremulous; fearfulness.

Trēnch, *v. a.* (Fr. trancher) to cut, to cut or dig into pits or ditches; to fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

Trēnch, *s.* (Fr. tranchée) a pit or ditch, a foss, a moat, a **DIKE**; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

Trēnch'ant, *a.* (French) cutting, sharp.

Trēnch'ér, *s.* (trench) a piece of wood upon which meat is cut at table; the table (*Shak.*); food, pleasures of the table. *South.*

Trēnch'ér-fly, *s.* one who haunts tables, a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

Trēnch'ér-mān, *s.* a man who eats much, a voracious feeder. *Shak.*

Trēnch'ér-māte, *s.* a table companion, a parasite.

Trēn'dle, *s.* (Sax. trendel) any thing turned round, commonly written trundle.

Tre-pān', *s.* (French) an instrument by which surgeons cut out circular pieces of the skull; a **SNARE**, a stratagem.

Tre-pān', *v. a.* to perforate with the trepan; to catch, to **INSNARE**.

Tre-pān'nér, *s.* one who insnares or takes by stratagem.

Tre-pān'nīng-ly, *ad.* by stratagem.

Tre-phīn', *s.* a kind of trepan managed by one hand only.

Trēp-i-dā'tion, *s.* (Lat. trepidatio) the state of trembling or quivering; state of terror; hurry, confused haste.

Trēf'pās, *v. n.* (Fr. trépasser) to transgress, to offend; *with* against;—to enter unlawfully upon another's ground.

Trēf'pās, *s.* (Fr. trépas) transgression, offence; **BREACH**; infringement, unlawful entrance upon another's ground.

Trēss'ed, *a.* (Fr. tressé) knotted, curled. *Spenser.*

Trēss'es, *s. plu.* a knot or curl of hair. *Pope.*

TRES'LE, **Trēs'le**, *s.* (Fr. tréteau) the frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported, a gawtree, a **hoist**, a stilling.

TRI

Trēt, *s.* (probably from the Lat. *tritum* worn) an allowance made of four pounds in every hundred and four for refuse or waste of a commodity.

Trév'et, *s.* (Sax. *thriefet*) a trivet, a tripod, any thing that stands upon three legs.

Trèy, *s.* (Lat. *tres*) a three at cards.

Tri'a-ble, *a.* (try) possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

Tri'ad, *s.* (Fr. *triade*) three united.

TRIAL, **Tri'al**, *s.* (try) test, probation, examination; experiment, proof, essay, exploration, search, attempt, endeavour; act of examining by experience; something done to discover an uncertain or unknown effect; experience, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried. *Sh.*

Tri'an-gle, *s.* (French, Lat. *triangulus*) a figure of three angles.

Tri-an'gu-lar, *a.* (Fr. *triangulaire*) having three angles, trigonal.

Tribe, *s.* (Lat. *tribus*) a distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; *CLASS*, sort, species; it is often used in contempt: as, the scribbling tribe. *Rescommon.*

Trib-u-là-tion, *s.* (French) persecution, distress, calamity, vexation, disturbance of life.

Tri-bū'nāl, *s.* (French, and Latin) the seat of a judge; a court of justice.

Tribune, *s.* (Lat. *tribunus*) an officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

Tri-bu-ni'tial, **Tri-bu-ni'tious**, *a.* (Lat. *tribunitius*) suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

Tri'b'u-ta-ry, *a.* (Fr. *tributaire*, Lat. *tributarius*) paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

Tri'b'u-ta-ry, *s.* one who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

Trib'ute, *s.* (Fr. *tribut*, Lat. *tributum*) payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, a tax; subjection.

Trice, *s.* (a supposed corruption of the Fr. *trait*) a short time, an instant, a stroke.

Trick, *s.* (Dutch *treck*) a sly FRAUD, a wile, a cheat, a dextrous artifice, a vicious practice; a juggle, an antic, any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert; an unexpected effect (*Shak*); a number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a trick of cards.

Trick, *v. a.* to CHEAT, to impose on, to defraud; to DRESS, to decorate, to ADORN. *Locke.*

Trick, *v. n.* to live by fraud.

Trick'ér, *s.* (commonly written trigger) the catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun that it may give fire.

Trick'ing, *s.* (trick) dress, ornament. *Shak.*

Trick'ish, *a.* (trick) knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, covenous, collusive; mischievously subtle.

Trick'le, *v. n.* (etymology unknown) to fall in drops, to trill, to rill in a slender stream.

† **Trick'ly**, *a.* (a word of endearment, trick) pretty: as, my trickly spirit. *Shak.*

Tri-cör'po-räl, *a.* (Lat. *tricorpus*) having three bodies.

Tri'dënt, *s.* (French, Lat. *trident*) a three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

Tri'dënt, *a.* having three teeth.

TRI

Tri'ding, *s.* (Sax. *trithinga*) the third part of a county or shire. *This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into riding.*

Tri'd'u-än, *a.* (Lat. *triduum*) lasting three days; happening every third day.

Tri-én'ni-äl, *a.* (Lat. *triennus*, Fr. *triennal*) lasting three years; happening every third year.

Tri'er, *s.* (try) one who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

Tri'fál-löw, *v. a.* (Lat. *tres* three, and Sax. *fealga* a barrow) to plough land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

Tri'fid, *a.* (with botanists) cut or divided into three parts.

Tri-fil'tu-la-ry, *a.* (Lat. *tres* and *fistula*) having three pipes.

Tri'fle, *v. n.* (Dutch *tryfelen*) to act or talk without weight or dignity, to talk with folly, to act with levity, to toy, to fool, to faddle, to dally; to mock, to play the fool, to indulge light amusement: as, he trifled all his time; —to be of no importance.

Tri'fle, *s.* a thing of no moment, a bagatelle, a bawble, a GEWGAW.

Tri'flér, *s.* one who acts with levity; one who talks with folly, a doodle, a fribbler, a nin-compoop.

TRIFLING, **Tri'fling**, *a.* (trifle) wanting worth, bawbling, trivial, silly, inept, vain, airy, frothy, empty, frivolous, futile, nugatory, importless, unimportant, wanting weight.

Tri'fling-ly, *ad.* without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFLINGNESS, **Tri'fling-nëss**, *s.* (trifling) want of weight, dignity, or importance, frivolousness, insignificance, nugacity, trivialness, frothiness, frivolity, unimportance.

Tri-föl'i-ate, *a.* (Lat. *tres* and *folium*) having three leaves.

Tri'form, *a.* (Lat. *triformis*) having a triple shape.

Trig, *v. n.* (Danish *tricker* to press) to make a mark to stand at in playing at the game of nine pins. *Bailey.*

Trig, *v. a.* to stop a wheel, to catch or lock a wheel so as to prevent it from going backward or forward.

Trig'a-my, *s.* (Gr. *τρεῖς* three, and *γαμος* a marriage) the state of having three husbands or three wives at one time.

Trig'ger, *s.* a catch to hold the wheel upon steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

Tri-gin'täl, *s.* (Lat. *triginta* thirty) the number of thirty masses, instituted in the church of Rome by St. Gregory.

Tri'glýph, *s.* (in architecture) a member of the frieze of the Doric order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

Tri'gon, *s.* (a term in astronomy, Gr. *τρίγωνον*) a triangle.

Tri'g-o-näl, *a.* triangular, having three corners.

Tri'g-o-no-mët'ri-cal, *a.* (trigonometry) pertaining to trigonometry.

Tri'g-o-nöm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *τρίγωνος* and *μετρον*) the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought.

Tri-lät'ér-äl, *a.* (French, Lat. *tres* and *latus*) having three sides.

Trill, *s.* (Italian *trillo*) quaver, shake, tremulousness of music.

Trill, *v. a.* to utter quavering.

TRI

Trill, *v. n.* to trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Trill'ion, *s.* (a word invented by Locke) a million of millions of millions, a million twice multiplied by a million.

Tri-lū'min-ār, **Tri-lū'min-ōus**, *a.* (Lat. trilu-minars) having three lights. *Johnson.*

Trim, *a.* (Sax. getrymmeth completed) nice, snug, spruce, NEAT, dressed up.

Trim, *v. a.* (Sax. trimman to build) to fit out; to DRESS, to decorate, to ADORN; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust (*Sbak.*); to balance a vessel: as, trim the boat. *It has often up emphatic.*

Trim, *v. n.* to balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

Trim, *s.* dress, geer, ornament. *Now a word of slight contempt. Sbak.*

Trim'ly, *ad.* nicely, neatly.

Trim'mér, *s.* (trim) one who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; one who shaves; a piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*

Trim'ming, *s.* (trim) ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Trim'něs, *s.* (trim) NEATNESS, spruceness, petty elegance of dress.

Trī'nāl, *a.* (Lat. trinus) threefold, TRIPLE.

Trīne, *s.* (French, Lat. trinus) an aspect of the planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

Trīne, *a.* TRIPLE, threefold, trinal.

Trīne, *v. a.* to put in a trine aspect.

Trīn'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. trinitas, Fr. trinité) the incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

Trīn'ket, *s.* (derivation not noted) toys, ornaments of dress, superfluities of decoration; things of no great value, tackle, tools. *Tuffer.*

Trī'o, *s.* (in music) a musical composition in three parts.

† **Tri-ōb'o-lār**, *a.* (Lat. triobolaris) vile, mean, worthless: as, a TRIOBOLAR ballad. *Cheyne.*

Trip, *v. a.* (Dutch trippen) to supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to strike from under the body; to catch, to detect. *Sbak.*

Trip, *v. n.* to fall by losing the hold of the feet; to stumble, to titubate; to fail, to err, to be deficient (*Hooker*); to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

Trip, *s.* a stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist; a titubation, a false step, a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake, an ERROR; a short journey or voyage.

Trip'ār-tite, *a.* (French, Lat. tripartitus) divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Tripe, *s.* (French) the intestines, the guts: ludicrously the human belly.

Trip'e-dāl, *a.* (Lat. tres three, and pes a foot) having three feet.

Tri-pět'a-lōus, *a.* (Gr. τρεῖς three, and πτεῖλον a leaf) having a flower consisting of three leaves.

Tripb'thōng, *s.* (Gr. τρεῖς three, and φωνος a sound) a coalition of three vowels to form one sound and syllable: as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRIPLE, **Trip'le**, *a.* (French, Lat. triplex) threefold, trine, trinal, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

TRI

Trip'le, *v. a.* to treble, to make thrice as much, or as many, to make threefold.

Trip'le-crōwn, *s.* the tiara of the pope.

Trip'let, *s.* three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

Trip'li-cate, *a.* (Lat. triplex triple) made thrice as much.

Trip'li-cā'tion, *s.* the act of trebling, or adding three together.

Tri-pliç'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. triplicité) trebleness, the state of being threefold.

Trip'od, **Tri'pōd**, *s.* (Lat. tripus) a seat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles, a tripod, a trevet, a stool, any thing that stands upon three legs.

Trip'o-ly, *s.* a sharp cutting sand.

Tri'p'os, **Tri'pōs**, *s.* a TRIPOD. *Dryden.*

Tri'p'ér, *s.* one who trips.

Tri'p'ing, *a.* (trip) quick, nimble. *Milton.*

Tri'p'ing, *s.* (trip) light dance. *Milton.*

Tri'p'ing-ly, *ad.* with agility, with a light and swift motion. *Shel.*

Tri'p'tote, *s.* (Lat. triptoton) a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

Tri-pū'di-a-ry, *a.* (Lat. tripudium) performed by dancing. *Brown.*

Tri-sec'tion, *s.* (Lat. tres and sectio) division into three equal parts. *The trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.*

Trīst'ful, *a.* (a bad word, Lat. tristis) sad, melancholy, gloomy, sorrowful. *Shel.*

Trī'sūlc, *s.* (Lat. trifidulus) a thing of three points. "Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifid, to burn, discufs, and terebrat." *Brown.*

Trīf-yl-lāb'i-cāl, *a.* (trifyllable) consisting of three syllables.

Trīf-yl'la-ble, *s.* (Lat. trifyllaba) a word consisting of three syllables.

Trīte, *a.* (Lat. tritus) worn out, hackneyed, threadbare, stale, COMMON, not new.

Trīte'něs, *s.* staleness, COMMONNESS.

Tri-thē'ism, *s.* (Gr. τρεῖς three, and θεός God) the opinion or doctrine which holds three distinct Gods.

Trī'tu-ra-ble, *a.* (French) possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

Trī'tu-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. trituro) to levigate, to comminute, to pound, to PULVERISE.

Trīv'et, *s.* (Sax. thriefet) a TREVET, any thing supported by three feet. *Dryden.*

Trīv'i-al, *a.* (French, Lat. trivialis) light, TRIFLING, unimportant, inconsiderable;—vile, worthless, vulgar, common, such as may be picked up in the highway. *Rasselas.*

Trīv'i-āl-ly, *ad.* light, inconsiderably, commonly, vulgarly.

Trīv'i-āl-něs, *s.* (trivial) TRIFLINGNESS, lightness, frivolousness, unimportance; COMMONNESS, vulgarity.

Tri'ūmph, *s.* (Lat. triumphus, Fr. triomphe) pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated, victory, CONQUEST; joy for success, exultance, exultation; a conquering card now called trump.

Tri'ūmph, *v. n.* to celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain a victory; to insult on an advantage gained.

Tri-ūm'phāl, *a.* (Fr. triomphal, Lat. triumphalis) used in celebrating victory.

† **Tri-ūm'phāl**, *s.* a token of victory. *Milton.*

Tri-ūm'phānt, *a.* (Lat. triumphans) celebrating

TRO

- a victory; rejoicing as for victory; CONQUERING, victorious, graced with conquest.
- Tri-um'phānt-ly, *ad.* in a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation, exultingly.
- Tri-um-phér, *s.* one who triumphs.
- Tri-um'vī-rate, Tri-um'vī-ri, *s.* (Lat. triumviratus, or triumviri) a coalition or concurrence of three men.
- Tri-une, *a.* (Lat. tres three, and unus one) at once three in one. *Burnet.*
- Trōat, *v. n.* (with hunters) to cry as a buck does at rutting time.
- Trōcār, *s.* (corrupted from the Fr. trois quart) a surgical instrument.
- Tro-chā'i-cāl, *a.* (Fr. trochaïque, Lat. trochaicus) consisting of trochees.
- Trōchēe, *s.* (Lat. trochæus, Gr. τροχῆς) a foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
- Trōd'den, *part. pass.* of to tread.
- Trode, *pret.* of to tread; did tread.
- Trōg'lo-dŷte, *s.* (Gr. τρογλοδυτής) one who inhabits caves of the earth. *Pope.*
- Trōll, *v. a.* (Dutch trollen to roll) to move circularly, to whirl, to twirl, to drive about.
- Trōll, *v. n.* to roll, to twirl, to whirl, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley at the bottom.
- Trōllōp, *s.* (a low word without etymology) a flat-tern, a woman loosely dressed.
- † Trōl'mŷ-dāmes, *s.* a troumadame table; the game at troumadame. *Shak.*
- Trōn'age, *s.* († trona, a weigh beam) money paid for weighing.
- Trōp, *s.* (Fr. troupe) a COMPANY, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.
- Trōp, *v. n.* to march in a body, to march in company; to march in haste.
- Trōp'er, *s.* a horse soldier. *A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.*
- Trōpe, *s.* (French, Gr. τροπή, Lat. tropus) a change of a word from its original signification: as, the clouds foretel rain, for foresew.
- Trōphī-ēd, *a.* (trophy) adorned with trophies.
- Trōphy, *s.* (Lat. trophæum) something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.
- Trōp'i-cāl, *a.* (trope) rhetorical, tropological, changed from its original meaning.
- Trōp'i-cāl, *a.* (tropic) placed near the tropic, belonging to the tropic.
- Trōp'ic, *s.* (Fr. tropique, Lat. tropicus) the line at which the sun turns back.
- Tro-po-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* (tropology) varied by tropes, rhetorical, tropical, changed from the original import of the word.
- Tro-pō'lō-gŷ, *s.* (Gr. τροπή a trope, and λόγος a word) a rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from its original meaning.
- † Trōl'fērs, *s.* (Fr. trouffes) breeches, hose. *Sh.*
- Trōt', *v. n.* (Fr. trotter) to move as a horse with a high jolting pace; ludicrously, to walk fast, or to travel on foot.
- Trōt', *s.* the jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman, in contempt. *Shak.*
- Trōth', *s.* (old English trouth, Sax. treoth) belief, faith, fidelity, TRUTH, verity. *Addison.*
- Trōth'lēss, *a.* faithless, treacherous, traitorous, PERFIDIOUS.

TRU

- Trōth'plight, *a.* betrothed, affianced. *Shak.*
- Trōt'tér, *s.* (trot) one who walks a jolting pace; a sheep's foot; a cant word for an old harri-dan who attends women of pleasure.
- Trōub'le, *v. a.* (Fr. troubler) to disturb, to PERPLEX; to afflict, to grieve, to AGGRIEVE; to distress, to make uneasy: as, be not dismayed nor troubled at these things; to busy, to engage overmuch: as, Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things (*Luke*); — to tease, to vex, to molest, to ANNOY; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion: in low language, to sue for a debt.
- Trōub'le, *s.* disturbance, PERPLEXITY; affliction, CALAMITY; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience, ANNOYANCE; vexation, UNEASINESS.
- Trōub'le-stāte, *s.* a disturber of a community, a public makebate.
- Trōub'lér, *s.* disturber, confounder.
- Trōub'le-sōme, *a.* vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; full of molestation; burdensome, cumbersome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.
- Trōub'le-sōme-ly, *ad.* vexatiously, wearisomely; unseasonably, importunately.
- Trōub'le-sōme-nēss, *s.* (troublesome) vexatiousness, UNEASINESS; importunity, importunateness, unseasonableness.
- † Trōub'lūs, *a.* (an elegant word, but disused, from trouble) tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion. *Shak.*
- Trōv'ér, *s.* (a law term, Fr. trouver) an action at common law against a man who detains the goods of another.
- Trōugh', *s.* (Sax. trog, troh) any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side; the vessel in which pigs are usually served; the hollow between two waves at sea.
- Trōul, *v. n.* (Dutch trollen) to move volubly (*Milton*); to utter volubly. *Shak.*
- Trōu'mā-dāne, *s.* (French) a play in which a bowl is thrown to pass through a range of holes, at a distance, properly numbered for the game.
- Trōunce, *v. a.* (Fr. tronçon a club) to punish by indictment or information.
- Trōu'ērs, *s.* (Fr. trouille) breeches, long breeches, sailors' breeches.
- Trōut, *s.* (in ichthyology) a fish; a familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. "Here comes the trout that must be caught with tickling." *Shak.*
- Trōw, *v. n.* (nearly obsolete, Dan. troe) to think, imagine, conceive (*Hooker*); to believe. *Sh.*
- Trōw, *intj.* an exclamation of inquiry. "What means the fool, trōw?" *Shak.*
- Trōw'el, *s.* (Fr. truëlle, Lat. trulla) the tool with which the mason takes up, and applies the mortar; any coarse instrument. *Shak.*
- Trōy, Trōy'wēight, *s.* (Troyés) a weight consisting of twelve ounces to the pound.
- Trū'ant, *s.* (Fr. truand) an IDLER, one who wanders about neglecting his duty or employment.
- To play the truant, is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.
- Trū'ant, *a.* idle, wandering from business, LAZY, loitering.
- Trū'ant, *v. n.* to IDLE at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRU

Trüant-shüp, *s.* LAZINESS, idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

Trüce, *s.* (*low* Lat. *truga*) a temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; an armistice, a suspension of arms; cessation, intermission, short quiet. *Milton.*

Tru-ci-dä'tion, *s.* (*not used*, Lat. *trucido to kill*) the act of killing. *Johnson.*

Trück, *v. n.* (Fr. *troquer*) to traffic by exchange, to give one commodity for another.

Trück, *v. a.* to EXCHANGE, to barter.

Trück, *s.* EXCHANGE, barter, interchange, commutation, traffic by exchange.

Trück, *s.* (Gr. *τροχος*) wooden wheels for carriage of cannon (*Ainsworth*); a kind of carriage for heavy weights with low wheels.

Trückle, *s.* a small wheel; the moveable part of a pulley.

Trückle, *v. n.* (trucklebed) to be in a state of subjection or inferiority, to BEND, to yield, to creep.

Trückle-béd, *s.* a bed that runs upon wheels under a higher bed.

Trü'cu-lence, *s.* (Lat. *truculentia*) savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

Trü'cu-lént, *a.* (Lat. *truculentus*) SAVAGE, barbarous; grim, horrific, terrible of aspect; cruel, destructive.

Trüdge, *v. n.* (Ital. *truggiolare*) to travel laboriously, to jog on, to march idly and heavily.

Trüle, *a.* (Sax. *truwa*) not false, not erroneous, agreeing with fact, or the nature of things; not false, agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious, veritable, actual; GENUINE, authentic, real, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, conformable to a rule; rightful: as, the *true* heir.

Trü'börn, *a.* having a right by birth to any title. *Shakespeare.*

Trü'bréd, *a.* of a right breed. *Shak.*

Trü'härt-éd, *a.* honest, faithful. *Shak.*

Trü'löv-érš-knöt', *s.* lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

Trü'něšs, *s.* sincerity, faithfulness.

Trü'pěn-ny, *s.* a familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shak.*

Trü'sle, *s.* (Fr. *truffe*) a kind of subterraneous mushroom.

Tüg, *s.* a hod for mortar.

Trü'ism, *s.* (true) an identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant truth.

Trüll, *s.* (Italian *trulla*) a low WHORE, a vagrant strumpet.

Trü'ly, *ad.* (true) according to truth, not falsely, faithfully, honestly; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed, a slight affirmation almost expletive.

Trümp, *s.* (Fr. *trompe*) a trumpet.

Trümp, *s.* (*corrupted from triumph*) a winning card, a card that has particular privilege in a game.

To put to the trumps, to put to the last expedient.

Trümp, *v. a.* to win with a trump card.

To trump up, to devise, to forge.

Trüm'pér-y, *s.* (Fr. *tromperie cheat*) something fallaciously splendid, something of less value than it seems; — falsehood, empty talk (*Raleigh*); something of no value, trifles.

TRU

Tröm'pět, *s.* (Fr. *trompette*) a trump, an instrument of martial music sounded by the breath; — *in military style*, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

Trüm'pět, *v. a.* to publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

Trüm'pět-ér, *s.* one who blows or sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes or announces; — a fish.

Trüm'pět-tóngu-éd, *a.* having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

Trüm'pět-like, *a.* resembling a trumpet.

Trün'cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *trunco*) to maim, lop, crop, detruncate, to cut short.

Trün-cä'tion, *s.* the act of lopping.

Trün'cheón, *s.* (Fr. *tronçon*) a short staff, a club; a staff of command.

Trün'cheón, *v. a.* to beat with a club or truncheon.

Trün'cheón-ēr', *s.* one who is armed with a truncheon.

Trün'dle, *v. n.* (Sax. *trendl a bowl*) to roll, to bowl along. *Ainsw.*

Trün'dle, *v. a.* to whirl, to twirl, to make to turn round, as a mop.

Trün'dle, *s.* any thing rolling round.

Trün'dle-täil, *s.* round tail.

Trünk, *s.* (Fr. *tronc*, Lat. *truncas*) the body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant, or other animal; a long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *How.*

Trünk'éd, *a.* having a trunk. *How.*

Trünk'höse, *s.* large breeches formerly worn.

Trünn'ions, *s.* (Fr. *trognons*) the knobs or bunchings of a gun which bear it upon the cheeks of a carriage.

Trü'sion, *s.* (Lat. *trudo to thrust*) the act of thrusting or pushing.

Trü'ss, *s.* (Fr. *troussie*) a bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; — bundle, any thing thrust close together; as, a *truss* of hay.

Trü'ss, *v. a.* (Fr. *trousser*) to pack up close together; to prepare a fowl for the spit; to snatch up, as a bird of prey.

Trü'st, *s.* (Runic *traust*) CONFIDENCE, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; credit on promise of payment; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge; confidence in supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

Trü'st, *v. a.* to place confidence in, to confide in, to believe, to credit: as, *trust me*, you look well (*Shak.*); to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell on credit.

Trü'st, *v. n.* to be confident of the future, to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect, to hope, to live in expectation of.

Trüs-tē', *s.* one entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

Trüst'ér, *s.* (trust) one who trusts.

Trüst'i-něšs, *a.* (trusty) HONESTY, fidelity, faithfulness, trueness.

T U F

Trustless, *a.* unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted. A word elegant but out of use.

Spenser.

Trusty, *a.* (trust) **HONEST**, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail: as, a *trusty* weapon.

Truth, *s.* (Sax. treowtha) verity, troth, the contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; right opinion (*Harte*); fidelity, constancy; honesty, virtue; exactness, conformity to rule; reality, fact; real state of things.

Of a truth, or in truth, in reality, certainly.

Tru-ti-nā-tion, *s.* (Lat. tutrinō) the act of weighing, examination by the scale. *Brown.*

TRY, *Try*, *v. a.* (Fr. trier) to examine, to experiment, to make experiment of, to experience, to assay, to make trial of, to have knowledge or experience of, to know by practice, to examine by trial; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal, to bring to a decision; *with up emphatical*: as, I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter; — to bring to a test: as, to *try* one's faith; — to essay, to attempt, to enterprise, to undertake, to purify, to refine (*Milton*); to use as means: as, to ease her care, the force of sleep she *tries*.

Try, *v. n.* to endeavour, to make attempt, to make essay. *Wotton.*

Tub, *s.* (Dutch tubbe) a large open vessel of wood; † a state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. *Shak.*

Tube, *s.* (French, Lat. tubus) a pipe, a siphon, a crane, a long hollow body.

Tū-bér-clē, *s.* (Fr. tubercule, Lat. tuberculum) a small swelling, a **PIMPLE**, an excrescence upon the lungs.

Tū-bér-ōſſi-ty, *s.* (tuberous) a knotty tumour or excrescence of the body; knottiness, fulness of knots or bunches.

Tū-bér-ōſs, *a.* (Fr. tubereux) having prominent knots or excrescences.

Tū-bu-lār, *a.* (Lat. tubus *a tube*) resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular, tubulous, tubulated.

Tū-bu-lat-ēd, **Tū-bu-lōſs**, *a.* (Lat. tubulus) fistular, tubular, longitudinally hollow.

Tū-bule, *s.* (Lat. tubulus) a small pipe, or fistular body.

Tuck, *s.* (Welsh tweca *a knife*) a long narrow sword; a kind of net.

Tuck, *v. a.* (German tucken *to press*) to gather into a narrower compass, to crush together, to hinder from spreading, to inclose, by tucking clothes round.

Tuck'ér, *s.* a small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

† **Tuck'et-so-nānce**, *s.* a term in martial music not well understood. "*Let the trumpets sound the tucketsonance and the note to mount.*" *Shak.*

† **Tū'el**, *s.* (Fr. tuyau) the anus. *Skinner.*

Tues'day, *s.* (Sax. tuesday) the third day of the week.

Tuft, *s.* (Fr. tuffe) a bunch of feathers, a lock of hair, a number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

† **Tuft**, *v. a.* to adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.

T U M

"*Beneath the shade of solemn oaks that tuft the swelling mounts.*" *Thomson.*

Tuft'ed, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters.

† **Tuft'y**, *a.* adorned with tufts. *Thomson.*

Tūg, *v. a.* (Sax. teogan) to pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion, to draw, tow, pluck, **PULL**.

Tūg, *v. n.* to pull, to draw; to **LABOUR**, to contend, to struggle.

Tūg, *s.* pull performed with the utmost effort.

Tūg'gér, *s.* one who tugs or pulls hard.

Tu-i'tion, *s.* (Lat. tuitio) **GUARDIANSHIP**, superintendent care, care of a guardian or tutor.

Tūlip, *s.* (Fr. tulipe, Lat. tulipa) a flower.

Tūlp-trē, *s.* (*in botany*) a tree.

Tūm'ble, *v. n.* (Fr. tomber) to fall, to come suddenly and violently to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

Tūm'ble, *v. a.* to turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence (*Locke*); to throw down.

Tūm'ble, *s.* a fall, the act of falling from an erect posture.

Tūm'blér, *s.* a vaulter, one who shews postures by various contortions of the body, or feats of activity; a large drinking glass.

Tūm'brél, *s.* (Fr. tombereau) a dung cart.

Tu-me-fāction, *s.* (Lat. tumefactio) a morbid tumour, a **SWELLING**.

Tū-me-fy, *v. n.* (Lat. tumefacio) to **SWELL**.

Tū'mid, *a.* (Lat. tumidus) **SWELLED**, swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level: as, the *tumid* hills; — pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

Tū'mór-ōſs, *a.* swelling, tumid, protuberant; vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

Tū'mōſr, *s.* (Lat. tumor) a morbid **SWELLING**; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur, swelling mien, unsubstantial greatness.

Tūmp, *v. a.* (*in gardening*) to fence trees about with earth.

Tū'mu-loſe, *a.* (Lat. tumulosus) full of hills, hilly. *Bailey.*

Tu-mu-lōſſi-ty, *s.* hilliness. *Bailey.*

TUMULT, **Tū'mūlt**, *s.* (Fr. tumulte, Lat. tumultus) a promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, coil, bustle, hurry, broil, brawl, noise, bluster, uproar, hubbub, alarm, faction, ferment, combustion, convulsion, confusion, misrule, disorder, turbulence, disturbance, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

Tu-mūl'tu-a-rī-ly, *ad.* (tumultuary) in a tumultuary manner.

Tu-mūl'tu-a-rī-nēſs, *s.* (tumultuary) turbulence, unruliness, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

Tu-mūl'tu-a-ry, *a.* (Fr. tumultuaire) disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular or wild commotion.

Tu-mūl'tu-āte, *v. n.* (Lat. tumultus *a tumult*) to make a tumult, to join in tumult.

Tu-mūl'tu-ā'tion, *s.* turbulence, irregular and confused agitation.

TUMULTUOUS, **Tu-mūl'tu-ōſs**, *a.* (Fr. tumultueux) violently carried on by disorderly multitudes, turbulent, termagant, violent, boisterous, lawless, outrageous, seditious, riotous, confused, noisy, disorderly, riotous, put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated, full of tumults.

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Tu-mäl'tu-öf-ly, *ad.* by act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

Tu-mäl'tu-öf-nēss, *s.* (tumultuous) the state of being tumultuous, turbulence, termagancy, tendency to confusion, unruliness, seditiousness.

Tūn, *s.* (Sax. tunne) a large cask; the measure of four hogheads; any large quantity *proverbially*; a drunkard, in burlesque.

Tūn, *v. a.* to put into casks, to barrel.

Tū'na-ble, *a.* (tune) HARMONIOUS, musical.

Tū'na-ble-nēss, *s.* HARMONY, melody, melodiousness.

Tū'na-bly, *ad.* harmoniously, melodiously.

Tūn'dish, *s.* a tunnel, a funnel, a wooden vessel used to put liquor into a cask.

Tūnē, *s.* (Fr. ton, Lat. tonus) diversity of notes put scientifically together; a sonata; sound, note (*Shak.*); HARMONY, order, concert of parts; state of giving the due sounds: as, *the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune*; — proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

Tūne, *v. a.* to put into such a state as that the proper sounds may be produced, to accord, to HARMONIZE; to sing harmoniously; to put into order so as to produce the proper effect.

Tūne, *v. n.* to form one sound to another (*Milton*); to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

Tūne'fūl, *a.* musical, HARMONIOUS.

Tūne'lēss, *a.* unmusical, INHARMONIOUS.

Tūn'ēr, *s.* (tune) one who tunes, one who puts musical instruments in tune.

Tū'nic, *s.* (Lat. tunica) the part of the Roman dress which answers to our waistcoat; natural covering, integument, tunicle.

Tū'ni-cle, *s.* (tunic) natural covering, skin, membrane, tunic, integument.

Tūn'nage, *s.* (tun) content of a vessel measured by the tun; duty or tax levied by the tun.

Tūn'nel, *s.* (Fr. tonnelle) the shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a tundish, a wooden vessel to put liquor into a cask, a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into bottles; a net wide at the mouth and ending in a point.

Tūn'nel, *v. a.* to form like a tunnel; to catch in a net; † to make network. *Derham.*

Tūp, *s.* (*derivation unknown*) a ram.

Tūp, *v. a.* to but like a ram, to arietate; to cover as a ram.

Tūr'bān, *s.* (Turkish) the cover worn by the Turks upon the head.

Tūr'bān-ēd, *a.* wearing a turban.

Tūr'ba-ry, *s.* (*an old word, low Lat. turbaria*) the right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

Tūr'bid, *a.* (Lat. turbidus) MUDDY, thick, limous, oozy, not clear.

Tūr'bid-nēss, *s.* muddiness, thickness.

Tūr'bi-nat-ēd, *a.* (Lat. turbinatus) twisted, spiral; of a conical form, passing from narrower to wider.

Tūr-bi-nā'tion, *s.* (turbinated) the act of spinning like a top. *Johnson.*

Tūr'bit, *s.* (Lat. turpethus) yellow mercury precipitate.

Tūr'bōt, *s.* (French) a delicate fish.

Tūr'bu-lēnce, Tūr'bu-lēn-cy, *s.* (French turbulence, Lat. turbulentia) tumult, commotion, confusion, termagance, unruliness, tumultu-

TUR

ousness; tendency to confusion; disorder of passions.

Tūr'bu-lēnt, *a.* (Lat. turbulentus) raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation (*Milton*); violent, TUMULTUOUS: as, a turbulent mind.

Tūr'bu-lēnt-ly, *ad.* tumultuously, violently.

Tūrd, *s.* (Sax.) excrement, human ordure.

Tūrf, *s.* (Sax. tyrf) a clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Tūrf, *v. a.* to cover with turfs.

Tūrff-i-nēss, *s.* (turfy) the state of abounding with turfs.

Tūrffy, *a.* (turfs) full of turfs.

Tūr'gēnt, *a.* (Lat. turgens) swelling, protuberant, tumid; flatulent, puffed up.

Tūr'gēscēnce, Tūr'gēscēn-cy, *s.* (Lat. turgescere) the act of swelling; the state of being swollen, a SWELLING; turgidness, bloatedness, puffiness, flatulency; empty magnificence.

Tūr'gēd, *a.* swelling, bloated, filling more room than before, puffy, flatulent; pompous, timid, fastuous, vainly magnificent. *Wat.*

Tūr'gēd-ity, Tūr'gēd-nēss, *s.* state of being swollen, turgescence, turgidity, bloatedness, puffiness, windiness, flatulency.

Tūr'key, *s.* a large domestic fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Tūr'kois', *s.* (Fr. turquoise) a precious stone of a blue colour; or rather, a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Tūr'mēr-ic, *s.* (Lat. turmerica) an Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

Tūr'mōil', *s.* (*little in use, probably from moil labour*) trouble, disturbance, harassing uneasiness, tumultuous molestation. *Shak.*

Tūr'mōil', *v. a.* to harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in uneasiness.

Tūr'n, *v. a.* (Sax. turnan) to put into a circular or vertiginous motion, to move round, to revolve; to put the upper side downward, to shift with regard to the sides; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look; to form in a lathe by moving round; to form, to shape: as, his limbs well *turn'd*; — to change, transmute, transform, transfigure, metamorphose; to make of another colour; to change, to alter; to make a reverse of fortune; to translate, to interpret in another language; to change to another opinion or party, worse or better; to convert, to pervert; to change with regard to inclination or temper; to alter from one effect or purpose to another; to betake (*Temple*); to transfer (*1 Chronicles*); to fall upon by some change (*Bacon*); to make to nauseate (*Pope*); to make giddy (*Pope*); to infatuate, to make mad: applied to the head or brain; — to change direction to, or from any point; to direct by a change to a certain purpose or propensity: as, my thoughts are *turn'd* on peace; — to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to bend from a particular edge, to blunt: as, quick wits are like sharp tools, whose edges are soon *turned*; — to drive by violence, to expel; *with out, or out of*; — to apply by a change of use (*Milton*); to reverse, to repeal: as, God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion on thee (*Deuteronomy*); — to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffic (*Temple*); to adapt the mind (*Addison*);

TUR

TWE

to put toward another (*Exodus*); to retort, to throw back. *Atterbury.*

To turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; — to avert. *To turn back*, to return to the hand from which it was received. *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; — to give over, to resign; — to deflect, to divert; — to throw off the ladder to be hanged. *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond; as, he is *turned off* forty (An odd ungrammatical phrase). *To turn over*, to transfer; — to refer; — to examine one leaf of a book after another. *To turn to*, to have recourse to.

Turn, *v. n.* to move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to shew regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing; to move the face to another quarter; to move the body round; to move from its place; to change posture; to have a tendency or direction; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid: used of milk; — to be brought eventually; to depend on, as the chief point: as, the question *turns* upon this point; — to grow giddy: as, my brain *turns*; — to have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

To turn away, to deviate from a proper course; to return, to recoil (*Milton*); to be directed to, or from, any point; as, the needle *turns* to the pole. *To turn off*, to divert one's course.

Turn, *s.* the act of turning, rotation, revolution, gyration; meander, winding way; winding or flexuous course; a walk to and fro; CHANGE; vicissitude, alteration; successive course, bout, RECIPROCATION; manner of proceeding, change from the original intention or first appearance; CHANGE, hap: as, every one had a fair *turn*; — occasion, incidental opportunity (*L'Estrange*); time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done: as, it is now your *turn* to speak; — actions of kindness or malice: as, that was an ill *turn*; — reigning inclination: as, luxury is the *turn* of the age; — a step off the ladder at the gallows (*Butler*); convenience, use, purpose, exigence: as, it serves my *turn*; — the form, cast, shape, manner: as, she is of a domestic *turn*; — the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence (*Addison*); new position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

By turns, one after another, alternately.

Turn'coat, *s.* one who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade, an APOSTATE.

Turn'er, *s.* (turn) one whose business is to turn in a lathe.

Turn'ing, *s.* (turn) flexure, WINDING.

† **Turn'ing-ness**, *s.* quality of turning; tergiversation, subterfuge. *Sidney.*

Turn'ip, *s.* (in botany) an esculent root.

Turn'pike, *s.* a cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning upon a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected upon the roads at which tolls are paid to defray the expences of repairing them.

Turn'sick, *a.* vertiginous, GIDDY. *Bacon.*

Turn'sol, *s.* (in botany) a plant, a flower.

Turn'spit, *s.* he who anciently turned the spit; a dog that turns the spit.

Turn'stile, *s.* a turnpike in a footpath.

Tür'pën-tine, *s.* (Ital. turpentina) the gum exuded by the pine.

Tür'pitude, *s.* (French, Lat. turpitude) essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

Tür'rét, *s.* (Lat. turris) a small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a small tower, a pinnacle, a steeple; a chimney.

Tür'rét-éd, *a.* formed like a tower, rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

Tür'tle, *s.* (in ichthyology) the sea-tortoise.

Tür'tle, **Tür'tle-dóve**, *s.* (Sax. Fr. tourterelle) a species of dove.

Túsh, *intj.* (derivation uncertain) an expression of contempt.

Túsk, *s.* (Sax. tuxas) the fang, the holding tooth, the long tooth of a pugnacious animal, as the boar.

Túsk'éd, **Túsk'y**, *a.* (tusk) furnished with tusks.

Tússück, *s.* (diminutive of tuz) a tuft of grass or twigs.

Tút, *intj.* (derivation uncertain) a particle noting contempt.

Tút'án-äg, *s.* (Chinese) SPELTER.

Tút'el-age, *s.* (French, Lat. tutela) GUARDIANSHIP, wardship, pupilage, state of being under a guardian.

Tút'e-lár, **Tút'e-la-ry**, *a.* (Lat. tutela) having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

Tút'ór, *s.* (Lat. Fr. tuteur) one who has the care of another's learning and morals, preceptor, teacher, instructor.

Tút'ór, *v. a.* to instruct, teach, EDUCATE; to treat with superiority and severity. *Shak.*

Tút'ór-age, *s.* the office, authority, or solemnity of a tutor.

Tút'ór-éss, *s.* (tutor) instructress, directress, governess.

Tút'ty, *s.* (low Lat. tutta) a sublimate of zinc or of calamine, collected in the furnace.

Túz, *s.* (a cant word) a lock or tuft of hair.

Twáin, *a.* (little used, Sax. twgen) two.

Twäng, *v. n.* (from the sound) to sound with a quick sharp noise.

Twäng, *s.* a sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

† **Twäng'ling**, *a.* contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

Twánk, *v. n.* (corrupted from twang) to make to sound. *Addison.*

Twás', contracted from *it was*. *Dryden.*

Twát'tle, *v. n.* (Germ. schwatzen) to PRATE, to gabble, to chatter. *L'Estrange.*

Twéak, † **Twéag**, *v. a.* (Germ. twicken) to pinch, to squeeze between the fingers.

Twéak, † **Twéague**, *s.* a PINCH, nip, squeeze between the fingers; perplexity, ludicrous distress: as, this put the old fellow in a rare *twéague*. *Arbutnot.*

Twé'dle, *v. a.* (deriv. unknown) to handle lightly. *Used of awkward fiddling.* *Addison.*

Twé'dle-dée, **Twé'dle-düm**, *s.* (cant words) a musician, in contempt.

"Strange all this difference should be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee." *Swift.*

Twéez'lérz, *s.* (Fr. etui) nippers, small pincers to pull off hairs.

Twélft, *a.* (Sax. twelfta) second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

Twélv'mónth, *s.* a year, as consisting of twelve months.

Twélv'pénce, *s.* a shilling.

Twélv'pén-ny, *a.* sold for a shilling.

Twélv'scóre, *a.* twelve times twenty.

T W I

Twēn'ti-ēth, *a.* (twenty) twice tenth, vigesimal; ordinal of twenty.

Twēn'ty, *a.* (Sax. twētig) twice ten; a proverbial or indefinite number.

Twice, *ad.* (Sax. twigith, Dutch twees) two times, doubly.

Twig, *s.* (Saxon) the small shoot of a branch, a sucker; a long tough switch.

Twig'gen, *a.* made of twigs, wicker.

Twig'gy, *a.* (twig) full of twigs.

Twilight, *s.* (Dutch tweelicht) the dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset, obscure light; uncertain view.

Twilight, *a.* not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen or done by twilight.

Twin, *s.* (Sax. twinn) children born at a birth: it is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins; — gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

Twin, *v. n.* to be born at the same birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited: *as, his equity twins with his power.*

Twin'born, *a.* born at the same birth.

Twine, *v. a.* (Sax. twinan) to twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more, to unite by interposition of parts.

Twine, *v. n.* to convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about, to unite itself; to wind, to make flexures, to turn round.

Twine, *s.* a twisted thread; twist, convolution; clasp, EMBRACE; act of convolving itself round.

Twinge, *v. a.* (Germ. twingen) to torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

Twinge, *s.* short sudden sharp pain; a tweak, a tweek, a PINCH.

† **Twink**, *s.* (see TWINKLE) the motion of an eye, a moment. *Shak.*

Twink'le, *v. n.* (Sax. twinclian) to sparkle, to scintillate, to flash irregularly, to shine with intermitted light; to quiver, to shine faintly; — to open and shut the eye by turns, to play irregularly.

Twink'le, **Twink'ling**, *s.* a scintillation, a sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye; a short space such as is taken up by the motion of the eye.

Twink'ling, *s.* (diminutive of twin) a twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth. "*Twinlings increase bring.*" *Tuffer.*

Twin'nér, *s.* a breeder of twins. *Tuffer.*

Twirl, *v. a.* (whirl) to WHIRL, to turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

Twirl, *v. n.* to whirl, to revolve with a quick motion.

Twirl, *s.* WHIRL, rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

TWIST, **Twist**, *v. a.* (Sax. getwisan) to form by complication, to form by convolution, to mat, to intort, to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; — to form, to weave, to unite by intertexture of parts; — to unite, to infuse.

Decay of Piety.

Twist, *v. n.* to be contorted, to be convolved.

Twist, *s.* any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; twine, convolution; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writhe (*Addison*); the manner of twisting.

Twist'ér, *s.* one who twists, a ropemaker; the instrument of twisting.

T Y R

Twit, *v. a.* (Sax. edwitan) to upbraid, to reproach; to flout, to sneer at.

Twitch, *v. a.* (Sax. twiccian) to vellicate, to snatch, to pluck with a quick or hasty motion.

Twitch, *s.* a quick pull, a sudden vellication, a contraction of the fibres.

Twit'ch'grāss, *s.* QUITCHGRASS. *Martins.*

Twit'tér, *v. n.* (derivation not noted) to make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination: *as, the widow had a twittering toward a second husband. A low word. L'Estrange.*

Twit'tér, *s.* any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

Twit'tér, *s.* (twit) an upbraider.

Twixt, a contraction of *betwixt*.

Two, *a.* (Saxon) one and one; — it is used in composition.

Two'ēdg-ēd, *a.* having an edge on either side.

Two'fōld, *a.* DOUBLE, double in quantity, bifold, binary, two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Two'fōld, *ad.* doubly.

Two'hānd-ēd, *a.* (two and hand) large, BULKY, enormous of magnitude. *Milton.*

Two'pence, *s.* (*pron.* tūp'pēnce) a small coin valued at twice a penny.

Two'penny, *a.* (*pron.* tūp'pēn-ny) valued at twopence, worth twopence.

* **Two'penny-pōst**, *s.* an office for conveying letters to all parts within the bills of mortality for twopence.

Tym'bāl, *s.* (Fr.) a kind of kettle drum.

Tym'pa-nūm, *s.* (Gr. τυμπανον) a drum, a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

† **Ty'ny**, *a.* (see TINY) small. *Shak.*

Type, *s.* (French, Lat. typus, Gr. τύπος) EMBLEM, mark of something, that by which something future is prefigured; † a stamp, a mark (*Shak.*); a printing letter. *Will.*

Type, *v. a.* to prefigure.

Typ'ic, **Typ'i-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. typique, Lat. typicus) emblematical, symbolical, allegorical, *FIGURATIVE* of something else.

Typ'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a typical sense.

Typ'i-cāl-nēss, *s.* (typical) the state of being typical or figurative.

Typ'i-fy, *v. a.* to FIGURE, to allegorize, to shew as by type or emblem.

Ty-pōg'ra-phér, *s.* (Gr. τύπος a printing letter, and γραφω to write) a printer.

Typ-o-grāph'i-cāl, *a.* (typography) emblematical, *FIGURATIVE*; belonging to the art of printing.

Typ-o-grāph'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* figuratively; — after the manner of printers.

Ty-pōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Fr. typographie, Lat. typographia) emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

Tyr'ān-nēss, *s.* (tyrant) a she tyrant.

Ty-rān'nīc, **Ty-rān'nī-cāl**, *a.* (Fr. tyrannique, Lat. tyrannus) suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, imperious, DESPOTIC.

Ty-rān'nī-cāl-ly, *ad.* in manner of a tyrant, with tyranny, with despotism.

Ty-rān'nī-cide, *s.* (Lat. tyrannus and cado) the act of killing a tyrant.

† **Tyr'ān-noūs**, *a.* (tyrant) tyrannical, DESPOTIC. Not in use. *Shak. and Milton.*

Tyr'ān-ny, *s.* (Fr. tyrannie, Lat. tyrannus, Gr.

U L T

τύραννος) absolute monarchy imperiously administered, DESPOTISM; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command;—severity, rigour, inclemency. *Sb.*
 Týrānt, *s.* (Fr. tyran, Gr. τύραννος, Lat. tyrannus) an absolute monarch governing impe-

U NA

riously, a DESPOT; a cruel, despotic, and severe master, an oppressor.
 Tý'ro, *s.* (Lat. tiro) one yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments, a novice, a student, a young practitioner.

U.

U, *s.* the twenty-first letter, and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet. *It has three different sounds, as appear in the following words; dūke, dūck, būsh.*

Ūbér-ty, *s.* (little used, Lat. ubertas) abundance, fruitfulness.

U-bí-cā'tion, U-bí'e-ty, *s.* (a scholastic term, Lat. ubi where) local relation, the circumstance of place, whereness. *Glanville.*

U-bíq'ŭi-ta-ry, *a.* (Lat. ubique every where) existing every where.

U-bíq'ŭi-ta-ry, *s.* one who exists every where.

U-bíq'ŭi-ty, *s.* (Lat. ubique) omnipresence, unbounded presence, existence at the same time in all places.

Ūd'dér, *s.* (Sax. uder) the breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

Ūd'dér-éd, *a.* furnished with udders.

Ūg'li-ly, *ad.* (ugly) filthily, with deformity, deformedly; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

Ūg'li-něs, *s.* (ugly) DEFORMITY, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity. *South.*

Ūg'ly, *a.* (of uncertain derivation) DEFORMED, ill-favoured, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful; hateful.

Ūl'cér, *s.* (Fr. ulcère, Lat. ulcus) an old sore, a sore of continuance.

Ūl'cér-ate, *v. a.* to disease with sores.

Ūl'cér-ate, *v. n.* to turn to an ulcer.

Ūl'cér-ā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. ulceratio) the act of breaking into ulcers; an ulcer, a sore, not a new wound.

Ūl'cér-éd, *a.* (Fr. ulceré) grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Ūl'cér-ous, *a.* (Lat. ulcerosus) afflicted with ulcers or old sores.

Ūl'cér-ous-něs, *s.* the state or quality of being ulcerous.

U-líg'ín-ous, *a.* (Lat. uliginosus) slimy, limous, muddy. *Woodward.*

Ūl'ti-mate, *a.* (Lat. ultimatus) intended in the last resort, being the last in the train of consequences.

Ūl'ti-mate-ly, *ad.* in the last consequence.

† Ūl'tim'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. ultimus) the last stage, the last consequence. A word very convenient but not in use. *Bacon.*

Ūl'tra-ma-rine, *s.* (Lat. ultra and marinus) one of the noblest blue colours used in painting, prepared from lapis lazuli.

Ūl'tra-ma-rine, *a.* situate beyond the sea, FOREIGN. *Ainsworth.*

Ūl'tra-mūn'dane, *a.* (Lat. ultra and mundus) being beyond the world.

Ūl'tro-ne-ous, *a.* (Lat. ultroneus) spontaneous, of one's own accord, VOLUNTARY.

Ūm'bél, *s.* (in botany) the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several rays issuing from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

Ūm'bél-lat-éd, *a.* (in botany) is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

Ūm'bél-lif'ér-ous, *a.* (in botany, Lat. umbel and fero) bearing umbellated flowers; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip.

Ūm'bér, *s.* a kind of dark colour used in painting; a fish, the grayling.

Ūm'bér-éd, *a.* shaded; clouded. *Shak.*

Ūm'bíl'i-cál, *a.* (Fr. umbilicale, Lat. umbilicus) belonging to the navel.

Ūm'blē, *s.* (French) a deer's entrails.

Ūm'bo, *s.* (Lat.) the pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

Ūm'brage, *s.* (Fr. ombrage) shade, screen of trees, shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, affront, suspicion of injury.

Ūm-brā'ge-ous, *a.* (Fr. ombrageux) SHADY, yielding or affording shade.

Ūm-brā'ge-ous-něs, *s.* shadiness.

Ūm'bra-tile, *a.* (Lat. umbratilis) being in the shade.

Ūm-brē'la, † Ūm'brēl, *a.* (Lat. umbra) a circular screen to be carried over the head to keep off rain or the heat of the sun.

Ūm-brō'f'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. umbrosus) shadiness, exclusion of light. "Oiled paper becomes more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less umbrosity." *Brown.*

Ūm'pí-rage, *s.* (umpire) ARBITRATION, friendly decision of a controversy.

Ūm'píre, Ūm'píre, *s.* (Fr. un pere: *Minsbew*) an ARBITRATOR, a referee, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

Un, a Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, *a* of the Greeks, and *on* of the Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

Ūn-a-bāsh'éd, *a.* not shamed, not confused by modesty.

Ūn-a-bat-éd, *a.* not diminished, having as much force as ever.

Ūn-a-bēt'téd, *a.* unassisted, acting alone.

Ūn-ā'ble, *a.* not having ability; *with* to before a verb, and for *before* a noun;—WEAK, impotent, incapable.

Ūn-a-bōl'ish-a-ble, *a.* incapable of being destroyed or abolished.

Ūn-a-bōl'ish-éd, *a.* not repealed, continuing in force.

Ūn-āc-cént'éd, *a.* without accent.

Ūn-āc-cēpt'a-ble, *a.* not pleasing, not such as is well received.

Ůn-ác-cěpt'a-ble-něs, *s.* the state of not pleasing.
 Ůn-ác-cěpt'ěd, *a.* not accepted, refused, rejected.
 Ůn-ác-cěf'i-ble-něs, *s.* the state of not being to be attained or approached, inaccessibleness.
 Ůn-ác-cěm'mo-dat-ěd, *a.* unfurnished with external convenience.
 Ůn-ác-cěm'pān-i-ěd, *a.* not attended, alone, unattended.
 Ůn-ác-cěm'plish-ěd, *a.* unfinished, incomplete, not perfect.
 Ůn-ác-cěunt'a-ble, *a.* not explicable, not to be solved by reason, not reducible to rule; strange, odd, singular; not subject, not controlled.
 Ůn-ác-cěunt'a-bly, *ad.* strangely.
 Ůn-ác'cu-rate, *a.* (*little used*) not exact, INACCURATE, wanting exactness. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-ác-cět'óm-ěd, *a.* unaddicted, unwonted, not used, not habituated; *with* to;—new, not usual: as, an *unaccustomed* idea.
 Ůn-ác-kěd'wěd'g-ěd, *a.* not owned.
 Ůn-ác-qūaint'ānce, *s.* want of familiarity, want of knowledge; *with* with.
 Ůn-ác-qūaint'ěd, *a.* not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge, not versed in; *with* with.
 Ůn-ác'tive, *a.* not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy, inefficient, INEFFECTIVE.
 Ůn-ác'tu-at-ěd, *a.* not actuated. *Glanv.*
 Ůn-ād-dict'ěd, *a.* unaccustomed; *with* to.
 Ůn-ād-mir'ěd, *a.* not regarded with honour, not esteemed.
 Ůn-ād-mōn'ish-ěd, *a.* unreprieved.
 Ůn-a-dōr'ěd, *a.* not worshipped.
 Ůn-a-dōrn'ěd, *a.* not decorated, not ornamented, not embellished.
 Ůn-ād-věn'tur-ōs, *a.* not inclined to adventures, not enterprising.
 Ůn-ād-viš'ěd, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, RASH.
 Ůn-ād-viš'ěd-ly, *ad.* imprudently, indiscreetly, rashly.
 Ůn-ād-viš'ěd-něs, *s.* INCAUTIONSNESS, indiscretion, imprudence. *A/b.*
 Ůn-a-dūl'tér-at-ěd, *a.* GENUINE, not spoiled by spurious mixtures.
 Ůn-áf-fěct'ěd, *a.* real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules, not laboured; not moved, not touched: as, *he sat unaffected to bear the tragedy.*
 Ůn-áf-fěct'ěd-ly, *ad.* really, without any attempt to produce false appearances; with native simplicity.
 Ůn-áf-fěct'ing, *a.* not pathetic, not moving the passions.
 Ůn-áf-flict'ěd, *a.* free from trouble.
 † Ůn-a-grě'a-ble, *a.* inconsistent, incompatible, unsuitable, not agreeable. *Milton.*
 † Ůn-a-grě'a-ble-něs, inconsistency with, unsuitableness to. *Decay of Piety.*
 Ůn-āid'a-ble, *a.* not to be helped. *Shak.*
 Ůn-āid'ěd, *a.* not assisted, not helped.
 Ůn-āim'ing, *a.* having no particular aim or direction. *Granville.*
 Ůn-āl'i-en-a-ble, *a.* not to be transferred, inalienable, intransferrable.
 Ůn-āl-lāy'ěd, *a.* not allayed, not impaired by bad mixtures. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-āl-li'ěd, *a.* having no powerful relation;—having no common nature, not congenial. *Collier.*

Ůn-āl-lūr'ing, *a.* unenticing.
 Ůn-āl-pha-bět'i-cāl, *a.* not arranged in the order of the alphabet.
 Ůn-āl'tér-a-ble, *a.* UNCHANGEABLE, immutable, invariable.
 Ůn-āl'tér-a-ble-něs, UN HANGEABLENESS; immutability, invariableness.
 Ůn-āl'tér-a-bly, *ad.* unchangeably, immutably, invariably, without change.
 Ůn-āl'tér-ěd, *a.* not changed, not changeable.
 Ůn-a-māz'ěd, *a.* not astonished, free from astonishment. *Milton.*
 Ůn-ām-bitious, *a.* un aspiring, free from ambition.
 Ůn-a-měnd'a-ble, *a.* not to be changed for the better, unimproveable.
 Ůn-a-měnd'ěd, *a.* not amended, not changed for the better.
 Ůn-a-měli-o-rat-ěd, *a.* not improved, not made better.
 Ůn-āmi-a-ble, *a.* not raising love.
 Ůn-ān'a-lýz-ěd, *a.* not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-ān'chór-ěd, *a.* not anchored. *Pope.*
 Ůn-a-něl'ěd, *a.* (*un and knell*) without the bell rung. This sense is doubtful. See UNANELED.
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin, unhouse'd, unanel'd, *Shak.*
 Ůn-ān'i-mat-ěd, *a.* not enlivened, not lively, not vivacious; not vivified.
 Ůn-ān'i-mat-ing, *a.* flat, insipid.
 Ů-na-nim'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *unanimité*) agreement in design or opinion.
 Ů-nān'i-mōis, *a.* (Fr. *unanime*, Lat. *unanimis*) being of one mind; agreement of design or opinion.
 Ů-nān'i-mōis-ly, *ad.* with one mind.
 Ů-nān'i-mōis-něs, *s.* (unanimous) the state of being unanimous, or of one opinion, unanimity.
 Ůn-ān-něal'ěd, *a.* not annealed, not tempered; not prepared. *Shak.*
 Ůn-ān-nōy'ěd, *a.* not incommoded.
 Ůn-ān-nūl'ěd, *a.* not repealed, not abolished, being in force.
 Ůn-a-nōint'ěd, *a.* not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.
 Ůn-ān'fwer-a-ble, *a.* not to be refuted, irrefragable, irrefutable.
 Ůn-ān'fwer-a-bly, *ad.* irrefragably, beyond confutation.
 Ůn-ān'fwer-ěd, *a.* not opposed by a reply (*Milton*); not confuted; not suitably returned. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-āp-pāll'ěd, *a.* not daunted, not impressed by fear.
 Ůn-āp-pār'ěl-ěd, *a.* not clothed.
 Ůn-āp-pār'ěnt, *a.* obscure, not visible, inconspicuous. *Milton.*
 Ůn-āp-pěas'a-ble, *a.* not to be pacified, irreconcilable, IMPLACABLE. *Milton.*
 Ůn-āp-pěas'ěd, *a.* not pacified. *Shak.*
 Ůn-āp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* such as cannot be applied, inapplicable; *with* to.
 Ůn-āp-prāis'ěd, *a.* not having been rated with a price in order for sale.
 Ůn-āp-pre-hěnd'ěd, *a.* not understood.
 Ůn-āp-pre-hěn'sive, *a.* not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting. *Milton.*
 Ůn-āp-prōach'ěd, *a.* inaccessible. *Milton.*
 Ůn-āp-prōv'ěd, *a.* not approved.
 Ůn-āpt', *a.* dull, not apprehensive; not ready,

not propense; unfit, not qualified; *with* to before a verb, and for before a noun;—improper, unfit, UNSUITABLE.

Ūn-āpt'ly, *ad.* unfitly, improperly.

Ūn-āpt'nēss, *s.* (unapt) unsuitableness, UNSUITABLENESS; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

Ūn-ār'gu-ēd, *a.* not disputed (*Milton*); undebated; not censured. *B. Jonson.*

Ūn-ārm', *v. a.* to disarm, to strip of armour, to deprive of arms.

Ūn-ārm'ēd, *a.* having no armour, having no weapon, defenceless, weaponless.

Ūn-ār-rā'gn'ēd, *a.* not brought to a trial.

Ūn-ār-rāng'ēd, *a.* not put into order; not methodized.

Ūn-ār-rāy'ēd, *a.* not dressed. *Dryden.*

Ūn-ārt'fūl, *a.* having no art, or cunning; wanting skill.

Ūn-ārt'fūl-ly, *ad.* unskilfully.

Ūn-ār'ti-clēd, *a.* not stipulated for.

Ūn-ār-ti-fī'cial, *a.* contrary to art.

Ūn-ār-ti-fī'cial-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Derbam.*

Ūn-āsk'ēd, *a.* not courted by solicitation; not sought by intreaty or care.

Ūn-āf-pīr'ing, *a.* unambitious.

Ūn-āf-fā'l'a-ble, *a.* exempt from attack.

Ūn-āf-fā'l'ēd, *a.* not attacked.

Ūn-āf-fāy'ēd, *a.* not attempted.

Ūn-āf-sīgn'a-ble, *a.* incapable of being assigned, inalienable, intransferrable.

Ūn-āf-sist'ēd, *a.* not helped. *Addison.*

Ūn-āf-sist'ing, *a.* giving no help. *Dryden.*

Ūn-āf-sūm'ing, *a.* not arrogant. *Thomson.*

Ūnassur'ed, *a.* (*pron.* ūn-āf-shūr'ēd) not confident; not to be trusted.

Ūn-a-tōn'ēd, *a.* not expiated. *Rowe.*

Ūn-āt-tāin'a-ble, *a.* not to be gained or attained, being out of reach.

Ūn-āt-tāin'a-ble-nēss, *s.* state of being out of reach. *Locke.*

Ūn-āt-tēpt'ēd, *a.* untried, untried.

Ūn-āt-tēnd'ēd, *a.* having no retinue or attendants; having no followers; unaccompanied, forsaken. *Shak.*

Ūn-āt-tēnd'ing, *a.* not attending. *Milton.*

Ūn-āt-tēn'sive, *a.* inattentive, negligent, supine, not regarding.

Ūn-a-vāil'a-ble, *a.* USELESS, vain with respect to any purpose.

Ūn-a-vāil'ing, *a.* USELESS, vain.

Ūn-a-vōid'a-ble, *a.* INEVITABLE, shunless, not to be shunned;—not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*

Ūn-a-vōid'a-ble-nēss, *s.* INEVITABILITY.

Ūn-a-vōid'a-bly, *ad.* inevitably.

Ūn-a-vōid'ēd, *a.* INEVITABLE. *Shak.*

Ūn-āu'thōr-iz-ēd, *a.* not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

Ūn-a-wāre', Ūn-a-wār's', *ad.* (aware or wary) without thought, without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of; suddenly; *with at*, in cases like the following; as, he catches us at unawares; he breaks at unawares upon my walks. *Dryden.*

Ūn-āw'ēd, *a.* unrestrained by fear or reverence.

Ūn-bāck'ēd, *a.* not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided. *Daniel.*

Ūn-bāl'ān-cēd, *a.* not poised, not in equilibrium, not in equipoise.

Ūn-bāl'lāst, Ūn-bāl'lāst-ēd, *a.* not kept steady by ballast, unsteady.

Ūn-bānd'ēd, *a.* wanting a string or band. *Sh.*

Ūn-bār', *v. a.* to open by removing the bars, to unbolt.

† Ūn-bār'b'ēd, *a.* not shaven. *Shak.*

Ūn-bāsh'fūl, *a.* IMPUDENT, shameless. *Shak.*

Ūn-bāstē', *v. a.* to draw the threads from any thing that has been slightly stitched together.

Ūn-bāt'ēd, *a.* not repressed, not blunted. *Sh.*

Ūn-bāth'ēd, *a.* not wet. *Dryden.*

Ūn-bā'tēr-ēd, *a.* not injured by blows.

Ūn-bāy', *v. a.* to set open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

Ūn-bēar'ing, *a.* producing no fruit.

Ūn-bēat'en, *a.* not treated with blows; not trodden, untrodden.

Ūn-be-cōmē', *v. a.* to suit ill.

Ūn-be-cōm'ing, *a.* INDECENT, unsuitable, unfitting, indecorous, unbeseeming.

Ūn-be-cōm'ing-nēss, *s.* INDECENCY, something contrary to good manners.

Ūn-bēd', *v. a.* to raise from a bed.

Ūn-be-fīt'ing, *a.* not becoming, not suitable, UNSUITABLE.

Ūn-be-gēt', *v. a.* to deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could unbeget

Those rebel sons who dare t'usurp his seat. Dry.

Ūn-be-gōt'ten, *a.* (beget) ETERNAL, without generation; not yet generated; not attaining existence. *South.*

Ūn-be-guīl', *v. a.* to undeceive, to disabuse, to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Ūn-be-hēld', *a.* unseen, not discoverable to the sight. *Milton.*

Ūn-be-līef', *s.* incredulity, faithlessness; infidelity, irreligion, impiety.

Ūn-be-līevē', *v. a.* to discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

Ūn-be-līev'ēr, *s.* an INFIDEL, one who believes not the scripture of God.

Ūn-be-līev'ing, *a.* INFIDEL, void of faith.

Ūn-be-lōv'ēd, *a.* not loved. *Dryden.*

Ūn-bēnd', *v. a.* to free from flexure; to relax, to remit, to set at ease for a time; to relax vitiously or effeminately.

"You unbend your noble strength, to think So brain-sickly of things." Shak.

Ūn-bēnd'ing, *a.* not suffering flexure; not yielding, resolute; devoted to relaxation.

Ūn-bēn'e-fīc-ēd, *a.* not preferred to, or possessed of a benefice.

Ūn-be-nēv'o-lēnt, *a.* not kind.

Ūn-be-nīght'ēd, *a.* never visited by darkness: as, beyond the polar circles; to them day had unbenighted shone. *Milton.*

Ūn-be-nīgn', *a.* malignant, MALEVOLENT.

Ūn-bēnt', *a.* not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; as, unbent by woes;—relaxed, not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent, But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent. Denham.

Ūn-be-quēath'ēd, *a.* not left by will.

Ūn-be-sēm'ing, *a.* unbecoming, unfitting, unsuitable, indecorous, INDECENT.

Ūn-be-sōught', *a.* not intreated.

Ūn-be-stōw'ēd, *a.* not given, not disposed of.

Ūn-be-trāy'ēd, *a.* not betrayed.

Ūn-be-wāil'ēd, *a.* not lamented. *Shak.*

Ūn-be-wīth', *v. a.* to free from fascination, to deliver from the power of witchcraft, to DISENCHANT.

UNB

Ūn-brā'ss, *v. a.* to free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice, to deliver from undue influence.
 Ūn-brā'ss-ēd-ly, *ad.* without external influence, without prejudice.
 Ūn-bīd', Ūn-bīd'den, *a.* uninvited; uncommanded, spontaneous.
 Ūn-bīg'ōt-ēd, *a.* free from bigotry.
 Ūn-bīnd', *v. a.* to loose, to untie.
 Ūn-bīsh'ōp, *v. a.* to deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
 Ūn-bīt'tēd, *a.* unbridled, unrestrained.
 Ūn-blām'a-ble, *a.* not culpable, not to be charged with a fault.
 Ūn-blām'a-bly, *ad.* without taint of fault.
 Ūn-blām'ēd, *a.* blameless, INNOCENT, free from fault.
 Ūn-blēm'īsh-ēd, *a.* free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.
 Ūn-blēnch'ēd, *a.* not disgraced, not injured by any foil. *Milton.*
 Ūn-blēnd'ēd, *a.* not mingled. *Glanville.*
 Ūn-blēst', *a.* accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy. *Milton.*
 Ūn-blōd'ī-ēd, *a.* not stained with blood.
 Ūn-blōd'y, *a.* not cruel, not shedding blood; not stained with blood.
 Ūn-blōzen', *a.* not yet blown, having the bud yet unexpanded.
 Ūn-blūnt'ēd, *a.* not become obtuse.
 Ūn-bōd'ī-ēd, *a.* incorporeal, IMMATERIAL; freed from the body: as, *unbodied spirit.*
 Ūn-bōil'ēd, *a.* not sodden.
 Ūn-bōlt', *v. a.* to set open, to unbar.
 Ūn-bōlt'ēd, *a.* coarse, gross, not refined as flour by bolting or sifting.
 Ūn-bōne', *v. a.* to take out the bones.
 Ūn-bōn'net-ēd, *a.* wanting a hat, wanting a bonnet. *Shak.*
 Ūn-bōok'īsh, *a.* not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*
 Ūn-bōot'ēd, *a.* not supplied with boots.
 Ūn-bōrn', *a.* not yet brought into life; future, being to come. *Shak.*
 Ūn-bōr'row-ēd, *a.* genuine, native, one's own: as, *unborrowed names.* *Locke.*
 Ūn-bō'sōm, *v. a.* to reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose. *Milton.*
 Ūn-bōt'tōm-ēd, *a.* bottomless, fathomless, without bottom; having no solid foundation, having no reliance.
 Ūn-bōught', *a.* obtained without money; not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
 Ūn-bōund', *a.* untied, loose, laid loose; wanting a cover as a book.
 Ūn-bōund'ēd, *a.* INFINITE, interminable; unlimited, unrestrained.
 Ūn-bōund'ēd-ly, *ad.* without bounds, without limits.
 Ūn-bōund'ēd-nēss, *s.* (unbounded) exemption from limits, boundlessness, INFINITY.
 Ūn-bōw'ēd, *a.* not bent.
 Ūn-bōw'ēl', *v. a.* to EMBOWEL, to exenterate.
 Ūn-brāce', *v. a.* to loose, to slacken, to relax, to make the clothes loose.
 Ūn-brāid', *v. a.* to unweave, to unplat.
 Ūn-brāze', *v. a.* to unfold.
 Ūn-brēath'ēd, *a.* not exercised.
 Ūn-brēath'īng, *a.* unanimated. *Shak.*
 Ūn-brēd', *a.* not instructed in civility, ill-educated; not taught: *with to.*
A warrior's dame,
 Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryd.*

UNC

Ūn-brēch'ēd, *a.* having no breeches. *Shak.*
 Ūn-brib'ēd, *a.* not influenced by money or gifts, not hired.
 Ūn-brīdle, *v. a.* to take off the bridle.
 Ūn-brīdl'd, *a.* licentious, not restrained. "*This is not well, rash and unbridled boy.*" *Shak.*
 Ūn-brōk'en, *a.* (break) not violated; entire, whole; not subdued, staunch, not weakened; not tamed.
 Ūn-brōth'ēr-like, *a.* ill suiting with the character of a brother, unbecoming a brother, unbrotherly.
 Ūn-brōth'ēr-ly, *a.* UNBROTHERLIKE.
 Ūn-brū's'ēd, *a.* not bruised, not hurt.
 Ūn-būc'kle, *v. a.* to loose from buckles.
 Ūn-build', *v. a.* to raze, to destroy (*Shak.*); to take down what has been built.
 Ūn-būlt', *a.* not yet erected.
 Ūn-būng', *v. a.* to take out the bung.
 Ūn-būr'dēn, *v. a.* to unload, to unlade; to throw off, to disburden, to rid of a load; to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
 Unbur'ied, *a.* (*pron.* ūn-bēr'ri-ēd) not buried, not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
 Ūn-būrn'ēd, Ūn-būrn't', *a.* not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire: as, burnt wine is more hard and astringent than wine *unburnt.* *Bacon.*
 Ūn-būrn'īng, *a.* not consuming by heat.
 Ūn-būl'kīn-ēd, *a.* not dressed in buskins.
 Ūn-būt'ton, *v. a.* to loose any thing which is buttoned.
 Ūn-cā'gēd, *a.* not put into a cage.
 Ūn-cāl-cā'ēd, *a.* free from calcination.
 Ūn-cāl'ēd, *a.* not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
 Ūn-cāl'm', *v. a.* to disturb. *A harsh word.* *Dryd.*
 Ūn-cān'cēl-ēd, *a.* not annulled in its power or efficacy, not abrogated, not erased.
 Ūn-cān'dīd, *a.* not candid, insincere.
 Ūn-cān'dī-ēd, *a.* not preserved with sugar, not incrusted with congelations.
 Ūn-ca-nōn'ī-cāl, *a.* not canonical, not agreeable to the canons.
 Ūn-cār'ēd for, *a.* not regarded, not heeded, not attended to.
 Ūn-cār'nate, *a.* not fleshly, incarnate. *Brown.*
 Ūn-cāse', *v. a.* to disengage from any covering; to slay, to strip. *Addison.*
 Ūn-cāught', *a.* not yet taken. *Shak.*
 Ūn-cā's'ēd, *a.* having no preventient or precedent cause.
 † Ūn-cāu'tious, *a.* INCAUTIONS. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-cēd'īng, *a.* constant, perpetual, endless, ETERNAL.
 Ūn-cēl'e-brat-ēd, *a.* not solemnized. *Milton.*
 Uncen'sured, *a.* (*pron.* ūn-cēn'shūr-ēd) exempt from public reproach.
 Ūn-cēr'tain, * Ūn-cēr'tāin, *a.* DOUBTFUL, questionable, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge: as, with certain pain, *uncertain* of relief;—not sure in the consequence (*Shak.*); not exact, not sure: as, *uncertain* of his aim (*Dryden*);—unsettled, irregular. *Dryden.*
 * Ūn-cēr'tain-ly, *ad.* not surely, not certainly; not confidently.
 * Ūn-cēr'tain-ty, *s.* dubiousness, doubtfulness, want of knowledge; inaccuracy (*Locke*); contingency, hazard, want of certainty (*South*); something unknown: as, he quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty.*

U N C

Ũn-chāin', *v. a.* to free from chains, to unfetter, to unshackle.
 Ũn-chāng'e-a-ble, *a.* CONSTANT, immutable, invariable, not subject to variation.
 Ũn-chāng'e-a-ble-nēss, *s.* CONSTANCY, immutability, unalterable continuance.
 Ũn-chāng'e-a-bly, *ad.* immutably, constantly, invariably, without change.
 Ũn-chāng'ed, *a.* not changed, not altered; not alterable. *Pope.*
 Ũn-chāng'ing, *a.* suffering no alteration.
 Ũn-chānt'ed, *a.* not celebrated in song.
 Ũn-chārg'e, *v. a.* to draw a charge from a gun; —to retract an accusation. *Shak.*
 Ũn-chār'i-ta-ble, *a.* contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.
 Ũn-chār'i-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* want of charity.
 Ũn-chār'i-ta-bly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to charity.
 Ũn-chāry, *a.* not wary, INCAUTIOUS, not cautious; not frugal.
 Ũn-chāst'e, *a.* LEWD, libidinous, not continent, not chaste, not pure.
 Ũn-chāst'i-ty, *s.* LEWDNESS, incontinence.
 Ũn-chēck'ed, *a.* unrestrained, not hindered (*Mil-ton*); † not contradicted. *Shak.*
 Ũn-chēer'fūl-nēss, *s.* MELANCHOLY, disconsolateness, gloominess of temper.
 Ũn-chēw'ed, *a.* not masticated. *Dryden.*
 Ũn-child', *v. a.* to deprive of children. *Shak.*
 Ũn-christ'ian, *a.* contrary to the laws of christianity; UNCONVERTED, INFIDEL.
 Ũn-christ'ian-nēss, *s.* contrariety to the laws of christianity. *King Charles.*
 Ũn-cir'cūm-ciſ-ēd, *a.* not circumcised, not a Jew.
 Ũn-cir'cūm-ciſ'ion, *s.* (an and circumcission) omission of circumcision.
 Ũn-cir'cūm-scrib'ed, *a.* unbounded, unconfined, unlimited.
 Ũn-cir'cūm-spēct, *a.* not vigilant, not cautious, incircumspect, INCAUTIOUS.
 Ũn-cir'cūm-stān'tial, *a.* unimportant. A bad word. *Brown.*
 UNCIVIL, Ũn-civ'il, *a.* (Fr. incivil, Lat. incivilis) unpolite, discourteous, uncourtly, uncourteous, uncomplaisant, inurbane, unpolished, unmannered, impolite, rude, clownish, defective in good manners, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.
 Ũn-civ'il-iz-ēd, *a.* not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent: as, several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, uncivilized words in our language. *Addison.*
 Ũn-civ'il-ly, *ad.* unpolitely, in an inelegant and unpolished manner.
 Ũn-clār'i-fi-ēd, *a.* not clarified, not purged, not purified. *Bacon.*
 Ũn-clāsp', *v. a.* to open what is fastened or shut with a clasp.
 Ũn-clāss'ic, *a.* not classic. *Pope.*
 Ũn'cle, *s.* (Fr. oncle) the brother of one's father or mother.
 Ũn-clēan', *a.* foul, dirty, FILTHY; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; LEWD, unchaste. *Shak.*
 Ũn-clēan'li-nēss, *s.* want of cleanliness.
 Ũn-clēan'ly, *a.* foul, nasty, FILTHY; indecent, unchaste, LEWD.
 Ũn-clēan'ly, *ad.* with foulness or impurity.
 Ũn-clēan'nēss, *s.* (unclean) want of cleanliness,

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nastiness, FILTH; want of ritual purity; sin, wickedness; LEWDNESS, incontinence.
 Ũn-clēans'ed, *a.* not cleansed. *Bacon.*
 Ũn-clēr'i-cāl, *a.* not suited to the clergy.
 Ũn-clēw, *v. a.* (clew) to undo.
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would unclaw me quite. *Shak.*
 Ũn-clinch', *v. a.* to open the inclosed hand; to raise the point of a bended nail.
 Ũn-clip'p'd, *a.* whole, not cut. *Locke.*
 Ũn-clōak', *v. a.* to take off a cloak.
 Ũn-clōg', *v. a.* to DISENCUMBER, to exonerate, to disburden; to set at liberty. *Dryden.*
 Ũn-clōis'ter, *v. a.* to set at large. *Norris.*
 Ũn-clōse', *v. a.* to open. "Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose." *Pope.*
 Ũn-clōs'ed, *a.* not separated by inclosures. "The king's army would, through those unclosed parts, have done them little harm." *Clarendon.*
 Ũn-clōth'e, *v. a.* to strip, to make naked.
 Ũn-clōud'ed, *a.* free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.
 Ũn-clōud'ed-nēss, *s.* openness, freedom from gloom or obscurity.
 Ũn-clōud'y, *a.* free from a cloud.
 Ũn-clūtch', *v. a.* to open the closed hand.
 Ũn-cōck', *v. a.* to let down as the brim of a hat; to let down the hammer of a gun.
 Ũn-co-āg'u-lat-ēd, *a.* not coagulated, not curdled, not congealed.
 Ũn-cōis', *v. a.* to pull the cap off.
 Ũn-cōis', *v. a.* to open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.
 Ũn-cōin'ed, *a.* not coined.
 Ũn-cōll'ar, *v. a.* to take off a collar; to free from a collar.
 Ũn-cōl-lēct'ed, *a.* not collected, not recollected.
 Ũn-cōl'ōur-ēd, *a.* not stained with any colour, or die.
 Ũn-cōm'b'ed, *a.* not parted or adjusted by the comb.
 Ũn-cōm'li-nēss, *s.* want of grace, want of beauty; unfeeliness, INDECENCY.
 Ũn-cōm'ly, *a.* not comely, wanting grace; unseemly, INDECENT.
 Ũn-cōm'fōrt-a-ble, *a.* affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.
 Ũn-cōm'fōrt-a-ble-nēss, *s.* want of comfort or cheerfulness.
 Ũn-cōm'fōrt-a-bly, *ad.* without comfort or cheerfulness.
 Ũn-cōm-mis'ér-at-ēd, *a.* unpitied.
 Ũn-cōm-mānd'ed, *a.* not commanded.
 UNCOM'MON, Ũn-cōm'mōn, *a.* not frequent, infrequent, unfrequent, unusual, unc customary, rare, unwonted, scarce, not often found or known.
 Ũn cōm'mōn-ly, *ad.* not frequently, rarely; to an uncommon degree.
 UNCOM'MONNESS, Ũn-cōm'mōn-nēss, *s.* infrequency, seldomness, unusualness, rareness, rarity, scarcity, scarceness.
 Ũn-cōm-mū'nī-cat-ēd, *a.* (un and communicate) not communicated. *Hooker.*
 Ũn-cōm-pāct', *a.* not compact, incompact, not closely adhering. *Addison.*
 Ũn-cōm'pā-nī-ēd, *a.* having no company. "Thence she fled unaccompanied, unsought." *Fairf.*
 Ũn-cōm-pā'sion-ate, *a.* having no pity. *Shak.*
 Ũn-cōm-pēll'ed, *a.* free from compulsion.
 Ũn-cōm-plāi-ſant', *a.* not civil, not obliging, discourteous, UNCIVIL.
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UNC

Ůn-cōm-plai-sance', *s.* want of complaisance, discourtesy, incivility.
 Ůn-cōm-plēte', *a.* not complete, incomplete, not perfect, not finished.
 Ůn-cōm-pōund'ed, *a.* simple, elementary, not mixed; simple, not intricate. *Hammond.*
 Ůn-cōm-pre-hēn'sive, *a.* unable to comprehend; *in Shakespeare*, it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.
*The providence that's in a watchful state,
 Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
 Finds bottom in th' uncomprehensive deep.* *Shak.*
 Ůn-cōm-prēss'ed, *a.* free from compression.
 Ůn-cōn-cēal'ed, *a.* exposed to view.
 Ůn-cōn-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* not to be understood, inconceivable; not to be comprehended by the mind, *INCOMPREHENSIBLE*.
 Ůn-cōn-cēiv'a-ble-nēs, *s.* superiority to human understanding, *INCOMPREHENSIBILITY*.
 Ůn-cōn-cēiv'ed, *a.* not conceived, not thought, not imagined. *Greech.*
 Ůn-cōn-cērn', *s.* negligence, inattention, listlessness; want of interest; freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.
 Ůn-cōn-cērn'ed, *a.* having no interest; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.
 Ůn-cōn-cērn'ed-ly, *ad.* without interest or affection, without anxiety or perturbation.
 Ůn-cōn-cērn'ed-nēs, *s.* listlessness, freedom from anxiety or perturbation.
 Ůn-cōn-cērn'ing, *a.* not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addison.*
 Ůn-cōn-cērn'mēt, *s.* the state of having no share or concern in. *South.*
 Ůn-cōn-clūd'ent, Ůn-cōn-clūd'ing, *a.* not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence. *Locke and Hale.*
 Ůn-cōn-clūd'ing-nēs, *s.* the state or quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-cōn-cōct'ed, *a.* not concocted, not digested, not matured. "*We swallow cherry stones, but void them unconcocted.*" *Brown.*
 Ůn-cōn-dēm'nēd, *a.* not condemned. "*It was a familiar and uncondemned practice.*" *Locke.*
 Ůn-cōn-dī'tion-āl, *a.* absolute, not limited by any terms: as, *unconditional* power.
 Ůn-cōn-dī'tion-ēd, *a.* having no stipulation.
 Ůn-cōn-fin'a-ble, *a.* unbounded. *Shak.*
 Ůn-cōn-fin'ed, *a.* free from restraint; having no limits, unbounded, *INFINITE*.
 Ůn-cōn-fin'ed-nēs, *s.* freedom from restraint, limitation, or restriction.
 Ůn-cōn-firm'ed, *a.* not fortified by resolution, not strengthened, raw, weak; not strengthened by additional testimony (*Milton*); not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
 Ůn-cōn-fōrm', *a.* *DISSIMILAR*, unlike, not analogous. *Milton.*
 Ůn-cōn-fōrm'a-ble, *a.* *INCONSISTENT*, not conforming. "*Moral evil is an action unconf ormable to the rule of our duty.*" *Watts.*
 Ůn-cōn-fōrm'i-ty, *s.* *INCONSISTENCY*, incongruity: as, *unconformity* to right reason.
 Ůn-cōn-fūs'ed, *a.* distinct, clear, specified, free from confusion. *Locke.*
 Ůn-cōn-fūs'ed-ly, *ad.* without confusion.
 Ůn-cōn-fū'ta-ble, *a.* irrefragable, unanswerable, not to be convicted of error.
 Ůn-cōn-gēal'ed, *a.* not concreted by cold.
 Ůn-cōn'ju-gāl, *a.* not consistent with matrimonial faith, not besitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UNC

Ůn-cōn-nēct'ed, *a.* not coherent, incoherent, not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts, lax, loose, vague, immethodical, roving, desultory.
 Ůn-cōn-niv'ing, *a.* not conniving, not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*
 Ůn-cōn'quēr-a-ble, *a.* not to be subdued, impregnable, insuperable, not to be overcome, unmasterable, *INVINCIBLE*.
 Ůn-cōn'quēr-a-ble-nēs, *s.* state of being unconquerable, *INVINCIBLENESS*.
 Ůn-cōn'quēr-a-bly, *ad.* invincibly.
 Ůn-cōn'quēr-ēd, *a.* not subdued, not overcome; insuperable, *INVINCIBLE*. *Milton.*
 Uncon'scionable, *a.* (*pron.* * Ůn-cōn'shēn-a-ble) exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation, exorbitant, excessive, forming unreasonable expectations; enormous, vast: a low word (*Milton*); — not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*
 * Ůn-cōn'scion-a-ble-nēs, *s.* unreasonableness of hope or claim.
 * Ůn-cōn'scion-a-bly, *ad.* unreasonably.
 Uncon'scious, *a.* (*pron.* Ůn-cōn'shūs) having no mental perception; unacquainted, unknowing.
 Ůn-cōn'se-crāt-ēd, *a.* not sacred, not dedicated, not devoted.
 Ůn-cōn-sēnt'ed, *a.* not yielded. *Watts.*
 Ůn-cōn-sīd'er-ēd, *a.* not considered, not attended to: as, *love yourself, and in that love not unconsidered leave your honour.* *Shak.*
 Ůn-cōn'so-nānt, *a.* incongruous, unfit, unsuitable, *INCONSISTENT*.
 Ůn-cōn'stānt, *a.* (*Fr.* *inconstant*, *Lat.* *inconstans*) inconstant; fickle, not steady, mutable, *CHANGEABLE*. *Shak.*
 Ůn-cōn'sti-tū-tion-āl, *a.* not agreeable to the constitution of the state.
 Ůn-cōn-strāin'a-ble, *a.* incapable of restraint, or compulsion.
 Ůn-cōn-strāin'ed, *a.* not restrained, free from compulsion.
 Ůn-cōn-strāin'ed-ly, *ad.* without constraint, without force suffered.
 Ůn-cōn-strāint', *s.* ease, freedom from constraint, freedom from formality.
 Ůn-cōn-sult'ing, *a.* (*Lat.* *inconsultus*) heady, rash, improvident, imprudent.
 Ůn-cōn-sūm'ed, *a.* not wasted, not destroyed by any consuming power.
 Ůn cōn-sūm-mate, *a.* not consummated. "*We left his spouse betreib'd, and unconsummate night.*" *Dryden.*
 Ůn-cōn-tēm'nēd, *a.* not despised. *Shak.*
 Ůn-cōn-tēt'ed, *a.* not contented, not at quiet, not satisfied. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-cōn-tēt'ing-nēs, *s.* want of power to satisfy or give content. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-cōn-tēst'a-ble, *a.* (*little used*) *INCONTESTABLE*, indisputable, not controvertible. *Locke.*
 Ůn-cōn-tēst'ed, *a.* not disputed, not to be doubted, evident. *Blackmore.*
 Ůn-cōn-trīte', *a.* not religiously penitent. "*The priest by absolving an uncontrite sinner, cannot make him contrite.*" *Hammond.*
 Ůn-cōn-trōll'a-ble, *a.* resistless, irresistible, powerful beyond opposition; *INDISPUTABLE*, irrefragable: as, an *uncontrollable* maxim. *Swift.*
 Ůn-cōn-trōll'a-bly, *ad.* without possibility of opposition; without danger of refutation, irrefragably.

UNC

Ůn-cón-tróll'éd, *a.* unresisted, unopposed, not to be overruled; not convinced, not refuted. "That Julius Caesar was so born is an uncontrolled report." *Hayward.*
 Ůn-cón-tróll'éd-ly, *ad.* without control, without opposition.
 Ůn-cón-tro-vért'éd, *a.* not disputed, not to be liable to debate. *Glanville.*
 Ůn-cón-tro-vért'i-ble, *a.* INDISPUTABLE, incontestable, unquestioned, undeniable.
 Ůn-cón-vér's'a-ble, *a.* not suitable to conversation, not social, unfociable. *Rogers.*
 Ůn-cón-vért'éd, *a.* not persuaded of the truth of christianity; not religious, not yet induced to live a holy life.
 Ůn-cón-vínč'éd, *a.* not convinced.
 Ůn-cón-vínč'ing-ly, *ad.* convincingly.
 Ůn-còk'éd, *a.* not dressed or prepared for the table.
 Ůn-córd', *v. a.* to loose a thing bound with cords.
 Ůn-còrk', *v. a.* to draw the cork.
 Ůn-cór-réct'éd, *a.* not corrected, inaccurate, not polished to exactness.
 Ůn-cór-rúpt', *a.* HONEST, upright, not tainted with wickedness, not influenced by iniquitous interest.
 Ůn-cór-rúpt'éd, *a.* not corrupted, not vitiated, not depraved.
 Ůn-cór-rúpt'néss, *s.* integrity, honesty, uprightness. "In doctrine, shew uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity." *Titus.*
 Ůn-cóv'er, *v. a.* to divest of a covering; to deprive of clothes; to strip of the roof; to shew openly, to strip of a veil, or concealment; to bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.
 Ůn-cóun'sél-a-ble, *a.* not to be advised, unwilling to be advised. *Clarendon.*
 Ůn-cóunt'a-ble, *a.* innumerable. *Raleigh.*
 Ůn-cóun'tér-féit, *a.* GENUINE, not spurious, not counterfeit. *Spratt.*
 Ůn-cóup'le, *v. a.* to loose dogs from their couples.
 Ůncour'teous, *a.* (*pron.* * Ůn-cúr'tche-óus) UNCIVIL, unpolite.
 * Ůncour'teously, *ad.* uncivilly.
 * Ůncour'teousness, *s.* INCIVILITY, inurbanity, discourtesy, want of courtesy. *Scott.*
 Ůn-cóurt'li-néss, *s.* INELEGANCE, unsuitableness of manners to a court.
 Ůn-cóurt'ly, *a.* inelegant of manners.
 Ůn-cóuth', *a.* (*Sax* uncuth) odd, strange, unusual; AWKWARD, dowdy, inelegant, ungentle, ungraceful.
 Ůn-cóuth'ly, *ad.* oddly, strangely.
 Ůn-cóuth'néss, *s.* oddness, strangeness; AWKWARDNESS, clumsiness.
 Ůn-cre-áte', *v. a.* to annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.
 Ůn-cre-át'éd, *a.* not yet created, increate; not produced by creation.
 Ůn-créd'i-ta-ble, *a.* DISREPUTABLE.
 Ůn-créd'i-ta-ble-néss, *s.* disreputation, want of reputation.
 Ůn-créd'i-ta-bly, *ad.* disreputably.
 Ůn-cróp'péd, *a.* not cropped, not gathered.
 Ůn-cróls'éd, *a.* uncanceled. "Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine, yet keeps his book uncross'd." *Shak.*
 Ůn-crówd'éd, *a.* not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*
 Ůn-crówn', *v. a.* to deprive of a crown, to depose, to deprive of sovereignty.

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Ůn-crúm'ple, *v. a.* to free from folds.
 Ůn'ction, *s.* (*Fr.* onction) the act of anointing; unguent, OINTMENT; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening or lenitive; — the rite of anointing in the last hours; — any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.
 Ůnc-tu-ó's'i-ty, *s.* (unctuous) OILINESS, fatness, oleaginousness.
 Ůnc'tu-óus, *a.* (*Lat.* ungo unctus to anoint) OILY, fat, clammy, greasy.
 Ůnc'tu-óus-néss, *s.* OILINESS, fatness, clamminess, greasiness.
 Ůn-cúck'óld'éd, *a.* not made a cuckold.
 Ůn-cúl'léd, *a.* not gathered. *Milton.*
 Ůn-cúl'pa-ble, *a.* not blamable, not to be charged with a fault.
 UNCULTIVATED, Ůn-cúl'ti-vat'éd, *a.* not cultivated, not improved by tillage; — incult, fallow, untilled, unfowed; not instructed, not civilized. *Roscommon.*
 Ůn-cúm'bér'éd, *a.* not burdened, not embarrassed. "Lord of yourself, uncumber'd with a wife." *Dryden.*
 Ůn-cúrb', *v. a.* to free from the curb.
 Ůn-cúrb'éd, *a.* licentious, dissolute, not restrained. *Shak.*
 Ůn-cúr'éd, *a.* not made sound, not cured.
 Ůn-cúrl', *v. a.* to loose from ringlets, or convolutions.
 Ůn-cúrl'éd, *a.* not collected into ringlets.
 Ůn-cúr'rént, *a.* not current, not passing in common payment.
 Ůn-cúr'ré', *v. a.* to free from execration.
 Ůn-cúr'st', *a.* not execrated. *King Charles.*
 Ůn-cús'tóm-a-ry, *a.* unusual, unwonted, not commonly done.
 Ůn-cús'tóm'éd, *a.* not liable to pay custom or duty.
 Ůn-cút', *a.* not cut: as, a tree uncut.
 Ůn-dám', *v. a.* to open, to free from the restraint of mounds.
 Ůn-dám'a-géd, *a.* not made worse, not deteriorated, not impaired.
 Ůn-dáunt'éd, *a.* unsubdued by fear, not depressed, dreadless, fearless, BRAVE.
 Ůn-dáunt'éd-ly, *ad.* boldly, intrepidly, without fear.
 Ůn-dáunt'éd-néss, *s.* boldness, dreadlessness, intrepidity, BRAVERY.
 Ůn-dáz'zled, *a.* not dimmed or confounded by splendour. *Milton.*
 † Ůn-déaf', *v. a.* to free from deafness. *Shak.*
 Ůn-de-báucl'éd, *a.* not debauched, not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-déc'a-gón, *s.* (*Lat.* undecim eleven, and *gónis* an angle) a figure of eleven angles or sides.
 Ůn-de-cáy'éd, *a.* not diminished or impaired: as, how fierce in fight, with courage undecayed. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-de-cáy'ing, *a.* not suffering diminution or declension.
 Ůn-de-céiv'a-ble, *a.* not liable to deceive, or to be deceived.
 Ůn-de-céiv'e', *v. a.* to set free from the influence of a fallacy, to unbeguile, to disabuse.
 Ůn-de-céiv'éd, *a.* not cheated, not deceived, not imposed on. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-de-cíd'éd, *a.* not determined, not decided, not settled. *Hooker.*
 Ůn-de-cí'sive, *a.* not decisive, not conclusive, INCONCLUSIVE.
 Ůn-déck', *v. a.* to deprive of ornaments.

- Ůn-děck'ed, *a.* not decorated, not adorned, not embellished. *Milton.*
- Ůn-de-clin'ed, *a.* not grammatically varied by termination, undeclinable; — not deviating, not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
- Ůn-de-clin'a-ble, *a.* not admitting a grammatical change of termination, undeclined.
- Ůn-děd'i-cat'ed, *a.* not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.
- † Ůn-děd'ed, *a.* not signalized by action. "*My sword, with an unbatter'd edge, I sheath again undeeded.*" *Shak.*
- Ůn-de-fā'cēd, *a.* not deprived of its form, undeformed, not disfigured.
- Ůn-de-fēa'si-ble, *a.* INDEFEASIBLE, not to be vacated or annulled, not annullible.
- Ůn-de-fī'ed, *a.* not set at defiance, not challenged. *Dryden.*
- Ůn-de-fil'ed, *a.* not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted, pure. *Milton.*
- Ůn-de-fin'a-ble, *a.* not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.
- Ůn-de-fin'ed, *a.* not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
- Ůn-de-fōrm'ed, *a.* not deformed, not disfigured, undefaced.
- Ůn-de-lib'ēr-at'ed, *a.* not carefully weighed or considered. *Clarendon.*
- Ůn-de-līgt'ed, *a.* not pleased, not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*
- Ůn-de-līgt'fūl, *a.* not giving pleasure. *Claren.*
- Ůn-de-mōl'ish'ed, *a.* not razed, not thrown down, not destroyed. *Swift.*
- Ůn-de-mōn'stra-ble, *a.* not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
- Ůn-de-nī'a-ble, *a.* such as cannot be gainsaid, INDISPUTABLE.
- Ůn-de-nī'a-bly, *ad.* so plainly as to admit no contradiction, indisputably.
- Ůn-de-plōr'ed, *a.* unmoaned, unlamented, unmour'ed, not deplored, not lamented. *Dryd.*
- Ůn-de-prāv'ed, *a.* not corrupted. *Glanville.*
- Ůn-de-priv'ed, *a.* not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. "*He, underpriv'd, his benefice forsook.*" *Dryden.*
- Ůn'dér, *prep.* (Saxon) in a state of subjection to; in the state of pupilage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; not over, not above; below in place, not above: this is the sense of *under sail*; that is, *having the sails spread aloft*; — in a less degree than (*Hooker*); for less than; less than, below; by the shew of: as, he does it *under* the name of perfect love; — with less than: as, several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits (*Swift*); — in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with: as, he sinks *under* his burden; — in a state of oppression by, or subjection to: as, nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve (*Addison*); in a state in which one is seized or overborne: as, the prince was *under* no less amazement (*Pope*); — in a state of being liable to, or limited by: as, *under* pain of great displeasure; — in a state of depression or dejection by, in a state of inferiority: as, and *under* him my genius is rebuk'd (*Shak.*); — in the state of bearing or being known: as, this faction was *under* the name of Puritan (*Locke*); — in the state of: as, *under* the present disposition of things; — not having reached or arrived to, noting time: as, *under* age; — represented by: as, Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuary *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand (*Addison*); — in a state of protection: as, *under* favour; — with respect to, referred to: as, Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine; — attested by: as, the evidence was *under* his own hand; — subjected to, being the subject of: as, that business is now *under* consideration; — in the next stage of subordination; in a state of relation that claims protection. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.
- Ůn'dér, *ad.* in a state of subjection or inferiority; below, not above; less: opposed to *over* or *more*; — it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, — lower in place, inferior, subordinate: but perhaps in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.
- "I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends." *Shak.*
- Under* is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.
- Ůn-dér-ā'ction, *s.* subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.
- Ůn-dér-bēār', *v. a.* to support, to endure, to suffer; † to line, to guard. Out of use.
- Ůn-dér-bēār'ēr, *s.* (*in funerals*) those who sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.
- Ůn-dér-bīd', *v. a.* to offer for any thing less than it is worth.
- Underclerk', *s.* (*pron.* Ůn-dér-clārk') a clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
- Ůn-dér-dō', *v. a.* to act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.
- Ůn-dér-fā'ction, *s.* subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.
- Ůn-dér-fēll'ow, *s.* a mean, sorry wretch, an underling.
- Ůn-dér-fūr'nīsh, *v. a.* to supply with less than enough.
- Ůn-dér-gīrd', *v. a.* to bend below, to round the bottom. *Ad.*
- Ůn-dér-gō', *v. a.* to suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to sustain, to endure without fainting (*Shak*); to pass through (*Burnet*); to be subjected to: as, Claudius *undergoes* my challenge.
- Ůn'dér-grōūnd', *s.* subterraneous space.
- Ůn'dér-grōwth', *s.* that which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*
- Ůn-dér-hānd', *a.* CLANDESTINE, secret, sly: as, an *underband* detractor.
- Ůn-dér-hānd', *ad.* by means not apparently, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent security.
- Ůn-de-rīv'ed, *a.* not borrowed. *Locke.*
- Ůn-dér-lā'bour-ēr, *s.* a subordinate or inferior workman.
- Ůn-dér-lāy', *v. a.* to strengthen by something laid under.
- Ůn-dér-līnē', *v. a.* to mark with lines below the words; to influence secretly.
- Ůn'dér-līng, *s.* an inferior agent, an understrapper; a sorry mean fellow.
- Ůn-dér-mīnē', *v. a.* to dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap, to mine, to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.

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Ūn-dér-mín'ér, *s.* he who saps, he who digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

Ūn-dér-most, *a.* (a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from under) lowest in place, lowest in state or condition. *Addison.*

Ūn-dér-nēath', *ad.* in the lower place, below, under, beneath.

Ūn-dér-nēath', *prep.* under.

Ūn-dér-ōff'fī-cér, *s.* an inferiour officer, one in subordinate authority.

Ūn-de-rōg'a-to-ry, *a.* not derogatory. *Boyle.*

Ūn-dér-párt, *s.* a subordinate or unessential part. *Dryden.*

Ūn-dér-pēt'tī-cōat, *s.* the petticoat worn next the body.

Ūn-dér-pīn', *v. a.* to PROP, to support.

Ūn-dér-plōt, *s.* a series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; — a clandestine scheme. *Addison.*

Ūn-dér-prāise', *v. a.* to praise below desert.

Ūn-dér-prize', *v. a.* to underrate, to value at less than the worth.

Ūn-dér-prōp', *v. a.* to SUPPORT, to sustain. *Sh.*

Ūn-dér-pro-pōr'tion-ēd, *a.* having too little proportion. *Collier.*

Ūn-dér-rāte', *v. a.* to underprize, to rate too low.

Ūn-dér-rate, *s.* a price less than is usual.

Ūn-dér-fēc're-ta-ry, *s.* an inferiour or subordinate secretary.

Ūn-dér-sēll', *v. a.* to defeat by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Ūn-dér-sēr'vānt, *s.* a servant of an inferiour, or the lower class.

Ūn-dér-sēt', *v. a.* to PROP, to support. *Bacon.*

Ūn-dér-sēt'tēr, *s.* PROP, pedestal, SUPPORT.

"The four corners thereof had undersetters."

1 Kings.

Ūn-dér-sēt'ting, *s.* lower part, pedestal.

Ūn-dér-shēr'iff, *s.* the sheriff's deputy.

Ūn-dér-shēr'iff-ry, *s.* the business, or office of an undersheriff.

Ūn-dér-shōt', *p. a.* (under and shoot) moved by water passing under it. "The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an undershot wheel for his enlargement." *Carew.*

Ūn-dér-sōng, *s.* chorus, BURDEN of a song.

Ūn-dér-stānd', *v. a.* (Sax. understandan) to conceive with adequate ideas, to have full knowledge of, to know, to COMPREHEND; to know the meaning of, to be able to interpret (*Milton*); to suppose to mean: as, the most learned interpreters understood the words of sin, and not of Abel (*Locke*); — to know by experience (*Milton*); to know by instinct (*Milton*); to interpret—at least mentally, to conceive with respect to meaning (*Milton*); to know another's meaning (*Milton*); to hold in opinion with conviction (*Milton*); to mean without expressing: as, war, open or understood, must be resolv'd (*Milton*); — to know what is not expressed.

"I bring them to receive

From thee their names, and pay thee fealty

With low subjection; understand the same

Of fish, within their watery residence,

Not bitter summon'd."

Milton.

Ūn-dér-stānd', *v. n.* to have the use of intellectual faculties, to be an intelligent or conscious being: as, in whom alone I understand, and grow, and see (*Donne*); — to be informed by another; not to be ignorant, to have

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learned: as, I understood not all was but a show, rather than solid virtue. *Milton.*

Ūn-dér-stānd'ing, *s.* intellectual powers, sense, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill, knowledge, exact comprehension: as, very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and understanding of religion (*Locke*); — intelligence, terms of communication: as, a good understanding was preserved between him and his people.

Ūn-dér-stānd'ing, *a.* knowing, SKILFUL.

Ūn-dér-stānd'ing-ly, *ad.* with knowledge.

Ūn-dér-stōod', *pret. and part. pass.* of understand.

Ūn-dér-strāp-pér, *s.* an inferiour agent, an underling, a petty fellow. *Swift.*

Ūn-dér-tāke', *v. a.* to ATTEMPT, to enterprise, to engage in; to have the charge of (*Shak.*); to engage with, to attack (*Shak.*); † to assume a character. Not in use. *Shak.*

Ūn-dér-tāke', *v. n.* to assume any business or province: as, O Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me (*Isaiah*); — to venture, to hazard: as, it is the cowardly terror of his spirit that dare not undertake (*Shak.*); — to promise, to stand bound to some condition. *Sh.*

Ūn-dér-tāk'en, *part. pass.* of undertake.

Ūn-dér-tāk'ér, *s.* one who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another; an upholder, one who manages funerals.

Ūn-dér-tāk'ing, *s.* ATTEMPT, enterprise; engagement to fulfil or see fulfilled certain stipulated conditions.

Ūn-dér-tēn'ānt, *s.* a secondary tenant, one who holds from him who holds from the owner.

Ūn-dér-tōok', *pret.* of to undertake.

Undertreasurer, *s.* (*pron.* ūn-dér-trēzh'u-rér) a subordinate treasurer.

Ūn-dér-vāl-u-ā'tion, *s.* a rate or estimate not equal to the worth.

Ūn-dér-vāl'ue, *v. a.* to DEPRECIATE, to rate low; to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise: as, I write not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

Ūn-dér-vāl'ue, *s.* low rate, rate below the value, vile price.

Ūn-dér-vāl'u-ér, *s.* one who undervalues, or who esteems lightly.

Ūn-dér-wēnt', *pret.* of to undergo.

Ūn-dér-wōod, *s.* the low trees which grow among the timber; brushwood, small wood for fire.

Ūn-dér-wōrk, *s.* subordinate business, petty or inconsiderable affairs. *Addison.*

Ūn-dér-wōrk', *v. a.* to destroy by clandestine measures: as, thou hast underwrought its lawful king (*Shak.*); — to labour or polish less than enough (*Dryden*); to work at a price below the common.

Ūn-dér-wōrk'mān, *s.* an inferiour or subordinate labourer.

Ūn-dér-writ'e', *v. a.* to write under something else; in commerce, to sign a policy to insure from loss or damage by sea.

Ūn-dér-writ'ér, *s.* an insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

Ūn-de-scrib'ed, *a.* not described. "They urge, that God left nothing in his word undescribed."

Hooker.

Ūn-de-scrib'ed, *a.* not seen, unseen, not discovered, undiscerned, undiscovered, unespied.

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Ūn-de-serv'ed, *a.* not merited, not obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.
 Ūn-de-serv'ed-ly, *ad.* without desert, whether of good or ill.
 Ūn-de-serv'er, *s.* one of no merit.
 Ūn-de-serv'ing, *a.* not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt; *with* of.
 Ūn-de-sign'ed, *a.* not designed, not intended, not purposed. *South.*
 Ūn-de-sign'ed-ly, *ad.* in a manner not designed, without design, unintentionally.
 Ūn-de-sign'ing, *a.* not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.
 Ūn-de-sir'a-ble, *a.* not to be wished, not pleasing, not agreeable. *Milton.*
 Ūn-de-sir'ed, *a.* not wished, not solicited. *Dryd.*
 Ūn-de-sir'ing, *a.* negligent, not wishing. *Dryd.*
 Ūn-de-strōy'ed, *a.* not destroyed. *Locke.*
 Ūn-de-tér'min-a-ble, *a.* impossible to be decided, indeterminable. *Locke.*
 Ūn-de-tér'min-ate, *a.* not settled, not decided, contingent, indeterminate, not fixed.
 † Ūn-de-tér'min-ate-nēss, *s.* INDETERMINATENESS, uncertainty, indecision (*Hale*); the state of not being fixed or invariably directed.
 † Ūn-de-tér'mi-nā'tion, *s.* indetermination, indeterminateness, indecision (*Hale*); state of not being fixed, or invariably directed. *More.*
 Ūn-de-tér'min'ed, *a.* unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated, not defined.
 Ūn-de-vi'sed, *a.* not given by will.
 Ūn-de-vōt'ed, *a.* not devoted. *Clarendon.*
 Ūn-di-āph'a-nōs, *a.* not pellucid, not translucent, not transparent.
 Ūn-did', *pret.* of to undo; did undo.
 Ūn-di-gest'ed, *a.* not concocted, indigested, not subdued by the stomach.
 Ūn-di-min'ish'ed, *a.* not diminished, not impaired, not lessened. *Milton.*
 Ūn-dint'ed, *a.* not impressed by a blow, not marked with a cavity. *Shak.*
 Ūn-dip'ped, *a.* not dipped, not plunged.
 Ūn-di-rēct'ed, *a.* not directed. *Blackmore.*
 Ūn-dis-cern'ed, *a.* not observed, not discovered, not descried, not seen.
 Ūn-dis-cern'ed-ly, *ad.* so as to be unobserved or undiscovered.
 Ūn-dis-cern'i-ble, *a.* not to be discerned or perceived, INVISIBLE.
 Ūn-dis-cern'i-bly, *ad.* invisibly, imperceptibly to the sight.
 Ūn-dis-cern'ing, *a.* injudicious, incapable of making due distinctions.
 Ūn-dis-ci-plin'ed, *a.* not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed, ILLITERATE.
 Ūn-dis-cōrd'ing, *a.* not disagreeing, not jarring in music. *Milton.*
 Ūn-dis-cōv'er-a-ble, *a.* not to be found out, not investigable, inscrutable.
 Ūn-dis-cōv'er'ed, *a.* not seen, unseen, not descried, undescried, unespied; not found out, not discovered.
 † Ūn-dis-crēt', *a.* indiscreet, not wise, not prudent, imprudent. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 Ūn-dis-gū'sh'ed, *a.* open, artless, plain, void of artifice; exposed to view.
 Ūn-dis-hōn'ōr'ed, *a.* not dishonoured. *Shak.*
 Ūn-dis-māy'ed, *a.* not discouraged, not daunted, not depressed with fear, undaunted, unterrified, unfrighted.

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Ūn-dis-o-blig'ing, *a.* inoffensive. *Brown.*
 Ūn-dis-pers'ed, *a.* not scattered, not dissipated, undissipated.
 Ūn-dis-pōs'ed, *a.* not bestowed.
 Ūn-dis-pūt'ed, *a.* incontrovertible, evident, uncontestable, INDISPUTABLE.
 Ūn-dis-sē'm'blēd, *a.* openly declared; honest, not feigned. *Attorney.*
 Ūn-dis-si-pat'ed, *a.* not scattered, not dispersed, undispersed. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-dis-sōl'va-ble, *a.* that cannot be dissolved, indissoluble, INDISSOLUBLE.
 Ūn-dis-sōlv'ing, *a.* never melting. *Adams.*
 Ūn-dis-tē'm'pēr'ed, *a.* free from disease, *imm.* HEALTHY; free from perturbation.
 Ūn-dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* not to be distinctly seen (*Shak.*); not to be known by any peculiar property, indiscriminate. *Lake.*
 Ūn-dis-tin'guish'ed, *a.* not marked out so as to be known from each other, indiscriminate; not to be seen otherwise than confusedly, not separately and plainly descried; not plainly discerned; as, wrinkles *undistinguished* just (*Swift*); — admitting nothing between, having no intervenient space: as, oh *undistinguished* space of woman's will! (*Shak.*); — not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.
 Ūn-dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.* not distinguishing, making no difference. *Adams.*
 Ūn-dis-trāct'ed, *a.* not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-dis-trāct'ed-ly, *ad.* without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.
 Ūn-dis-trāct'ed-nēss, *s.* freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-dis-turb'ed, *a.* free from perturbation, unperturbed, unruffled, untroubled, calm, tranquil, placid; not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation; not agitated.
 Ūn-dis-turb'ed-ly, *ad.* calmly, peacefully.
 Ūn-di-vid'a-ble, *a.* not separable, not susceptible of division. *Shak.*
 Ūn-di-vid'ed, *a.* unbroken, entire, whole, not parted.
 Ūn-di-vūlg'ed, *a.* secret, not disclosed, not promulgated. *Shak.*
 Ūn-dō', *v.* *a.* to ruin, to bring to destruction; to loose, to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel, to disentangle; to change any thing done to its former state; to recal or annul any action.
 Ūn-dō'ing, *a.* ruining, destructive.
 Ūn-dō'ing, *s.* DESTRUCTION, ruin, fatal mischief. *Ignorant of happiness, and blind to ruin, How oft are our petitions our undoing.* *Hem.*
 Ūn-dōnē', *a.* not done, not performed; ruined, brought to destruction.
 Ūn-dōū't'ed, *a.* indubitable, certain, unquestionable, INDISPUTABLE.
 Ūn-dōū't'ed-ly, *ad.* indubitably, without question, without doubt.
 Ūn-dōū't'ing, *a.* admitting no doubt.
 Ūn-drāw'n', *a.* not pulled by external force. *Forth rapt'd*
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn. *Milton.*
 Ūn-drē'd'ed, *a.* not feared. *Milton.*
 Ūn-drēm'ed, *a.* not thought on. *Shak.*
 Ūn-drēs's', *v.* *a.* to strip, to disarray, to disrobe, to divest of clothes; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

UNE

Ūn'drēs, *s.* a loose or negligent dress, dishabille, disarray.
 Ūn-drēs'ēd, *a.* not regulated: as, thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd* (*Dryden*); — not prepared for use: as, the common country people wore shoes of *undressed* leather, *Arbutnot*.
 Ūn-drīēd, *a.* not dried. "Four pounds of undried hops, thoroughly ripe, will make one of dry."
 Ūn-driv'en, *a.* not impelled either way.
 Ūn-drōf'ly, *a.* free from recreation.
 † Ūn-dū'bī-ta-ble, *a.* INDUBITABLE. *Locke*.
 Ūn-dū², *a.* not right, not legal; not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury*.
 Ūn'du-la-ry, *a.* (Lat. undulo) playing like waves, playing with intermissions, undulatory.
 Ūn'du-late, *v. a.* to drive backward and forward, to make to play as waves.
 Ūn'du-late, *v. n.* to play as waves in curls.
 Ūn-du-lā'tion, *s.* the rising of waves, waving motion, a tremulous motion.
 Ūn'du-la-to-ry, *a.* (undulate) moving in the manner of waves, undulatory.
 Ūn-dū'ly, *ad.* (undue) not properly, not legally; not according to duty.
 Ūn-dū'te-ōs, *a.* not performing duty, irreverent, disobedient, undutiful.
 Ūn-dū'tī-fūl, *a.* undutious, disobedient, irreverent, not performing duty.
 Ūn-dū'tī-fūl-ly, *ad.* disobediently, irreverently, not according to duty.
 Ūn-dū'tī-fūl-nēs, *s.* disobedience, irreverence, want of respect.
 Ūn-dy'ing, *a.* not destroyed, not perishing. "Driven down to chains of darkness, and th' undying worm." *Milton*.
 Ūn-ēar'ēd, *a.* not obtained by labour or merit.
 Ūn-ēar'tēd, *a.* driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson*.
 Ūn-ēar'th'ly, *a.* not terrestrial. *Shak*.
 Ūn-ēa'šī-ly, *ad.* not without pain.
 UNEASINESS, Ūn-ēa'šī-nēs, *s.* (uneasy) trouble, pain, perplexity, troublesome, vexatiousness, discontent, discontentment, discontentedness, dissatisfaction, displeasure, discomfort, disquiet, disquietude, inquietude, unquietness, restlessness, discomposure, perturbation of mind, state of disquiet.
 UNEASY, Ūn-ēa'šy, *a.* painful, troublesome, afflictive, giving pain or disturbance; disturbed, disquiet, unquiet, dissatisfied, unsatisfied, discontented, cheerless, contentless, not at ease; constraining, cramping: as, strict, *uneasy* rules (*Rescommon*); — constrained, not disengaged, stiff: as, *uneasy*, ungraceful behaviour (*Locke*); — peevish, difficult to please (*Spectator*); † difficult. Out of use. *Shak*.
 Ūn-ēat'en, *a.* not devoured. *Clarendon*.
 † Ūn-ēath, *ad.* (easily) not easily. *Shak*.
 Ūn-ēd'i-fy'ing, *a.* not improving in good life.
 Ūn-e-lēct'ed, *a.* not chosen. *Shak*.
 Ūn-ēlī-gī-ble, *a.* ineligible, not proper to be chosen. *Rogers*.
 Ūn-ēm-plōy'ed, *a.* not busy, inactive, busiless, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.
 Ūn-ēn-dōw'ed, *a.* not invested, not graced: as, *unendowed* with noble virtues.
 Ūn-ēn-gā'gēd, *a.* not engaged, not appropriated: as, an *unengaged* revenue.
 Ūn-ēn-jōy'ed, *a.* not obtained, not possessed, not enjoyed: as, each day's a mistress *unjoy'd* before. *Dryden*.

UNE

Ūn-ēn-jōy'ing, *a.* not using, not possessing, having no fruition. *Cræb*.
 Ūn-ēn-lārg'ed, *a.* not enlarged, narrow, contracted. *Watts*.
 Ūn-ēn-līg'it'en-ēd, *a.* not illuminated.
 Ūn-ēn-ōlīv'ed, *a.* free, not enthralled.
 Ūn-ēn-ter-tān'ing, *a.* giving no delight, affording no entertainment. *Pope*.
 Ūn-ēn-tōm'ēd, *a.* unburied, uninterred.
 Ūn-ēn'vī-ēd, *a.* exempt from envy.
 Ūn-ēqua-ble, *a.* different from itself, diverse: as, the two equinoxes are the most unsettled and unequal of seasons. *Bentley*.
 Ūn-ēquāl, *a.* not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill-matched; not regular, not uniform.
 Ūn-ēquāl-a-ble, *a.* not to be equaled, not to be paralleled. *Boyle*.
 Ūn-ēquāl-ēd, *a.* unparalleled, peerless, MATCHLESS, unrivaled in excellence.
 Ūn-ēquāl-ly, *ad.* in different degrees, in different proportions one to the other.
 Ūn-ēquāl-nēs, *s.* INEQUALITY, the state of being unequal.
 Ūn-ēquī-ta-ble, *a.* not impartial, not equitable, not just.
 Ūn-ēquī-ta-bly, *ad.* in a manner not equitable, nor just.
 Ūn-e-quīv'o-cāl, *a.* not equivocal.
 Ūn-ēr-ra-ble, *a.* incapable of error, inerrable, INFALLIBLE.
 Ūn-ēr-ra-ble-nēs, *s.* incapacity of error, inerrability, INFALLIBILITY.
 Ūn-ēr'ring, *a.* (Lat. inerrans) committing no mistake; incapable of failure, INFALLIBLE, certain.
 Ūn-ēr'ring-ly, *ad.* without mistake.
 Ūn-e-sp'ēd, *a.* not seen, unseen, undiscovered, undescried, not discerned.
 Ūn-ēs-sen'tial, *a.* not being of the last importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.
 The void profound
 Of unessential night receives him next. *Milton*.
 Ūn-e-stāb'līsh-ēd, *a.* not established. *Brown*.
 Ūn-ēven, *a.* not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal: as, the Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet.
 Ūn-ēven-nēs, *s.* surface not level, inequality of surface; — turbulence, changeable state: as, by reason of the troubles and *uneasiness* of his reign (*Hale*); — not smoothness. *Barnet*.
 † Ūn-ēvī-ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. inevitabilis) INEVITABLE, not to be escaped. *Sidney*.
 Ūn-ēx-act'ed, *a.* not exacted, not extorted, not taken by force. *Dryden*.
 Ūn-ēx-ām'in-ēd, *a.* not inquired into, not tried, not discussed. *Shak*.
 Ūn-ēx-ām'pl'd, *a.* not known by any precedent or example.
 Ūn-ēx-cep'tion-a-ble, *a.* not objectionable, not liable to any objection.
 Ūn-ēx-cep'tion-a-bly, *ad.* in a manner not liable to any objection.
 Ūn-ēx-cī'ēd, *a.* not excised; not subject to the payment of excise.
 Ūn-ēx-cōg'i-ta-ble, *a.* not to be found out. "Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness." *Raleigh*.
 Ūn-ēx'e-cut-ēd, *a.* not performed, not done.
 Ūn-ēx-ēmplī-fī-ēd, *a.* not made known by instance or example. *Boyle*.

U N F

Ūn-ēx-ēmt', *a.* not exempt, not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ēx-er-ci-ēd, *a.* not exercised, not practised, not experienced. *Locke.*
 Ūn-ēx-hāu'tēd, *a.* (Lat. inexhaustus) not spent, not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*
 Ūn-ēx-pān'dēd, *a.* not spread out. *Blackmore.*
 Ūn-ēx-pēct'ēd, *a.* sudden, not thought on, inopinate, unforeseen, not provided against, improvident.
 Ūn-ēx-pēct'ēd-ly, *ad.* suddenly, at a time unthought of.
 Ūn-ēx-pēct'ēd-nēss, *s.* (unexpected) suddenness, unthought of time or manner.
 † Ūn-ēx-pēdi-ēnt, *a.* inexpedient, inconvenient, not proper, not fit. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ēx-pēri-ēn-ēd, *a.* not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton.*
 † Ūn-ēx-pert', *a.* inexpert, wanting skill or knowledge, illiterate. *Prior.*
 Ūn-ēx-plōr'ēd, *a.* not searched out; not tried, not examined, not known. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-ēx-pos'ēd, *a.* not laid open to censure or ridicule. *Watts.*
 † Ūn-ēx-prēss'i-ble, *a.* ineffable, inexpressible, not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
 † Ūn-ēx-prēss'ive, *a.* † inexpressive, ineffable, unutterable, not to be expressed: improper and out of use (*Milton and Shak.*): — not having the power of uttering or expressing. *This is the natural and analogical signification.*
 Ūn-ēx-tēn'd'ēd, *a.* occupying no assignable space, having no dimensions. *Locke.*
 Ūn-ēx-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* (Fr. inextinguible) inextinguishable, unquenchable, quenchless, unextinguished, unquenched, everburning, not to be put out.
 Ūn-ēx-tin'guish-a-ble-nēss, *s.* state of being unquenchable, unquenchableness.
 Ūn-ēx-tin'guish-ēd, *a.* not quenched, not put out; UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fād'ēd, *a.* not withered. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fād'ing, *a.* not liable to wither, neverfading, fadeless, permanent, durable, indefectible, immarcescible.
 Ūn-fāil'ing, *a.* certain, not missing: as, secure of my *unfailing* word. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fāil'ing-nēss, *s.* certainness, assuredness, certainty, quality of not missing.
 Ūn-fāir', *a.* disingenuous, subdolous, crafty, cunning, indirect, not honest.
 Ūn-fāir'ly, *ad.* not in a just manner.
 Ūn-fāir'nēss, *s.* (unfair) disingenuousness, craftiness, cunning, obliquity, dishonesty, indirectness, fraudulent art.
 Ūn-fāth'fūl, *a.* perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel: as, thence shall come to judge th' *unfaithful* dead. *Milton.*
 Ūn-fāth'fūl-ly, *ad.* perfidiously.
 Ūn-fāth'fūl-nēss, *s.* perfidiousness.
 Ūn-fāl'low-ēd, *a.* not fallowed. *Philips.*
 Ūn-fa-mil'iār, *a.* unaccustomed, such as is not common: as, *unfamiliar* language.
 Ūn-fāsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* not modish, not according to the reigning custom; obsolete.
 Ūn-fāsh'ion-a-ble-nēss, *s.* deviation from the mode; antiquatedness, obsolescence.
 Ūn-fāsh'ion-a-bly, *ad.* not according to the fashion; unartfully, unframed, unformed, shapeless.
 Ūn-fāsh'ion-ēd, *a.* not modified by art; having no regular form.
 Ūn-fāst'en, *v. a.* to loose, to unfix.

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Ūn-fāth'er-ēd, *a.* fatherless, destitute of a father, having no father. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fāth'om-a-ble, *a.* not to be sounded by a line, bottomless, fathomless; that of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
 Ūn-fāth'om-a-bly, *ad.* so as not to be sounded; as, cover'd pits *unfathomably* deep.
 Ūn-fāth'om-ēd, *a.* not founded, not to be founded; UNFATHOMABLE. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fa-tig'ēd, *a.* UNWEARIED, untired.
 Ūn-fā'vour-a-ble, *a.* not kind, favourable, unpropitious, INAUSPICIOUS.
 Ūn-fā'vour-a-ble-nēss, *s.* unkindness, unfriendliness; INAUSPICIOUSNESS.
 Ūn-fā'vour-a-bly, *ad.* unkindly, impropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.
 Ūn-fēar'ēd, *a.* not dreaded, not regarded with terror; † not affrighted. *Ben Jonson.*
 Ūn-fēa'si-ble, *a.* IMPRACTICABLE.
 Ūn-fēath'ēr-ēd, *a.* implumous, naked of feathers, unplumed, CALLOW.
 Ūn-fēa'tur-ēd, *a.* DEFORMED, ill favoured, wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fēd', *a.* not supplied with food.
 Ūn-fēd, *a.* unpaid, not gratified with a fee: as, an *unfed* lawyer.
 Ūn-fēl'ing, *a.* insensible, void of mental sensibility, void of compassion.
 Ūn-fēl'ing-ly, *ad.* in a manner void of mental sensibility.
 Ūn-fēl'ing-nēss, want of mental sensibility, want of sympathy or compassion.
 Ūn-fēign'ēd, *a.* not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, SINCERE.
 Ūn-fēign'ēd-ly, *ad.* really, sincerely, without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*
 Ūn-fēl'ēd, *a.* not felled, standing, growing.
 Ūn-fēlt', *a.* not felt, not perceived.
 Ūn-fēn'ēd, *a.* naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure, open.
 Ūn-fēr-mēnt'ēd, *a.* not fermented. "All such vegetables must be unfermented; for fermentation changes their nature." *Arbutnot.*
 Ūn-fēr'tile, *a.* infertile, not fruitful, not prolific, BARREN. *Decay of Piety.*
 Ūn-fēt'tēr, *v. a.* to unchain, to free from chains, to unshackle. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fēt'tēr-ēd, *a.* unchained, unshackled, freed from chains; *with* from.
 Ūn-fig'ur-ēd, *a.* representing no animal form. "In unfigured paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes." *Watts.*
 Ūn-fil'i-āl, *a.* unsuitable to a son; unbecoming a child. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fill'ēd, *a.* not filled, not supplied.
 Ūn-fin'ish-ēd, *a.* incomplete, not finished, unaccomplished, not brought to an end; not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.
 Ūn-firm', *a.* WEAK, infirm, feeble (*Shak.*); not stable: as, with *unfirm* feet.
 Ūn-fīt', *a.* improper, unsuitable; inconvenient, inexpedient; unseasonable, untimely, inopportune; unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, insufficient, inhabile, incompetent.
 Ūn-fīt', *v. a.* to disqualify. *Goss. of the Tongue.*
 Ūn-fīt'ly, *ad.* not properly, not suitably.
 Ūn-fīt'nēss, *s.* want of qualifications; want of propriety, inconvenience, inexpedience, incommodiousness, disaccommodation, unsuitableness.
 Ūn-fīt'ing, *a.* not proper, unsuiting. *Camden.*

U N F

Ūn-fīx', *v. a.* to loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid, to liquefy. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-fīx'ed, *a.* wandering, erratic, inconstant, vagrant; not determined. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-flēdg'ed, *a.* that has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young, not completed by time, not having attained full growth.
 Ūn-flēsh'ed, *a.* not fleshed, not seasoned to blood, not used to slaughter, not trained to kill and destroy, raw. *Cowley.*
 Ūn-fōil'ed, *a.* unsubdued, unconquered, not put to the worst. *Temple.*
 Ūn-fold', *v. a.* to EXPAND, to unfurl, to spread, to open; to TELL, to declare; to discover, to reveal; to display, to set to view; to evolve, to dismiss from a fold. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fōl', *v. a.* to restore from folly. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fōr-bīd'den, *a.* not prohibited.
 Ūn-fōr-bīd'den-nēss, *s.* the state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-fōr'cēd, *a.* not compelled, not constrained; not impelled, not externally urged; not feigned, not artificially heightened; not violent, easy, gradual; not contrary to ease.
 Ūn-fōr'cī-ble, *a.* wanting strength. *Hooker.*
 Ūn-fōr-bōd'ing, *a.* giving no omens.
 Ūn-fōr-e-l'nōzen', *a.* not foreseen by prescience or foreknowledge.
 Ūn-fōr-e-sēn', *a.* not known before it happened, improvident, unexpected.
 Ūn-fōr'fkin-nēd, *a.* circumcised. *Milton.*
 Ūn-fōr'fēit-ed, *a.* not forfeited. *Rogers.*
 Ūn-fōr-gīv'ing, *a.* IMPLACABLE, relentless.
 Ūn-fōr-gīv'ing-nēss, *s.* IMPLACABILITY.
 Ūn-fōr-gōt'ten, *a.* not lost to memory.
 Ūn-fōrm'ed, *a.* not modified into regular shape, unfashioned, shapeless.
 Ūn-fōr-fāk'en, *a.* not deserted. *Hammond.*
 Ūn-fōr'tī-sī-ed, *a.* not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, WEAK, feeble, infirm; wanting securities. *Collier.*
 Ūn-fōr'tu-nate, *a.* UNSUCCESSFUL, not successful, unprosperous; wanting luck; HAPLESS, disastrous; unhappy.
 It is used both of a train of events, as, an *unfortunate* life; or of a single event, as, an *unfortunate* expedition; or of persons, as, an *unfortunate* man, an *unfortunate* commander.
 Ūn-fōr'tu-nate-ly, *ad.* unhappily, unprosperously, without good luck.
 Ūn-fōr'tu-nate-nēss, *s.* ill luck, unluckiness, want of success, unsuccessfulness.
 Ūn-fōr'wārd-ed, *a.* not despatched.
 Ūn-fōught', *a.* not fought. *Knolles.*
 Ūn-fōul'ed, *a.* unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled. *More.*
 Ūn-fōund', *a.* not found, not met with.
 Ūn-frām'ed, *a.* not formed, not fashioned, not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-frē-quēnt, *a.* UNCOMMON, infrequent, not happening often. *Brown.*
 Ūn-frē-quēnt', *v. a.* (*a bad word*) to leave, to cease to frequent. *Philips.*
 Ūn-frē-quēnt'ed, *a.* rarely visited, rarely entered.
 Ūn-frē-quēnt-ly, *ad.* not commonly. *Brown.*
 Ūn-frīend'ed, *a.* wanting friends, uncountenanced, unsupported. *Milton.*
 Ūn-frīend'li-ly, *ad.* in a manner unlike a friend, not kindly, not benevolently.
 Ūn-frīend'li-nēss, *s.* (unfriendly) want of kindness, want of favour, or countenance.
 Ūn-frīend'ly, *a.* not benevolent, not kind.
 Ūn-frō'zen, *a.* not congealed to ice.

U N G

Ūn-frū'gāl, *a.* not frugal, unthrifty, wasteful, PRODIGAL.
 Ūn-frūit'ful, *a.* not prolific, teemless, BARREN; not fructiferous; not fertile, BARREN; not producing good effects.
 Ūn-frūit'fūl-nēss, *s.* BARRENNESS, sterility, infecundity, infertility.
 Ūn-fūl-fill'ed, *a.* not fulfilled. *Milton.*
 Ūn-fūrl', *v. a.* to EXPAND, to unfold, to spread, to open.
 Ūn-fūr'nīsh, *v. a.* to deprive, to strip, to divest, to disfurnish, to strip of furniture; to leave naked. *Shak.*
 Ūn-fūr'nīsh-ed, *a.* not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied, empty, left naked.
 Ūn-gāin', Ūn-gāin'ly, *a.* (Sax. ungeng) uncouth, unhandy, AWKWARD.
 Ūn-gāin'fūl, *a.* unprofitable.
 Ūn-gāin'li-nēss, *s.* (ungainly) AWKWARDNESS.
 Ūn-gāll'ed, *a.* unwounded. *Shak.*
 Ūn-gār'nīsh, *v. a.* to disgarnish, to deprive of ornaments; to take the guns from a fortress, to dismantle.
 Ūn-gār'rī-sōn-ed, *a.* not supplied with an armed force for its defence.
 Ūn-gār'tēr-ed, *a.* being without garters.
 Ūn-gāth'ēr-ed, *a.* not cropped, not picked.
 Ūn-gēn'ēr-āt-ed, *a.* unbegotten, having no beginning, unoriginal, unoriginated.
 Ūn-gēn'ēr-a-tive, *a.* begetting nothing.
 Ūn-gēn'ēr-ōus, *a.* not noble; not ingenuous, not liberal: as, *to look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an ungenerous act* (Pope); — ignominious: as, *the victor never will impose on Cato ungenerous terms.* *Addison.*
 Ūn-gēn'ī-āl, *a.* not kind or favourable to nature: as, an *ungenial* air.
 Ūn-gēn'ī-āl-nēss, *s.* unfriendliness to nature, or natural productions.
 Ūn-gēn-tēl', *a.* not polite, not civil.
 Ūn-gēn'tle, *a.* harsh, rude, rugged.
 Ūn-gēn'tle-mān-like, *a.* illiberal, ungentlemanly, not becoming a gentleman.
 Ūn-gēn'tle-mān-ly, *a.* UNGENTLEMANLIKE.
 Ūn-gēn'tle-nēss, *s.* (ungentle) harshness, rudeness, SEVERITY (Tupper); unkindness, discourtesy, INCIVILITY. *Shak.*
 Ūn-gēn'tly, *ad.* harshly, rudely.
 Ūn-ge-o-grāph'i-cāl, *a.* not according to the rules of geography.
 Ūn-ge-o-mētr'i-cāl, *a.* not according to the rules of geometry.
 Ūn-gīld'ed, *a.* not overlaid with gold.
 Ūn-gīrd', *v. a.* to loose any thing bound with a girdle.
 Ūn-gīrt', *a.* loosely dressed. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-gīv'ing, *a.* not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-glāze', *v. a.* to take the glass out of the window sash.
 Ūn-glō'rī-sī-ed, *a.* not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
 Ūn-glōv'ed, *a.* having the hand naked.
 Ūn-glūe', *v. a.* to loose any thing cemented: as, *small rains relax and unglue the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms.* *Harvey.*
 Ūn-gōd', *v. a.* to divest of divinity.
 Thus men ungodded may to places rise,
 And seeds may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryd.*
 Ūn-gōd'li-ly, *ad.* impiously, wickedly.
 Ūn-gōd'li-nēss, *s.* wickedness, impiety, irreligion, neglect of God.
 Ūn-gōd'ly, *a.* WICKED, irreligious, impious,

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negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness. *Shak.*
 Ūn-gōr'ēd, *a.* unwounded, unhurt. *Shak.*
 Ūn-gōr'ēd, *a.* not filled, not fated.
 Ūn-gūt', *a.* not gained, not acquired (*Shak.*);—not begotten. *Waller.*
 Ūn-gōv'ern-a-ble, *a.* not to be ruled, not to be restrained, **UNRULY**, licentious, dissolute, wild, unbridled.
 Ūn-gōv'ern-a-ble-nēs, *s.* **UNRULINESS**.
 Ūn-gōv'ern-ēd, *a.* being without government: as, the state is yet *ungoverned*;—not regulated, unbridled, licentious, dissolute.
 Ūn-grāc'fūl, *a.* wanting beauty, wanting elegance, uncomely, inelegant, awkward.
 Ūn-grāc'fūl-nēs, *s.* want of beauty or elegance, inelegance, awkwardness.
 Ūn-grāc'ious, *a.* unacceptable, not favoured (*Clarendon*); offensive, unpleasing: as, an *ungracious* manner (*Swift*); wicked, odious, hateful. *Shak.*
 Ūn-grām-māt'i-cāl, *a.* contrary to the rules of grammar, not according to grammar.
 Ūn-grānt'ēd, *a.* not given, not yielded, not bestowed. *Dryden.*
UNGRATEFUL, Ūn-grāt'fūl, *a.* making ill returns, or making no returns for kindness, ingrate, ingrateful, thankless, unthankful; making no returns for culture (*Dryden*); unpleasing, unacceptable. *Clarendon.*
 Ūn-grāt'fūl-ly, *ad.* with ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.
UNGRATEFULNESS, Ūn-grāt'fūl-nēs, *s.* ingratitude, ill return for good, unthankfulness, thanklessness, want of sense for benefits, omission or failure of due acknowledgments;—unacceptableness, unpleasing quality.
 Ūn-grāvel'y, *ad.* without seriousness.
 Ūn-grōund'ēd, *a.* having no foundation.
 Ūn-grūd'g'ing-ly, *ad.* without ill-will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.
 Ūn-guārd'ēd, *a.* undefended; careless, negligent, not attentive to danger.
 Ūn'gūent, *s.* (Lat. unguentum) **OINTMENT**.
 Ūn-guēss'ēd, *a.* not guessed, not attained by conjecture.
 Ūn-gūid'ēd, *a.* not guided, not directed, not regulated. *Locke.*
 Ūn-hāb'i-ta-ble, *a.* (*not much used*, Fr. inhabitable, Lat. inhabitabilis) not capable to support inhabitants, uninhabitable. *Ray and Holder.*
 Ūn-häck'ēd, *a.* not cut, not hewn, not notched with cuts. *Shak.*
 Ūn-ha-bīt'u-at-ēd, *a.* not habituated, unaccustomed, unaddicted.
 Ūn-haft', *v. a.* to deprive of a haft. *Scott.*
 Ūn-hāl'low, *v. a.* to PROFANE, to desecrate, to exaugurate, to deprive of holiness.
 Ūn-hāl'low-ēd, *a.* PROFANE, unholy.
 Ūn-hānd', *v. a.* to loose from the hand. "*Still am I call'd. Unhand me, gentlemen.*" *Shak.*
 Ūn-hānd'led, *a.* not handled, not touched.
 Ūn-hānd'sōme, *a.* ungraceful, uncomely, not beautiful; **ILLIBERAL**, disingenuous.
 Ūn-hānd'sōme-ly, *ad.* ungracefully, inelegantly; illiberally, disingenuously.
 Ūn-hānd'sōme-nēs, *s.* want of beauty, uncomeliness, want of elegance, inelegance; **ILLIBERALNESS**, disingenuousness.
 Ūn-hānd'y, *a.* **AWKWARD**, not dexterous.
 Ūn-hāng', *v. a.* to divest of hangings.
 Ūn-hāng'ēd, *a.* not executed, not put to death by the gallows. *Shak.*

U N H

Ūn-hāp', *s.* ill luck, mishap, mischance, ill fortune, misfortune. *Sidney.*
 + Ūn-hāp'pī-ēd, *p. a.* made unhappy. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hāp'pī-ly, *ad.* miserably, unfortunately, wretchedly, calamitously.
 Ūn-hāp'pī-nēs, *s.* misery, infelicity, wretchedness, distress, **CALAMITY**; misfortune, ill luck (*Burnet*);—mischievous prank: as, *for his often dreamed of unhappiness, and vexed herself with laughing.* *Shak.*
 Ūn-hāp'py, *a.* wretched, miserable, distressed, **CALAMITOUS**. Of persons or things.
 Ūn-hār'bōūr, *v. a.* to drive from shelter.
 Ūn-hār'bōūr-ēd, *a.* affording no shelter.
 Ūn-hār'd'n-ēd, *a.* not confirmed; not made hard. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hār'd'y, *a.* feeble, tender, timorous, fearful, fainthearted. *Milton.*
 Ūn-hār'm'ēd, *a.* unhurt, not injured. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hār'm'fūl, *a.* innoxious, **INNOCENT**. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-hār-mō'nī-ōūs, *a.* **INHARMONIOUS**, unmusical, ill-sounding (*Swift*);—not symmetrical, disproportionate.
*Those pure, immortal elements, that know
 No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,
 Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off.* *Milton.*
 Ūn-hār'nēs, *v. a.* to loose from the traces;—to disarm, to divest of armour.
 Ūn-hāsp', *v. a.* to free from the confinement of a hasp.
 Ūn-hāth'ed, *a.* not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light: as, *some unhatched practice bath puddled his clear spirit.* *Shak.*
 Ūn-hāz'ārd-ēd, *a.* not adventured, not put in danger. *Milton.*
 Ūn-hēalth'fūl, *a.* **UNWHOLESOME**, insalubrious, insalutary, injurious, or mischievous to health; morbid, **SICKLY**.
 Ūn-hēalth'fūl-nēs, *s.* **UNWHOLESOMENESS**, insalubrity, insalutariness; morbidness, unhealthiness, **SICKLINESS**.
 Ūn-hēalth'i-nēs, *s.* **SICKLINESS**, morbidness.
 Ūn-hēalth'y, *a.* **SICKLY**, wanting health.
 Ūn-hēard' *a.* not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience: as, *what pangs I feel, unpitied and unheard (Dryden)*;—unknown in celebration. "*Nor was his name unheard, or unador'd.*" *Milton.*
 Ūn-hēard' of, *a.* obscure, not known by fame (*Granville*); unprecedented. *Swift.*
 Ūn-hēart', *v. a.* to discourage, to depress. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hēat'ēd, *a.* not made hot. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-hēd'ēd, *a.* disregarded, not thought worthy of notice, escaping notice.
 Ūn-hēd'fūl, *a.* **INCAUTIOUS**, unwary.
 Ūn-hēd'ing, *a.* **CARELESS**, negligent. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-hēd'y, *a.* precipitate, sudden: as, *unbending haste (Shak.)*; an *unbending* swain. *Milton.*
 Ūn-hēlp'ēd, *a.* unassisted, having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-hēlp'fūl, *a.* giving no assistance. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hēlv'ēd, *a.* not having a handle.
 Ūn-hēwn', *p. a.* not hewn. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-hīd'ebōund, *a.* not hidebound, lax of maw, capacious.
*Though plenteous, all too little seems
 To stuff this maw, this vast unhidebound crop.* *Milton.*
 Ūn-hīng', *v. a.* to throw from the hinges; to displace by violence, to disorder, to confuse, to throw into confusion.
 Ūn-hīth', *v. a.* to free from a hitch.

UNI

Ūn-hō'li-nā's, *s.* impiety, ungodliness, unrighteousness, WICKEDNESS.
 Ūn-hō'ly, *a.* not hallowed, unsanctified; impious, ungodly, WICKED.
 Ūn-bōn'ōur-ēd, *a.* not regarded with veneration; not celebrated; not treated with respect. *Pope.*
 Ūn-hōp', *v. a.* to divest of hoops.
 Ūn-hōp'ēd, Ūn-hōp'ēd *for*, *a.* not expected, greater than hope had promised.
 Ūn-hōp'e'fūl, *a.* such as leaves no room to hope, unpromising.
 Ūn-hōr'se', *v. a.* to beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.
 Ūn-hōf'pī-ta-ble, *a.* affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers;—cruel, barbarous.
*The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
 Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.*
Dryden.
 Ūn-hōf'tile, *a.* not hostile, not belonging to an enemy. *Philips.*
 Ūn-hōū'se', *v. a.* to drive from a habitation.
 Ūn-hōū'sēd, *a.* homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.
 Ūn-hōū'slēd, *a.* not having received the sacrament. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hūm'bled, *a.* not humbled, unabased, not touched with shame or confusion.
 Ūn-hūrt', *a.* free from harm; unharmed, uninjured, inviolate.
 Ūn-hūrt'fūl, *a.* innoxious, INNOCENT, harmless, doing no harm. *Shak.*
 Ūn-hūrt'fūl-ly, *ad.* without harm; innoxiously, innocently, harmlessly.
 Ūn-hūsk', *v. a.* to free from the husk.
 Ūnī-cōrn, *s.* (Lat. unus *one*, and cornu *a horn*) a beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn;—a bird. *Grew.*
 UNIFORM, Ūnī-fōrm, *a.* keeping its tenour; equal, even, equable, regular, similar to itself; conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.
 UNIFORMITY, Ūnī-fōr'mī-ty, *s.* resemblance to itself, even tenour, conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another, equiformity, evenness, equality, equalness, unity, regularity.
 Ūn-ī-māg'i-na-ble, *a.* not to be imagined by the fancy, not to be conceived.
 Ūn-ī-māg'i-na-bly, *ad.* to a degree not to be imagined.
 † Ūn-īm'ī-ta-ble, *a.* inimitable. *Burnet.*
 Ūn-īm-mōr'tāl, *a.* not immortal. *Milton.*
 Ūn-īm-pāir'a-ble, *a.* not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*
 Ūn-īm-pāir'ēd, *a.* not diminished, not worn out, uninjured. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-īm-pēach'ēd, *a.* not impeached.
 Ūn-īm-plōr'ēd, *a.* not solicited. *Milton.*
 Ūn-īm-pōrt'ānce, *s.* insignificance, trivialness, TRIFLINGNESS.
 Ūn-īm-pōrt'ānt, *a.* not momentous, inconsiderable, of no weight; insignificant, TRIFLING;—assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
 Ūn-īm-pōrt'ēd, *a.* not imported.
 Ūn-īm-pōr-tūn'ēd, *a.* not solicited, not teased to compliance. *Donne.*
 Ūn-īm-prōv'a-ble, *a.* not improvable, incapable of melioration.
 Ūn-īm-prōv'a-ble-nē's, *s.* the quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*
 Ūn-īm-prōv'ēd, *a.* not made better; not made

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more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction. *Shak.*
 Ūn-īn-clōs'ēd, *a.* fenceless, open.
 Ūn-īn-crē's'a-ble, *a.* not admitting of any augmentation or increase. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-īn-dif'fēr-ēnt, *a.* partial, leaning to a side.
 Ūn-īn-dūf'trī-ōus, *a.* not industrious, not diligent, not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*
 Ūn-īn-flām'ēd, *a.* not set on fire. "*Weak bodies inflamed, gather a much greater heat than others have uninflamed.*" *Bacon.*
 Ūn-īn-flām'ma-ble, *a.* not capable of being set on fire.
 Ūn-īn-fōrm'ēd, *a.* untaught, uninstructed, ILLITERATE; unanimated, not enlivened.
 Ūn-īn-gēn'u-ōus, *a.* ILLIBERAL, disengenuous.
 Ūn-īn-hāb'ī-ta-ble, *a.* unfit to be inhabited, uninhabitable.
 Ūn-īn-hāb'ī-ta-ble-nē's, *s.* incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-īn-hāb'it-ēd, *a.* having no dwellers; empty, waste, depopulated.
 Ūn-īn-jur-ēd, *a.* unhurt, unharmed, free from harm, suffering no harm.
 Ūn-īn-scrib'ēd, *a.* having no inscription.
 Ūn-īn-spīr'ēd, *a.* not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
 Ūn-īn-strūct'ēd, *a.* not taught, ILLITERATE, not helped by instruction. *Locke.*
 Ūn-īn-strūct'ive, *a.* not conferring or conveying any improvement.
 Ūn-īn-tēllī-gēnt, *a.* not knowing, not skilful, not learned, ILLITERATE; not having any consciousness. *Shak.*
 Ūn-īn-tēllī-gī-bil'i-ty, *s.* the quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville.*
 Ūn-īn-tēllī-gī-ble, *a.* not such as can be understood. "*The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as unintelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now.*" *Swift.*
 Ūn-īn-tēllī-gī-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be understood.
 Ūn-īn-tēn'tion-āl, *a.* not designed, unpurposed, happening without design.
 Ūn-īn'tēr-ēst-ēd, *a.* not interested or concerned, not having interest.
 Ūn-īn'tēr-ēst-ing, *a.* not interesting, not important, unimportant.
 Ūn-īn tēr-mīt'ēd, *a.* not intermitted, continued, not interrupted.
 Ūn-īn-tēr-mix'ēd, *a.* not mingled.
 Ūn-īn-tēr'rēd, *a.* unburied, unentombed.
 Ūn-īn-tēr-ro-gat-ēd, *a.* unquestioned, not questioned, not interrogated.
 Ūn-īn-tēr-rūpt'ēd, *a.* not broken, not interrupted, consecutive, following in train.
 Ūn-īn-tēr-rūpt'ēd-ly, *ad.* without interruption.
 Ūn-īn-trēnch'ēd, *a.* not intrenched. *Pope.*
 Ūn-īn-vēf'tī-ga-ble, *a.* inscrutable, not to be searched out. *Ray.*
 Ūn-īn-vit'ēd, *a.* not asked. *Philips.*
 UNION, Ūnī-ōn, *s.* the act of joining two or more so as to make them one, junction; concord, comfort, association, alliance, coalition, union, combination, connexion, consociation, confederacy, conjunction of minds or interests.
 U-nīp'a-roūs, *a.* (Lat unus *one*, and pario *to bring forth*) bringing one at a birth.
 Ūnī-sōn, *s.* (Lat. unus *one*, and sonus *a sound*) a string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

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- Ůnĭ-fŏn, *a.* founding alone. *Mil'on.*
 Ůnĭt, *s.* (Lat. unus, unitus) one, the least number, or the root of numbers.
 Ůnĭ-tā'rĭ-ān, *s.* (unit) one who rejects the distinction of three equal persons in the God-head, an antitrinitarian, a deist.
 Ůnĭt'a-ble, *a.* capable of being united.
 Ůnĭtē, *v. a.* to join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to JOIN; to confociate, to join in interest.
 Ůnĭtē, *v. n.* to join in an act, to confociate, consort, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated.
 Ůnĭt'ed-ly, *ad.* with union; so as to join.
 Ůnĭt'ēr, *s.* who, or that which unites.
 Ůnĭtĭon, *s.* (unite) the act or power of uniting, UNION, conjunction, coalition.
 Ůnĭ-tĭve, *a.* having the power of uniting.
 Ůnĭ-ty, *s.* (Lat. unitas) the state of being one, oneness, singleness; concord, conjunction (*Spratt*); agreement, uniformity (*Hooker*); principle of dramatic writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved. *Dryden.*
 Ůnĭ-vēr'sāl, *a.* (Lat. universalis) general, exceptless, catholic, extending to all, total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.
 Ůnĭ-vēr'sāl-ly, *ad.* throughout the whole, without exception.
 Ůnĭ-vēr'se, *s.* (Fr. univers, Lat. universum) the general system of things.
 Ůnĭ-vēr'sĭ-ty, *s.* (Lat. universitas) a school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
 Ůnĭv'o-cāl, *a.* (Lat. univocus) having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*
 Ůnĭv'o-cāl-ly, *ad.* in one term, in one sense; in one tenour. *Ray.*
 Ůn-jŏint'ed, *a.* disjointed, separated;—having no articulation. *Grew.*
 Ůn-jŏy'ŏŭs, *a.* not gay, not cheerful.
 Ůn-jŭdg'ed, *a.* not judicially determined: as, that cause is yet *unjudged*.
 Ůn-jŭst', *a.* iniquitous, wicked, contrary to equity, contrary to justice. It is used both of *persons* and *things*.
 Ůn-jŭs-tĭ-fĭ-a-ble, *a.* not to be defended, not to be justified.
 Ůn-jŭs-tĭ-fĭ-a-ble-nēss, *s.* the quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
 Ůn-jŭs-tĭ-fĭ-a-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be defended.
 Ůn-jŭst'ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to right, wrongfully.
 Ůn-kēn'nel, *v. a.* to drive from his hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.
 Ůn-kēpt', *a.* not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed. *Hooker.*
 Ůn-kind', *a.* not kind, not affectionate, not favourable, not benevolent.
 Ůn-kind'ly, *a.* unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable: as, an *unkindly* fog. *Milton.*
 Ůn-kind'ly, *ad.* without kindness, without affection; contrarily to nature. *Milton.*
 Ůn-kind'nēss, *s.* want of affection; ill-will, malignity, malice.
 Ůn-king', *v. a.* to deprive of royalty. *Shak.*
 Ůn-kĭss'ed, *a.* not kissed. *Shak.*
 Ůn-knĭght'ly, *a.* unbecoming a knight.
 Ůn-knĭt', *v. a.* to unweave, to separate; to open.

UNL

- Unknit that threatening, unkind brow,
 And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Sh.*
 Ůn-knŏt', *v. a.* to clear from knots, to untie.
 Ůn-knŏw', *v. a.* to cease to know.
It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, unknow it?
Smith.
 † Ůn-knŏw'a-ble, *a.* not to be known. "Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*." *Watts.*
 Ůn-knŏw'ing, *a.* ignorant, not knowing (*Shak.*); not practised, not qualified. *Pope.*
 Ůn-knŏw'ing-ly, *ad.* ignorantly, without knowledge.
 Ůn-knŏwn', *a.* not known, private, secret, *un-den*; greater than is imagined: as, the planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom;—not having cohabitation: as, I am yet *unknown* to woman;—not having communication: as, I am *unknown* to his lordship. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-lā'bŏŭr'ed, *a.* not produced by labour (*Dryden*); not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary. *Tuck.*
 Ůn-lācē', *v. a.* to loose any thing fastened with strings; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments. *Shak.*
 Ůn-lāde', *v. a.* to remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out. Used of a vessel.
 Ůn-lāid', *a.* not placed, not fixed;—not pacified, not stilled, not suppressed: as, an *unlaid* ghost. *Milton.*
 Ůn-la-mēnt'ed, *a.* unwept, unmourned, unmoaned, undeplored, not lamented, not deplored. *Pope.*
 Ůn-lānd'ed, *a.* not set on shore.
 Ůn-lāp', *v. a.* to unfold, to unwrap.
 Ůn-lāsh', *v. a.* to loose what has been tied down.
 Ůn-lāch', *v. a.* to open by lifting up the latch.
 Ůn-lāw'fŭl, *a.* ILLEGAL, contrary to law; not permitted by the law.
 Ůn-lāw'fŭl-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law or right, illegally; illegitimately, not by marriage.
 Ůn-lāw'fŭl-nēss, *s.* illegality, contrariety to law, state of not being permitted;—illegitimacy.
 Ůn-lēarn', *v. a.* to forget, or disuse what has been learned.
 Ůn-lēarn'ed, *a.* ILLITERATE, ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known (*Milton*); not suitable to a learned man. *Shak.*
 Ůn-lēarn'ed-ly, *ad.* ignorantly, grossly.
 Ůn-lēarn'ed-nēss, *s.* the want of learning, ignorance, ILLITERATENESS. *Scott.*
 Ůn-lēav'en'ed, *a.* not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.
 Ůn-lēss', *conj.* except, if not, but, supposing that not.
 Ůn-lēss'on'ed, *a.* untaught, ILLITERATE.
 Ůn-lēt'tēr'ed, *a.* unlearned, ILLITERATE.
 Ůn-lēv'el'ed, *a.* not laid even.
 Ůn-lĭ-bĭd'i-noŭs, *a.* not lewd, not lustful, free from carnality. *Milton.*
 Ůn-lĭ'cēns'ed, *a.* not having any regular permission.
 Ůn-lick'ed, *a.* shapeless, not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape. *Shak.*
 Ůn-light'ed, *a.* not kindled, not ignited, not set on fire. *Dryden.*
 Ůn-light'sŏme, *a.* DARK, gloomy, wanting light.

U N M

Ůn-lik', *a.* DISSIMILAR, different, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.
Ůn-like'li-hood, Ůn-like'li-něs, *s.* (unlikely) IMPROBABILITY.

Ůn-like'ly, *a.* (unlikely) IMPROBABLE, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

Ůn-like'ly, *ad.* improbably.

Ůn-like'něs, *s.* (unlikely) DISSIMILITUDE, want of resemblance. *Dryden.*

Ůn-lim'it-a-ble, *a.* admitting no bounds, boundless, illimitable, INFINITE.

Ůn-lim'it-ěd, *a.* having no bounds, having no limits, interminable, INFINITE; undefined, vague, indefinite, not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined, not restrained.

Ůn-lim'it-ěd-ly, *ad.* boundlessly, without bounds, without limits.

Ůn-lim'it-ěd-něs, *s.* boundlessness, infinity, INFINITENESS.

Ůn-lin'e-ál, *a.* not coming in the order of succession.

*They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal band,
No son of mine succeeding.* *Shak.*

Ůn-liq'ue-fi-ěd, *a.* unmelted, undissolved.

Ůn-load', *v. a.* to disburden, to exonerate, to free from load, to unlade; to put off any thing burdensome: as, to *unload* one's grief.

Ůn-löck', *v. a.* to open what is shut with a lock; to open in general.

Ůn-löck'ěd, *a.* not fastened with a lock.

Ůn-löck'ěd, Ůn-löck'ěd *for*, *a.* unexpected; not foreseen.

† Ůn-löse', *v. a.* to loose. *Shak. Mark.* A word barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to unloose is properly to bind.

† Ůn-lös'a-ble, *a.* not to be lost. *Boyle.*

Ůn-löv'ěd, *a.* not loved. *Shak.*

Ůn-löve'li-něs, *s.* unamiableness, inability to create love.

Ůn-löve'ly, *a.* unamiable, that cannot excite love, unworthy of love.

Ůn-löv'ing, *a.* not fond, unkind. *Shak.*

Ůn-lück'i-ly, *ad.* unfortunately, by ill luck.

Ůn-lück'i-něs, *s.* misfortune, ill-luck, unfortunateness; INAUSPICIOUSNESS.

Ůn-lück'y, *a.* unfortunate, producing unhappiness (a word generally used of accidents slightly vexatious); unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes (*Spenser*); slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish (*Tusser*); ill-omened, INAUSPICIOUS. *Dryden.*

Ůn-lüs'trous, *a.* not luminous, wanting lustre, wanting splendour. *Shak.*

Ůn-lüte', *v. a.* to take off the cement by which chymical vessels have been closed.

Ůn-mäde', *a.* not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; reduced to a state of nonentity; omitted to be made.

Ůn-mäim'ěd, *a.* not deprived of any essential part.

Ůn-mäk'a-ble, *a.* (little used) not possible to be made. *Grew.*

Ůn-mäke', *v. a.* to deprive of former qualities before possessed; to deprive of form or being, to reduce to a state of nonentity.

Ůn-män', *v. a.* to deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to GELD, to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject, to DISPIRIT; to degrade by acting a part inconsistent with the fortitude and resolution of a man.

U N M

Ůn-män'age-a-ble, *a.* not manageable, not easily governed, UNTRACTABLE; not easily wielded, unwieldy, cumbersome.

Ůn-män'ag-ěd, *a.* not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated. *Felton.*

Ůn-män'like, Ůn-män'ly, *a.* unbecoming a human being;—unsuitable to a man or manhood, effeminate.

Ůn-män'nér-ěd, *a.* RUDE, uncivil, brutal.

Ůn-män'nér-li-něs, *s.* RUDENESS, breach of civility, ill-behaviour, clownishness.

Ůn-män'nér-ly, *a.* ill-bred, not civil, not complaisant, defective in good manners.

Ůn-män'nér-ly, *ad.* uncivilly, rudely.

Ůn-ma-nür'ěd, *a.* not cultivated. *Spenser.*

Ůn-märk'ěd, *a.* not marked, not observed, not regarded. *Dryden.*

Ůn-mär'kět-a-ble, *a.* UNSALEABLE.

Ůn-mär'ri-ěd, *a.* having no husband, or no wife.

Ůn-mär'ry, *v. a.* to dissolve the matrimonial contract.

Ůn-mäsk', *v. a.* to put off the mask.

Ůn-mäsk'ěd, *a.* naked, open to the view.

Ůn-mäs'tér-a-ble, *a.* unconquerable, not to be overcome, INVINCIBLE.

Ůn-mäs'tér-ěd, *a.* not subdued; not conquerable, not to be overcome. *Dryden.*

Ůn-mätch'a-ble, *a.* unparalleled, unequaled, not to be matched, MATCHLESS.

Ůn-mätch'ěd, *a.* MATCHLESS, incomparable.

Ůn-mēan'ing, *a.* expressing no meaning, having no meaning. *Pope.*

Ůn-mēant', *a.* not intended.

Ůnmeas'urable, *a.* (*pron.* * Ůn-mězh'ur-a-ble) boundless, unbounded, INFINITE.

* Ůnmeas'urably, *ad.* in a manner not to be measured.

* Ůnmeas'urěd, *a.* INFINITE, immense; not measured, plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*

Ůn-měd'dled *with*, *a.* not touched, not altered, not varied.

Ůn-měd'i-ca-ble, *a.* immedicable, incapable of being healed, INCURABLE.

Ůn-měd'i-cat-ěd, *a.* not tinctured or impregnated with any thing medicinal.

Ůn-měd'i-tat-ěd, *a.* not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*

Ůn-mēet', *a.* UNFIT, not fit, not meet, not worthy.

Ůn-mělt'ow-ěd, *a.* not fully ripened. *Shak.*

Ůn-mělt'ěd, *a.* not melted, not liquefied, undissolved by heat.

Ůn-měn'tion-ěd, *a.* not told, not named.

Ůn-mér'chant-a-ble, *a.* UNSALEABLE.

Ůn-mér'chant-like, *a.* not like a merchant, unmerchantly.

Ůn-mér'chant-ly, *a.* UNMERCHANTLIKE.

Ůn-mér'cí-fül, *a.* CRUEL, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.

Ůn-mér'cí-fül-ly, *ad.* cruelly, without mercy, without tenderness.

Ůn-mér'cí-fül-něs, *s.* CRUELTY, inclemency, mercilessness, want of tenderness.

† Ůn-mēr'it-a-ble, *a.* having no desert. *Shak.*

Ůn-mēr'it-ěd, *a.* not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.

Ůn-mēr'it-ěd-něs, *s.* the state of being undeserved. *Boyle.*

Ůn-milk'ěd, *a.* not milked.

Ůn-mind'ěd, *a.* not heeded, not attended to, not regarded. *Milton.*

Ůn-mind'fül, *a.* not heedful, not regardful, inattentive, negligent, CARELESS.

U N N

Ūn-mīd'fūl-nēss, *s.* heedlessness, inattention, negligence, CARELESSNESS.
 Ūn-mīn'gle, *v. a.* to separate things mixed.
 Ūn-mīn'gled, *a.* pure, neat, meracious, unmixed, SHEER, not vitiated by any thing mingled, not corrupted by additions.
 Ūn-mīry, *a.* not fouled with dirt.
 Ūn-mīt'i-gat-ēd, *a.* not softened. *Shak.*
 Ūn-mīx'ed, Ūn-mīxt', *a.* not mingled with any thing, SHEER, unmingled, not vitiated or corrupted by additions.
 Ūn-mōan'ed, *a.* not lamented, not moaned, unmourned, unlamented, undeplored. *Shak.*
 Ūn-mōist', *a.* not wet, not humid. *Philips.*
 Ūn-mōis'ten-ēd, *a.* not made wet.
 Ūn-mō-lēst'ed, *a.* free from disturbance, free from external troubles. *Prior.*
 Ūn-mōr', *v. a.* to loose from land, by taking up both anchors.
 Ūn-mōr'al-iz-ēd, *a.* untutored in the principles of morality. *Norris.*
 Ūn-mōr'gag-ēd, *a.* not mortgaged.
 Ūn-mōr'ti-fi-ēd, *a.* not subdued by sorrow and severities. "*If our conscience reproach us with unmortified sin, our hope is the hope of a hypocrite.*"
 Ūn-mōth'érly, *a.* not like a mother.
 Ūn-mōv'e-a-ble, *a.* immoveable, such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
 Ūn-mōv'ed, *a.* not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution (*Milton*); not affected, not touched with any passion (*Pope*); unaltered by passion: as, I meant to meet my fate with face *unmoved*.
 Ūn-mōv'ing, *a.* having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffecting, not pathetic.
 Ūn-mōv'ing-ly, *ad.* in a manner not suited to move or affect the passions.
 Ūn-mōld', *v. a.* to change as to the form.
 Ūn-mōrn'ed, *a.* unmoaned, unlamented, undeplored, not lamented, not deplored.
 Ūn-mūf'fle, *v. a.* to put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*
 Ūn-mū'si-cāl, *a.* INHARMONIOUS, not harmonious, not pleasing by sound. *Ben Jonson.*
 Ūn-mōv'ed, Ūn-mōven', *a.* not cut with a scythe.
 Ūn-mūst'ed, *a.* not grown musty.
 Ūn-mūz'zle, *v. a.* to loose from a muzzle.
 Ūn-nāil', *v. a.* to draw or drive the nails out of any thing.
 Ūn-nām'ed, *a.* not mentioned. *Milton.*
 Ūn-nāt'u-rāl, *a.* contrary to the laws of nature, contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; — forced, not agreeable to the real state of persons or things, not representing nature.
 Ūn-nāt'u-rāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner opposite or contrary to nature.
 Ūn-nāt'u-rāl-nēss, *s.* contrariety to nature.
 Ūn-nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.
 Ūn-nāv'i-gat-ēd, *a.* not passed by vessels.
 Ūn-nēč'ēf-sa-rī-ly, *ad.* without necessity, without need, needlessly.
 Ūn-nēč'ēf-sa-rī-nēss, *s.* needlessness.
 Ūn-nēč'ēf-sa-ry, *a.* needless, not wanted, useless.
 Ūn-nēgh'bōur-ly, *a.* not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.
 Ūn-nēgh'bōur-ly, *ad.* in a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence, with mutual mischief. *Shak.*

U N P

† Ūn-nér'vate, *a.* feeble. *A bad word.* *Broomfield.*
 Ūn-nér've', *v. a.* to WEAKEN, enfeeble. *Addison.*
 Ūn-nér'ved, *a.* WEAK, feeble. *Shak.*
 Ūn-nō'ble, *a.* MEAN, ignominious, ignoble: as, a most *un noble* swerving. *Shak.*
 Ūn-nōt'ed, *a.* not observed, not regarded, not heeded, unnoticed; not honoured. *Pope.*
 Ūn-nōt'ig-ēd, *a.* unobserved, unnoted, not heeded, not regarded.
 Ūn-nūm'bér-ēd, *a.* INNUMERABLE. *Shak.*
 Ūn-nu-trī'tious, Ūn-nū'trī-tive, *a.* affording no nourishment, inalimental.
 Ūn-o-bèy'ed, *a.* not obeyed. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ōb-jēct'ed, *a.* not charged as a fault, or as contrary argument. *Atterbury.*
 Ūn-ōb-nōx'ious, *a.* not liable, not exposed to any hurt. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ōb-fē'quī-ōus, *a.* not compliant, not yielding, not ductile, DISOBEDIENT.
 Ūn-ōb-fē'quī-ōus-nēss, *s.* in compliance, DISOBEDIENCE. *Brown.*
 Ūn-ōb-sérv'a-ble, *a.* not to be observed, not observable, not discoverable.
 Ūn-ōb-sérv'ant, *a.* not attentive. *Glennville.*
 Ūn-ōb-sérv'ed, *a.* not regarded, not attended to, not heeded, not minded. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ōb-sérv'ing, *a.* inattentive, unheedful, negligent, regardless, CARELESS.
 Ūn-ōb-strūct'ed, *a.* not hindered, not stopped, not obstructed. *Blackmore.*
 Ūn-ōb-strūct'ive, *a.* not raising any obstacle, not causing any stoppage.
 Ūn-ōb-tāin'a-ble, *a.* not acquirable.
 Ūn-ōb-tāin'ed, *a.* not obtained, not gained, not acquired. *Hooker.*
 Ūn-ōb'vī-ōus, *a.* not readily occurring. "*Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloses its unobvious colour as copper.*" *Boyle.*
 Ūn-ōc'cu-pi-ēd, *a.* unpossessed.
 Ūn-ōf-fēnd'ing, *a.* harmless, INNOCENT; sinless, pure from fault. *Rogers.*
 Ūn-ōff'ér-ēd, *a.* not offered, not proposed for acceptance. *Clarendon.*
 Ūn-ōff'ī-cér-ēd, *a.* not officered, not furnished or supplied with officers.
 Ūn-ōil', *v. a.* to free from oil.
 Ūn-ōp'ér-a-tive, *a.* producing no effects.
 Ūn-ōp-pōs'ed, *a.* not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Milton.*
 Ūn-ōr'dér-ly, *a.* disordered, IRREGULAR.
 † Ūn-ōr'dī-na-ry, *a.* uncommon. *Locke.*
 Ūn-ōr'gān-iz-ēd, *a.* having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Gray.*
 Ūn-o-rīg'i-nāl, Ūn-o-rīg'i-nat-ēd, *a.* having no birth, UNGENERATED.
 Ūn-ōr'tho-dōx, *a.* not orthodox, not holding pure doctrine. *Deacy of Pity.*
 Ūn-ōwn'ed, *a.* having no owner; not acknowledged, not claimed. *Milton.*
 Ūn-pāck', *v. a.* to open any thing bound together; to disburden, to exonerate. *Shak.*
 Ūn-pāck'ed, *a.* not collected by unlawful artifices: as, an *unpacked* jury.
 Ūn-pāid', *a.* not discharged; not receiving dues or debts. *Pope.*
Unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given, taken on trust.
 Ūn-pāin'ed, *a.* suffering no pain.
 Ūn-pāin'fūl, *a.* giving no pain.
 Ūn-pāir', *v. a.* to separate pairs, to put out of sorts.
 Ūn-pāl'at-a-ble, *a.* NAUSEOUS, disgusting.

U N P

Ůn-pār'a-gón-éd, *a.* unequaled, unmatched, unrivaled, **MATCHLESS**.
 Ůn-pār'ál-lél-éd, *a.* not to be matched, having no equal, **MATCHLESS**.
UNPAR/DONABLE, Ůn-pār'don-a-ble, *a.* inexcusable, excuseless, unvenial, unvenial, irremissible, not to be forgiven.
 Ůn-pār'don-a-ble-něs, *s.* inexcusableness, irremissibleness.
 Ůn-pār'don-a-bly, *ad.* beyond forgiveness; in a manner not to be forgiven.
 Ůn-pār'don-éd, *a.* not forgiven, not excused, not remitted; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
 Ůn-pār'don-ing, *a.* not forgiving.
 Ůn-pār-lia-měn'ta-rí-něs, *s.* contrariety to the usage of parliament.
 Ůn-pār-lia-měn'ta-ry, *a.* contrary to the rules of parliament.
 Ůn-pār'téd, *a.* undivided, not separated.
 Ůn-pār'sa-ble, *a.* admitting no passage; not current, not suffered to pass. *Locke.*
 Ůn-pār'sion-ate, *a.* free from passion, calm, dispassionate, impartial. *Locke.*
 Ůn-pār'sion-át-éd, *a.* **UNPASSIONATE**. *Glanv.*
 Ůn-pār'sion-ate-ly, *ad.* without passion.
 Ůn-pār'ste, *v. a.* to free from paste.
 Ůn-pārth-éd, *a.* **PATHLESS**, untracked, trackless, unmarked by passage.
 Ůn-pāv-é, *v. a.* to take up a pavement.
 Ůn-pāven-éd, *a.* not given to pledge.
 Ůn-pēcc'a-ble, *a.* quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
 Ůn-pēg', *v. a.* to open any thing closed with a peg.
 Ůn-pēn'sion-éd, *a.* not pensioned, not rewarded, or kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
 Ůn-pēople, *v. a.* to **DESOLATE**, to depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.
 Ůn-pēr-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* **IMPERCEPTIBLE**.
 Ůn-pēr-cēiv-éd, *a.* not observed, not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.
 Ůn-pēr-cēiv-éd-ly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-pēr'fěct, *a.* imperfect, incomplete, not finished, **DEFECTIVE**. *Peacbam.*
 Ůn-pēr'fěct-něs, *s.* imperfection, incompleteness, unfinished state.
 Ůn-pēr-fōrm-éd, *a.* undone, not done.
 Ůn-pēr'fisi-a-ble, *a.* lasting to perpetuity, incessant, exempt from decay. *Ascham.*
 Ůn-pēr'jur-éd, *a.* free from perjury.
 Ůn-pēr-plěx-éd, *a.* disentangled, not embarrassed, not confused, not bewildered.
 Ůn-pēr-spīr'a-ble, *a.* not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
 Ůn-pēr-siād'a-ble, *a.* **INEXORABLE**, not to be moved or persuaded.
 Ůn-pēr'ri-si-éd, *a.* not turned to stone.
 Ůn-phil-o-sōph'i-cāl, *a.* unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
 Ůn-phil-o-sōph'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
 Ůn-phil-o-sōph'i-cāl-něs, *s.* incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
 Ůn-phī-lōs'o-phize, *v. a.* to degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
 Ůn-pīerč-éd, *a.* not penetrated, not pierced, not perforated. *Milton.*
 Ůn-pīl'lār-éd, *a.* deprived of pillars.
 Ůn-pīl'low-éd, *a.* wanting a pillow.
 Ůn-pīn', *v. a.* to open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

U N P

Ůn-pīnk'éd, *a.* not pinked, not marked with eyel holes.
 Ůn-pīt'i-éd, *a.* not commiserated, not compassionated, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
 Ůn-pīt'i-fūl-ly, *ad.* unmercifully, cruelly, without mercy.
 Ůn-pīt'ý-ing, *a.* having no compassion.
 Ůn-plā'cēd, *a.* having no place of dependance: as, *unplac'd*, *unpension'd*. *Pope.*
 Ůn-plāgu-éd, *a.* not tormented.
 Ůn-plānch-éd, *a.* not floored, not laid with boards.
 Ůn-plānt-éd, *a.* not planted. spontaneous.
 Ůn-plāu'si-ble, *a.* not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
 Ůn-plāu'sive, *a.* not approving.
 Ůn-plěa'sant, *a.* not delighting, displeasing; troublesome, uneasy. *Hooker.*
 Ůn-plěa'sant-ly, *ad.* not delightfully, disagreeably, uneasily.
 Ůn-plěa'sant-něs, *s.* injucundity, want of qualities to give delight.
 Ůn-plěa's-éd, not pleased, not delighted.
 Ůn-plěa's-ing, *a.* offensive, disagreeable, disgusting, giving no delight. *Shak.*
 Ůn-plīant, *a.* not easily bent, stiff, not ductile, not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*
 Ůn-plōugh-éd, *a.* not ploughed. *Mortimer.*
 Ůn-plūm-é, *v. a.* to strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. *Glanville.*
 Ůn-po-ēt'ic, Ůn-po-ēt'i-cāl, *a.* not such as becomes a poet.
 Ůn-po-līč-éd, *a.* not policed, not formed into a regular course of administration.
 Ůn-pōl'ish-éd, *a.* not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; impolite, not civil, not civilized, not refined in manners.
 Ůn-po-līte, *a.* impolite, not elegant, not refined, not civil, inurbane, unpolished.
 Ůn-pōl'lūt-éd, *a.* (Lat. *impollutus*) not corrupted, intemperate, undefiled, pure.
 Ůn-pōp'u-lār, *a.* not popular, not fitted to please the people, not beloved by the people.
 Ůn-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* not portable, not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 Ůn-pōs-sěs'š-éd, *a.* not had, not he'd, unoccupied, not enjoyed. *Shak.*
 Ůn-pōs-sěs'š-ing, *a.* having no possession.
 Ůn-prāc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* **IMPRACTICABLE**. *Boyle.*
 Ůn-prāc'tis-éd, *a.* not skilful by use and experience, raw, being in the state of a novice; not known, not familiar by use.
 Ůn-prā's-éd, *a.* not celebrated, not praised, not commended, not renowned. *Blackmore.*
 Ůn-pre-cā'ri-ōus, *a.* not precarious, not dependant on another.
 Ůn-prěč'e-děnt-éd, *a.* not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
 Ůn-pre-dīct', *v. a.* to retract prediction. *Milton.*
 Ůn-pre-fér-réd, *a.* not advanced. *Vollier.*
 Ůn-prěg'nānt, *a.* not prolific, not quick of wit.
 Ůn-pre-jū'dī-cate, *a.* not prepossessed by any settled notions, imprejudicate, unprejudiced, unprepossessed, **IMPARTIAL**.
 Ůnpre'judiced, *a.* (*pron.* Ůn-prěd'ju-dīč-éd) free from prejudice, free from prepossession, not preoccupied by opinion, void of preconceived notions, imprejudicate, **IMPARTIAL**.
 Ůn-pre-lāt'i-cāl, *a.* unsuitable to a bishop or prelate. *Clarendon.*
 Ůn-prě-měd'i-ta-těd, *a.* not prepared in the mind beforehand, indeliberate.

U N P

Ūn-pre-pār'ēd, *a.* not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

Ūn-pre-pār'ēd-nēs, *s.* state of being unprepared, im preparation, want of preparation, unreadiness.

Ūn-pre-pōs'sēs-ēd, *a.* not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions; IMPARTIAL.

Ūn-prēs'sēd, *a.* not pressed: as, have I my pillow left *unpressed* in Rome? (*Shak.*); — not enforced, not put in act by violence.

Ūn-pre-tēd'ing, *a.* not assuming, not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*

Ūn-pre-vā'il'ing, *a.* being of no force. "*Throw to the earth this unprevailing voice.*" *Shak.*

Ūn-pre-vent'ēd, *a.* not previously hindered; — not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*

Ūn-princ'ly, *a.* unlike a prince, unsuitable to a prince.

Ūn-prin'cī-plēd, *a.* not settled in tenets or opinions (*Milton*); void of good principles.

Ūn-print'ēd, *a.* not printed. *Pope.*

† Ūn-pris'a-ble, *a.* not of estimation, not valued. *Shak.*

Ūn-pris'en-ēd, *a.* enlarged, disincarcerated, set free from confinement. *Donne.*

Ūn-priz'ēd, *a.* not valued. *Shak.*

Ūn-pro-clām'ēd, *a.* not notified by a public declaration. *Milton.*

Ūn-pro-fān'ēd, *a.* not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPROFITABLE, Ūn-prōf'it-a-ble, *a.* useless; frustraneous, frustrate, serving no purpose, fruitless, bootless, gainless, of no advantage.

Ūn-prōf'it-a-ble-nēs, *s.* uselessness; gainlessness, inutility.

Ūn-prōf'it-a-bly, *ad.* uselessly; fruitlessly, vainly, without advantage.

Ūn-prōf'it-ēd, *a.* having no gain. *Shak.*

Ūn-pro-lif'ic, *a.* BARREN, not productive.

Ūn-prōm'is-ing, *a.* giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value (*Locke*); unlikely, improbable.

Ūn-pro-nōūn'ēd, *a.* not pronounced, not uttered, not spoken. *Milton.*

Ūn-prōp'ēr, *a.* not peculiar: as, millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds, which they dare swear peculiar (*Shak.*); IMPROPER, unfit, not right.

† Ūn-prōp'ēr-ly, *ad.* IMPROPERLY. *Shak.*

Ūn-pro-pit'ious, *a.* not propitious, not favourable, INAUSPICIOUS. *Pope.*

Ūn-pro-pōr'tion-ēd, *a.* DISPROPORTIONAL, not suited to something else. *Shak.*

Ūn-pro-pōs'ed, *a.* not proposed. *Dryden.*

Ūn-prōp'pēd, *a.* not propped, not propt, unpropt, not supported, not upheld.

Ūn-prōf'pēr-ōūs, *a.* (Lat. *improspēr*) not prosperous, unfortunate, UNSUCCESSFUL. *Pope.*

Ūn-prōf'pēr-ōūs ly, *ad.* unsuccessfully.

Ūn-pro-tēct'ēd, *a.* not protected, not supported, not defended. *Hooker.*

Ūn-prōv'ēd, *a.* not tried, not known by trial; not evinced by argument.

Ūn-pro-vide', *v. a.* to divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish. *Shak.*

Ūn-pro-vid'ēd, *a.* not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished with necessities, not previously supplied.

Ūn-pre-vōk'ēd, *a.* not provoked. *Dryden.*

Ūn-pro-vōk'ing, *a.* giving no offence.

Ūn-prūn'ēd, *a.* not cut, not lopped.

Ūn-pūb'lic, *a.* private, not generally known, not generally seen. *Taylor.*

U N R

Ūn-pūblish-ēd, *a.* secret, unknown (*Shak.*); not given to the public. *Pope.*

Ūn-pūck'ēr, *v. a.* to draw out of puckers, to free from corrugations.

Ūn-pūl'vēr-a-ble, *a.* incapable of being pulverized, not comminable.

Ūn-pūl'vēr-iz-ēd, *a.* not reduced to dust, not triturated, not levigated.

Ūn-pūn'ish-ēd, *a.* not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

Ūn-pūr'chaf-ēd, *a.* unbought. *Denham.*

Ūn-pūr'gēd, *a.* not purged, not purified.

Ūn-pūr'pōs-ēd, *a.* not designed, not intentional, unintentional.

Ūn-pūr-sū-ēd, *a.* not pursued. *Milton.*

Ūn-pūtri-fi-ēd, *a.* not putrified, not rotten, not corrupted by rottenness.

Ūn-quā'l'i-fi-ēd, *a.* not fit.

Ūn-quā'l'i-fy', *v. a.* to DISQUALIFY, to make unfit, to divest of qualification.

Ūn-quār'rēl-a-ble, *a.* such as cannot be impugned: as, *unquarrelable* reasons. *Brown.*

Ūn-quēn', *v. a.* to divest of the dignity of queen. *Shak.*

Ūn-quēnch'a-ble, *a.* UNEXTINGUISHABLE, quenchless, not quenchable.

Ūn-quēnch'a-ble-nēs, *s.* state of being unquenchable, unextinguishableness.

Ūn-quēnch'ēd, *a.* not extinguished, not quenched; UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *Arbutnot.*

Unquestionable, *a.* (*pron. * ūn-quēst'chūn-a-ble*) indubitable, doubtless, CERTAIN, not to be doubted; † such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

Where were his marks?—
——A lean cheek, which you have not;
an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shak.*

* Unquestionably, *ad.* indubitably, certainly, without doubt.

* Unquestioned, *a.* not doubted, passed without doubt; INDISPUTABLE, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

Ūn-quīck', *a.* motionless, not alive. "*His senses drop, his steady eyes unquick.*" *Daniel.*

Ūn-quīck'en-ēd, *a.* not animated, not alive, not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

Ūn-quīet, *a.* (Fr. *inquiet*, Lat. *inquietus*) moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, troubled, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, disquiet, unsatisfied.

Ūn-quīet-ly, *ad.* without rest.

Ūn-quīet-nēs, *s.* want of tranquillity, intranquillity; want of peace, restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, UNEASINESS.

Ūn-räck'ēd, *a.* not racked, not poured off from the lees. *Bacon.*

Ūn-rāk'ēd, *a.* not thrown together and covered: used only of fires.

*Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap:
Where fire thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids.* *Shak.*

Ūn-rāl'i-ēd, *a.* not brought or disposed again into order.

Ūn-rān'säck-ēd, *a.* not pillaged.

Ūn-rān'sōm-ēd, *a.* not set free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

Ūn-rāv'd, *v. a.* to DISENTANGLE, to extricate, to clear; to clear up the intrigue of a play; — to disorder, to throw out of the present order. "*O the traitor's name! I'll know it; I will: art shall be conjur'd for it, and nature all unravel'd.*" *Dryden and Lee.*

U N R

Ūn-rā'zōr-ēd, *a.* unshaven.
As smooth as Hebe's their unrazor'd lips. *Milt.*
 Ūn-rēach'ēd, *a.* not attained.
Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty bill, unreach'd by former time. *Dryd.*
 Ūn-rēad', *a.* not read, not publicly pronounced
 (*Hooker*); **ILLITERATE**, untaught, not learned
 in books.
Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown unread, or half-read gentleman. *Dryd.*
 Ūn-rēad'i-nēss, *s.* want of readiness, want of
 promptness, unpreparedness, im preparation,
 want of preparation.
 Ūn-rēad'y, *a.* not prepared, not fit; not prompt,
 not quick; ungain, **AWKWARD**.
 Ūn-rē'al, *a.* unsubstantial, not real, having only
 appearance. *Shak.*
 Ūn-rēa'son-a-ble, *a.* not agreeable to reason; ex-
 orbitant, unconscionable, claiming or insisting
 on more than is fit; greater than is fit, ex-
 cessive, immoderate: as, an *unreasonable* love
 of life. *Atterbury.*
 Ūn-rēa'son-a-ble-nēss, *s.* inconsistency with rea-
 son; exorbitance, unconscionableness, exces-
 sive demand.
 Ūn-re-bāt'ēd, *a.* not blunted. "*A number of fen-
 cers try it out with unrebated swords.*"
Hakewill.
 Ūn-re-cēiv'ēd, *a.* not received. *Hooker.*
 Ūn-re-clām'ēd, *a.* not reclaimed, not reformed
 (*Rogers*); not tamed.
A savageness of unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shak.*
 Ūn-rēc-ōn-cil'a-ble, *a.* **IMPLACABLE**, inexorable,
 not to be appeased.
 Ūn-rēc-ōn-cil'a-ble-nēss, *s.* implacableness, im-
 placability, irreconcilable enmity.
 Ūn-rēc'ōn-cil-ēd, *a.* not reconciled. *Shak.*
 Ūn-re-cōrd'ēd, *a.* not kept in remembrance by
 public monuments. *Milton.*
 Ūn-re-cōunt'ēd, *a.* not told, not related. *Shak.*
 Ūn-re-crūt'a-ble, *a.* incapable of repairing the
 deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
 † Ūn-re-cūr'ing, *a.* irremediable. *Shak.*
 Ūn-re-dū'ēd, *a.* not reduced. "*The earl divided*
all the rest of the Irish countries unreduced, into
shires." *Davies.*
 Ūn-rēve', *v. a.* to pull a rope out of a block.
 Ūn-re-fōrm'a-ble, *a.* not to be put into a new
 form. *Hammond.*
 Ūn-re-fōrm'ēd, *a.* not amended, not corrected;
 not brought to newness of life.
 Ūn-re-fract'ēd, *a.* not refracted. *Newton.*
 Ūn-re-frēsh'ēd, *a.* not refreshed, not cheered,
 not relieved. *Arbutnot.*
 Ūn-re-gārd'ēd, *a.* not heeded, unheeded, not re-
 spected, disregarded, neglected.
 Ūn-re-gēn'ēr-ate, Ūn-re-gēn'ēr-at-ēd, *a.* not
 brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
 Ūn-rēg'is-tēr-ēd, *a.* not recorded. *Shak.*
 Ūn-rēn'ēd, *a.* not restrained or checked by the
 bridle. *Milton.*
 Ūn-re-lēnt'ing, *a.* **CRUEL**, hard, feeling no pity.
 Ūn-re-llev'a-ble, *a.* admitting no succour.
 Ūn-re-llev'ēd, *a.* not relieved, unassisted, not
 succoured; not eased.
 Ūn-re-mārk'a-ble, *a.* not worthy of notice; not
 capable of being observed. *Digby.*
 Ūn-re-mēd'i-a-ble, *a.* admitting no remedy: as,
unremediable mischief; admitting no cure, ir-
 remediable, **INCURABLE**.
 Ūn-re-mēm'bér-ēd, *a.* not retained in the mind,
 not recollected.

U N R

Ūn-re-mēm'bér-ing, *a.* forgetful, having no me-
 mory.
 Ūn-re-mēm'brānce, *s.* forgetfulness, want of re-
 membrance. *Watts.*
 Ūn-re-mīt'ting-ly, *ad.* constantly, invariably,
 without intermission.
 Ūn-re-mōv'a-ble, *a.* incapable of being taken
 away, not to be removed.
 Ūn-re-mōv'a-bly, *ad.* in a manner that admits no
 removal.
 Ūn-re-mōv'ēd, *a.* not taken away; not capable
 of being removed. *Milton.*
 Ūn-re-pāid', *a.* not recompensed, not rewarded,
 not compensated. "*Thy loss continues unrepaid*
by pain." *Dryden.*
 Ūn-re-pēal'ēd, *a.* not revoked, not abrogated,
 not reversed, not annulled.
 Ūn-re-pēnt'ant, *a.* **IMPENITENT**, unrepenting,
 not penitent, not sorrowful for sin.
 Ūn-re-pēnt'ing, *a.* **IMPENITENT**. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-re-pēnt'ēd, *a.* not repented of, not expiated
 by penitential sorrow.
 Ūn-re-pīn'ing, *a.* not murmuring, not peevishly
 complaining. *Rowe.*
 Ūn-re-plēn'ish-ēd, *a.* not filled.
 Ūn-re-priev'a-ble, *a.* not to be respited from
 penal death. *Shak.*
 Ūn-re-prōach'ēd, *a.* not reproached, not up-
 braided, not censured.
 Ūn-re-prōv'a-ble, *a.* irreprovable, not liable to
 blame, not censurable.
 Ūn-re-prōv'ēd, *a.* not censured, unadmonished;
 not liable to censure. *Milton.*
 Ūn-re-pūg'nant, *a.* not opposite, not contrary,
 not inconsistent with.
 Ūn-rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* not creditable, disreputable,
 not honourable. *Rogers.*
 Ūn-re-quēst'ēd, *a.* not asked. *Knolles.*
 Ūn-re-quīt'a-ble, *a.* not to be retaliated, incapa-
 ble of being retaliated.
 Ūn-re-sēnt'ēd, *a.* not resenting, not regarded
 with anger.
 Ūn-re-sērv'ēd, *a.* not limited by any private
 convenience: as, *unreserved* obedience to com-
 mands; open, frank, concealing nothing.
 Ūn-re-sērv'ēd-ly, *ad.* without limitations; with-
 out concealment, openly.
 Ūn-re-sērv'ēd-nēss, *s.* unlimitedness, largeness;
 openness, frankness.
 Ūn-re-sist'ēd, *a.* not opposed, not resisted; re-
 sistance, such as cannot be opposed.
 Ūn-re-sist'ing, *a.* not opposing, not resisting,
 not making resistance.
 Ūn-re-sōlv'a-ble, *a.* not to be solved; not solva-
 ble, insoluble.
 Ūn-re-sōlv'ēd, *a.* not determined, having made
 no resolution: *sometimes* with of; — † not
 solved, not cleared. *Locke.*
 Ūn-re-sōlv'ing, *a.* not resolving, not determin-
 ing; not determined. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-re-spēctive, *a.* inattentive, taking little no-
 tice: as, "*I will converse with iron-witted fools,*
and unrespective boys." *Shak.*
 † Ūn-rēst', *s.* disquiet, want of tranquillity, un-
 quietness. *Shak.*
 Ūn-re-stōr'ēd, *a.* not restored, not given back;
 not cleared from an attainder: as, the son of
 an *unrestored* traitor. *Collier.*
 Ūn-re-strāin'ēd, *a.* not confined, not hindered;
 loose, licentious, **DISSOLUTE** (*Shak.*); not
 limited. *Brown.*
 Ūn-re-strāint', *s.* exemption from restraint or
 control.

UNS

Ūn-re-trāct'ed, *a.* not retracted, not revoked, not recalled. *Collier.*
 Ūn-re-trāct'ed-ly, *ad.* without restraint.
 Ūn-re-vēal'ed, *a.* not revealed, not told, not discovered. *Pope.*
 Ūn-re-vēng'ed, *a.* not revenged.
 Ūn-re-vēng'ing, *a.* not avenging, not returning an injury, wreakless.
 Ūn-rēv'ér-ēnt, *a.* irreverent, not paying due homage or reverence, disrespectful.
 Ūn-rēv'ér-ēnt-ly, *ad.* disrespectfully.
 Ūn-re-vōk'ed, *a.* not recalled. "*Hear my decree which unrevok'd shall stand.*" *Milton.*
 Ūn-re-wārd'ed, *a.* not rewarded, not recompensed, not compensated. *Pope.*
 Ūn-rīd'dle, *v. a.* to solve an enigma; to explain a problem.
 Ūn-rī-dic'u-lōus, *a.* not ridiculous. *Brown.*
 Ūn-rīg', *v. a.* to strip of the tackle.
 Ūnright'eous, *a.* (*pron.* * ūn-rītche-ūs, or ūn-rīght'-tchūs) UNJUST, bad, sinful, WICKED.
 * Ūnright'eously, *ad.* unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.
 * Ūnright'eousnēss, *s.* WICKEDNESS, ungodliness, sinfulness, INJUSTICE.
 Ūn-right'fūl, *a.* not rightful, not just. *Shak.*
 Ūn-rīng', *v. a.* to deprive of a ring.
*He forc'd to impeach a broken bedge,
 And pigs unring'd at vil. franc. pledge. Hudibras.*
 Ūn-rīp', *v. a.* to cut open. *Shak. Bacon.*
This word is improper, there being no difference between rip and unrip; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.
 UNRIPE', Ūn-rīpe', *a.* immature, raw, green, crude, not fully concocted; not seasonable, not yet proper; as, he fix'd his unripe vengeance to defer (*Dryden*); — too early: as, whose unripe death draws tears from virtuous eyes. *Sidney.*
 Ūn-rīp'n-ēd, *a.* not matured.
 UNRIPE/NESS, Ūn-rīpe'nēss, *s.* immaturity, immaturity, crudity, greenness, crudeness, rawness, want of ripeness.
 Ūn-rīvāl'ed, *a.* having no competitor; having no peer or equal; MATCHLESS, peerless, unequalled in excellence.
 Ūn-rōl', *v. a.* to open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-ro-mān'tic, *a.* contrary to romance.
 Ūn-rōsf', *v. a.* to strip off the roof or covering of houses.
 Ūn-rōst', *v. a.* to drive from the roof.
 Ūn-rōt', *v. a.* to ERADICATE, to stub up.
 Ūn-rōugh', *a.* smooth. *Shak.*
 Ūn-rōund'ed, *a.* not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*
 Ūn-rōv'al, *a.* unprincely, not royal.
 Ūn-rūf'fles, *v. n.* to cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*
 Ūn-rūf'fled, *a.* calm, SERENE, tranquil, not tumultuous; — being without ruffles: as, an unruffled shirt.
 Ūn-rūl'ed, *a.* not directed by any superior power.
 Ūn-rūli-nēss, *s.* (unruly) TUMULTUOUSNESS, turbulence, licentiousness, ungovernableness.
 Ūn-rūly, *a.* TUMULTUOUS, turbulent, licentious, ungovernable: as, an unruly crowd.
 Ūn-sāf'e, *a.* not secure, insecure, hazardous, DANGEROUS.
 Ūn-sāf'ely, *ad.* not securely, dangerously.
 Ūn-said', *a.* not uttered, not mentioned.
 Ūn-sāl'a-ble, *a.* not vendible, unmarketable, unmerchantable, not saleable.

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Ūn-sāl'e'a-ble-nēss, *s.* the state or quality of being unfit for sale. *Appl.*
 Ūn-sālt'ed, *a.* not pickled or seasoned with salt.
 Ūn-sa-lūt'ed, *a.* not saluted. *Shak.*
 Ūn-sānc'ti-fi-ēd, *a.* unholy, not sanctified, not consecrated, not pious.
 Ūnsā'tia-ble, *a.* (*Lat.* insatiabilis, *pron.* ūn-sāl'l/ā-l'a-ble) INSATIABLE, not to be satisfied, greedy without bounds. *Brown.*
 Ūn-sāt-if-fāc'to-rī-nēss, *s.* failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
 Ūn-sāt-if-fāc'to-ry, *ad.* not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.
 Ūn-sāt'is-fi-ēd, *a.* not contented, not pleased; not settled in opinion (*Boyle*); insatiated, not filled, not gratified to the full. *Shak.*
 Ūn-sāt'is-fi-ēd-nēss, *s.* the state of being not satisfied, insatiety. *King Charles.*
 Ūn-sāt'is-fy-īng, *a.* unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
 Ūn-sā'vōur-i-nēss, *s.* (unfavoury) bad taste; bad smell, FETIDNESS.
 Ūn-sā'vōur-y, *a.* tasteless: as, can that which is unfavoury be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? (*Job*); — having a bad taste: as, unfavoury food (*Mil.*); — having an ill smell, FETID: as, an unfavoury odour (*Brown*); — unpleasing, disgusting. *Hooker.*
 Ūn-sāy', *v. a.* to retract, recant, recal, unspeak or deny what has been said.
 Ūn-sēal'y, *a.* having no scales. "The jointed lobster, and unsealy sole." *Gay.*
 Ūn-scān'nēd, *a.* not scanned; not measured, not computed. *Shak.*
 Ūn-scār'rēd, *a.* not marked with wounds.
 Ūn-scho-lāst'ic, *a.* not scholastic, not bred to literature. *Lacke.*
 Ūn-schōol'ed, *a.* uneducated, not learned.
 Ūn-sci-ēn-tif'ic, *a.* not scientific, not producing demonstrative knowledge.
 Ūn-sci-ēn-tif'i-cāl-ly, *ad.* in a manner not suited to the rules of science.
 Ūn-scōrch'ed, *a.* not touched by fire.
 Ūn-scōūr'ed, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing.
 Ūn-scrāch'ed, *a.* not torn. "To save unscratch'd your city's threaten'd cheeks." *Shak.*
 Ūn-scrēn'ed, *a.* not covered, not protected. "Unscreened from the sun's beams." *Boyle.*
 Ūn-scrēw', *v. a.* to loosen any thing fastened by a screw.
 Ūn-scrip'tur-āl, *a.* not scriptural, not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*
 Ūn-sēal', *v. a.* to open any thing sealed.
 Ūn-sēal'ed, *a.* wanting a seal; having the seal broken.
 Ūn-sēam', *v. a.* to rip, to cut open.
 Ūn-sēarch'a-ble, *a.* inscrutable, uninvestigable, not to be found out or explored.
 Ūn-sēarch'a-ble-nēss, *s.* inscrutableness, impossibility to be explored.
 Ūn-sēa'son-a-ble, *a.* not suited to time or occasion, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, untimely, timeless, ill-timed, inopportune; not agreeable to the time of the year: as, an unseasonable stormy day; — late: as, unseasonable time of night.
 Ūn-sēa'son-a-ble-nēss, *s.* disagreement with time or place.
 Ūn-sēa'son-a-bly, *ad.* not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.
 Ūn-sēa'son-ēd, *a.* not kept till fit for use: as, unseasoned timber; — not salted: as, unseasoned

U N S

meat;—unformed, not qualified by use: as, 'tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him (*Shak.*); —irregular, inordinate (*Hayward*); † unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. *Sb.*
Un-sēc'ond-ēd, *a.* not supported: as, him did you leave second to none, *unseconded* by you (*Shak.*); —not exemplified a second time. "Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded." *Brown.*

Un-sēcret, *v. a.* to disclose, to divulge. *Bacon.*

Un-sēcret, *a.* not close, not trusty. "Who shall be true to us, when we are so *unsecret* to ourselves." *Shak.*

Un-se-cūre, *a.* not secure.

Love, though most sure,

Yet always to itself seems unsecure. *Denham.*

Un-se-dū'cēd, *a.* not drawn to ill. *Shak.*

Un-sē'ing, *a.* wanting the power of vision or sight. *Shak.*

† *Un-sēm*, *v. n.* (*obsolete*) not to seem. *Shak.*

Un-sēm'li-nēss, *s.* (*unseemly*) *INDECENCY*, indecorum, uncomeliness. *Hooker.*

Un-sēm'ly, *a.* *INDECENT*, uncomely, unbecoming: as, corrupt and *unseemly* speeches.

Un-sēm'ly, *ad.* indecently, unbecomingly.

Un-sē'n, *a.* not seen, not discovered; *INVISIBLE*, indiscoverable; —unskilled, unexperienced: as, he was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reformation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

Un-sēlf'ish, *a.* not addicted to private interest, not governed by selfish motives.

Un-sēnt, *a.* not sent.

Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger, not sent for.

Un-sēp'a-ra-ble, *a.* *INSEPARABLE*, not to be parted, not to be divided. *Shak.*

Un-sēp'a-rat-ēd, *a.* not parted. *Pope.*

Un-sēr'vice-a-ble, *a.* *USELESS*, bringing no advantage or convenience.

Un-sēr'vice-a-ble-nēss, *s.* *USELESSNESS*.

Un-sēr'vice-a-bly, *ad.* uselessly, without use; without advantage.

Un-sēt, *a.* not set, not placed. *Hooker.*

Un-sēt'tle, *v. a.* to make uncertain; as, such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; —to move from a place: as, as big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him (*L'Estrange*); —to overthrow.

Un-sēt'tled, *a.* not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequal, not regular, *CHANGEABLE*; not established; not fixed in any place or abode.

Un-sēt'tled-nēss, *s.* irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation: as, the *unsettledness* of his condition; —want of fixity. *South.*

Un-sēv'ēr-ēd, *a.* not parted, not divided.

Unsew, *v. a.* (*pron. ūn-sōw*) to undo what has been stitched or sewed.

Un-sēx, *v. a.* to make otherwise than what the sex commonly is. *Shak.*

Un-shāc'kle, *v. a.* to unfetter, to unchain, to free from shackles.

Un-shād'ow-ēd, *a.* not shadowed, not clouded, not darkened. *Glanville.*

Un-shāk'en, *a.* not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.

Un-shām'ēd, *a.* not shamed. *Dryden.*

Un-shāp'en, *a.* mishapen, *DEFORMED*.

Un-shār'ēd, *a.* not partaken, not parcelled out, not had in common. *Milton.*

U N S

Un-shēath, *v. a.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Un-shēd, *a.* not spilt. "To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd." *Milton.*

Un-shēl'tēr-ēd, *a.* not sheltered, wanting a screen; wanting protection.

Un-shield'ēd, *a.* not shielded, not guarded by the shield. "But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side." *Dryden.*

Un-ship, *v. a.* to take out of a ship.

Un-shōck'ēd, *a.* not shocked, not disgusted, not offended. "Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear." *Tickel.*

Un-shōd, *a.* having no shoes.

Un-shōz, *v. a.* to take off the shoes, as from a horse, to deprive of shoes.

Un-shōk, *p. a.* not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsion burl'd,

Thou stand'st unhook amidst a bursting world.

Pope.

Un-shōrn, *a.* not clipped.

Un-shōt, *p. a.* not hit by shot.

† *Un-shōūt*, *v. a.* to annihilate or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;

Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Sb.*

Un-shōw'ēr-ēd, *a.* not watered by showers. "Trampling th' *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud." *Milton.*

Un-shrink'ing, *a.* not recoiling, not shunning danger or pain. *Shak.*

† *Un-shūn'na-ble*, *a.* inevitable. *Shak.*

Un-sift'ēd, *a.* not parted by a sieve; —not tried, not known by experience. *Shak.*

Un-sight, *a.* not seeing. *A low word.* *Hudibras.*

Un-sight'ēd, *a.* *INVISIBLE*, not seen. *Suckling.*

Un-sight'li-nēss, *s.* (*unsightly*) *DEFORMITY*, disagreeableness to the eye. *Wifeman.*

Un-sight'ly, *a.* *DEFORMED*, disagreeable to the eye. *Shak.*

Un-sin-cēre, *a.* not hearty, insincere, not faithful, *UNFAITHFUL*; not genuine, impure, adulterated (*Boyle*); not sound, not solid. *Dryd.*

Un-sin-cēr'i-ty, *s.* *ADULTERATION*, cheat, dishonesty of profession (*Boyle*); insincerity, *UNFAITHFULNESS*.

Un-sin'ew, *v. a.* to deprive of strength.

Un-sin'ew-ēd, *a.* nerveless, *WEAK*. *Shak.*

Un-sing'ēd, *a.* not singed, not scorched, not touched by fire. *Brown.*

Un-sink'ing, *a.* not sinking. "The dewy strand lies cover'd with a smooth *unsinking* sand." *Addis.*

Un-sin'ning, *a.* impeccable, exempt from possibility of sin. *Rogers.*

Un-skil'ful, *a.* wanting art, inexpert, wanting knowledge, *ILLITERATE*.

Un-skil'fūl-ly, *ad.* without art or skill, without knowledge.

Un-skil'fūl-nēss, *s.* want of art or skill, want of knowledge, *ILLITERATENESS*.

Un-skill'ēd, *a.* not skilled, not acquainted with, not versed in, wanting skill, wanting knowledge, illiterate, unskilful; *with* in before a noun, and to before a verb.

Un-slā'n, *a.* not killed. *Dryden.*

Un-slāk'ēd, *a.* not quenched. *Dryden.*

Un-slāte, *v. a.* to uncover a roof that has been laid with slates.

Un-slāt'ēd, *a.* not slated, wanting slates.

Un-slēp'ing, *a.* ever wakeful. *Milton.*

Un-slip'ping, *a.* not liable to slip, fast.

Un-smirch'ēd, *a.* unpolluted, not stained. "Brands the barlot ev'n here, between the chaste and *un-smirch'd* brow of my true mother." *Shak.*

UNS

Ūn-smōk'ēd, *a.* not smoked.
 † Ūn-smōth', *a.* rough, not even.
 Unsociability, *s.* (*pron.* ūn-so-shi-a-bil'i-ty) UN-SOCIABLENESS.
 Unso'ciable, *a.* (*pron.* * ūn-fō'shi-a-ble) not kind, not communicative of good, incommunicative, infociable, inconversable, unverfable, not companionable, not suitable to society.
 * Unso'ciableness, *s.* unsociability, disinclination to company and converse, unsuitness for conviviality or society.
 * Unso'ciably, *ad.* not kindly, without good nature, in an unfociable manner.
 Ūn-sōil'ēd, *a.* not polluted, not tainted (*Shak.*); not stained, not tainted.
 Ūn-sōld', *a.* not parted with for a price, not exchanged for money.
 Ūn-sōld'ier-like, *a.* not like a soldier, unbecoming a soldier.
 Ūn-sōl'id, *a.* fluid, not coherent. "*The extension of space is nothing but the continuity of un-solid, inseparable and unmovable parts.*"
 Ūn-sōlv'ēd, *a.* not explicated.
 Ūn-so-phist'i-cat-ēd, *a.* not adulterated, not counterfeit; pure, genuine.
 Ūn-sōrt'ēd, *a.* not sorted, not distributed by proper separation.
 Ūn-sōught', *a.* had without seeking; not searched, not explored.
 Ūn-sōund', *a.* SICKLY, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupt, PUTRID; not orthodox (*Hooker*); not honest, not upright (*Shak.*); not true, not certain, not solid (*Spenser*); not fast, not calm: as, *unsound* sleep;—not close, not compact: as, *unsound* cheese (*Mortimer*); not sincere, not faithful: as, his love's *unsound*;—not solid, not material: as, a subtle *unsound* substance (*Spenser*);—erroneous, wrong: as, what conceit *unsound* (*Fairfax*);—not fast under foot.
 Ūn-sōund'ēd, *a.* not sounded, not tried by the plummet: as, the *unsounded* deep.
 Ūn-sōund'nēss, *s.* erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.
 Ūn-sōur'ēd, *a.* not made sour; not made morose: as, *unsoured* with sorrow.
 Ūn-sōwn', *a.* not sown, not propagated by scattering seed.
 Ūn-spār'ēd, *a.* not spared.
 Ūn-spār'ing, *a.* not parsimonious (*Milton*); not merciful.
 Ūn-spēak', *v. a.* to retract, recant, recal, unsay or deny what has been said.
 Ūn-spēak'a-ble, *a.* INEFFABLE, inexpressible, unutterable, not to be expressed.
 Ūn-spēak'a-bly, *ad.* inexpressibly, ineffably.
 Ūn-spēc'i-fi-ēd, *a.* not specified, not particularly mentioned.
 Ūn-spēc'u-la-tive, *a.* not theoretical.
 Ūn-spēd', *a.* not despatched, not performed.
 "Venetus withdraws
 Unsped the service of the common cause." *Garth.*
 Ūn-spent', *a.* not wasted, not diminished, not weakened, not exhausted.
 Ūn-sphēre', *v. a.* to remove from its orb. "But I, though you would seek i' unsphere the stars with oaths, &c."
 Ūn-spēd, *a.* not seen, not discovered;—not searched, not explored.
 Ūn-spilt', *a.* not shed; † not spoiled, not marred.
 Ūn-spir'it, *v. a.* (*little used*) to DISPIRIT, to depress, to deject.
 Bentley and Norris.

UNS

Un-spōil'ēd, *a.* not plundered, not pillaged (*Dryden*); not marred, not hurt, not made useless, not corrupted.
 Ūn-spōt'ēd, *a.* not marked with any stain (*Dryden*); IMMACULATE, not tainted with any guilt.
 Ūn-spright'ly, *a.* not brisk, not lively.
 Ūn-squār'ēd, *a.* not formed, irregular.
 Ūn-stā'ble, *a.* (*Lat.* instabilis) not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute, wanting perseverance, CHANGEABLE.
 Ūn-stāid', *a.* not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable, CHANGEABLE.
 Ūn-stāid'nēss, *s.* indiscretion, volatile mind; uncertain motion.
 Ūn-stāin'ēd, *a.* not stained, not died, not colored; not dishonoured, unpolluted.
 Ūn-stāte', *v. a.* to put out of dignity. "*Highly-battled Cæsar will unstate his happiness.*"
 Ūn-stāt'u-ta-ble, *a.* contrary to statute.
 Ūn-stāunch'ēd. Ūn-stāunch'ēd, *a.* not stopped, not stayed, as blood.
 Ūn-stēad'fāst, *a.* not fixed, not fast; not resolute, not determined.
 Ūn-stēad'i-ly, *ad.* without any certainty; inconstant; not consistently.
 Ūn-stēad'i-nēss, *s.* want of constancy; irresolution, indetermination; mutability, fickleness, CHANGEABLENESS.
 Ūn-stēad'y, *a.* inconstant, irresolute; mutable, fickle, variable, CHANGEABLE; not fixed, not settled.
 Ūn-stēep'ēd, *a.* not soaked.
 Ūn-sting', *v. a.* to disarm of a sting.
 Ūn-stint'ēd, *a.* not limited.
 Ūn-stir'ēd, *a.* not stirred, not agitated.
 Ūn-stitch', *v. a.* to open by picking out the stitches.
 Ūn-stōop'ing, *a.* not bending, not yielding. "*Not partialize th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.*"
 Ūn-stōp', *v. a.* to free from stop or obstruction, to open.
 Ūn-stōp'pēd, *a.* meeting no resistance.
 "The flame unstopp'd, at first more fury gains,
 And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins."
 Ūn-strāin'ēd, *a.* easy, not forced. "*By an easy and unstrained derivation, it implies the breath of God.*"
 Ūn-strāit'en-ēd, *a.* not contracted: as, the *unstrained* goodness of God.
 Ūn-strenght'en-ēd, *a.* not supported, not assisted: as, *unstrengthened* by authority.
 Ūn-string', *v. a.* to relax any thing strong; to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.
 "Invaded thus, for want of better bands
 His garland they unstring, and bind his bands."
 Ūn-strück', *a.* not moved, not affected: as, *unstruck* with horror at the sight.
 Ūn-stūd'i-ēd, *a.* not premeditated; not laboured.
 "In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and unstudied words."
 Ūn-stuff'ēd, *a.* unfilled; not crowded.
 Ūn-sūb-stān'tial, *a.* not solid, shadowy, not palpable: as, welcome thou unsubstantial air that I embrace! (*Shak.*);—not real.
 Ūn-sūc-cēd'ēd, *a.* not succeeded.
 UNSUCCESSFUL, Ūn-sūc-cēss'fūl, *a.* unlucky, luckless, sinister, inauspicious, unsuccessful, un-

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prosperous, unprosperous, unfortunate, not fortunate, hapless, not having the wished event.

Ūn-sŭc-cēss'fŭl-ly, *ad.* unfortunately, unprosperously, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, Ūn-sŭc-cēss'fŭl-nēss, *s.* unfortunateness, inauspiciousness, unluckiness, ill-luck, want of success, event contrary to wish.

Ūn-sŭc-cēss'fŭl-ve, *a.* not proceeding by flux of parts. "*We cannot sum up the unsuccessful and stable direction of God.*" *Brown.*

Ūn-sŭck'ed, *a.* not sucked, not having the breasts drawn: as, *unsuck'd* of lamb or kid, that tend their play.

Ūn-sŭff'fēr-a-ble, *ad.* INTOLERABLE, not supportable, not to be endured.

Ūn-sŭff'fēr-a-bly, *ad.* in a manner not to be endured, intolerably.

Ūn-sŭff'fŭc-ience, *s.* (Fr. insuffisance) INSUFFICIENCY; insufficiency, inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*

Ūn-sŭff'fŭc-ient, *a.* (Fr. insuffisant) unable, inadequate, INSUFFICIENT. *Locke.*

Ūn-sŭg'ar-ed, *a.* (*pron.* ūn-shŭg'ār-ēd) not sweetened with sugar. *Brown.*

Ūn-sŭit'a-ble, *a.* not congruous, incongruous, not fit, unfit, not suitable, inexpedient, incompetent, not equal, not proportionate.

Ūn-sŭit'a-ble-nēss, *s.* incongruity, discongruity, disconformity, incongruence, want of symmetry, unsuitness, disagreement of parts.

Ūn-sŭit'a-bly, *ad.* in an unsuitable manner, unfitly, incongruously.

Ūn-sŭit'ing, *a.* not fitting, not becoming.

Ūn-sŭll'i-ēd, *a.* not fouled, not disgraced, PURE. "My maiden honour yet is pure as the *unsullied* lily." *Shak.*

Ūn-sŭng', *a.* not celebrated in verse; not recited in song. *Milton.*

Ūn-sŭn'nēd, *a.* not exposed to the sun.

Ūn-sŭ-pēr'sŭ-ous, *a.* not superfluous, not more than enough. *Milton.*

Ūn-sŭp-plān'ēd, *a.* not forced or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

Ūn-sŭp-pli'ed, *a.* not supplied, not accommodated with something necessary.

Ūn-sŭp-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* (Fr. insupportable) INTOLERABLE, such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*

Ūn-sŭp-pōrt'a-bly, *ad.* intolerably. *South.*

Ūn-sŭp-pōrt'd, *a.* not sustained, not propped, not held up; not assisted.

Unsure', *a.* (*pron.* ūn-shŭr-ē) not sure, not fixed, not certain. *Shak.*

Ūn-sŭr-mōūnt'a-ble, *a.* insurmountable, insuperable, INVINCIBLE, unconquerable, not to be overcome. *Locke.*

Ūn-sŭs-cēp-tī-bil'i-ty, *s.* incapacity to receive, unaptness to admit. *Asb.*

Ūn-sŭs-cēp-tī-ble, *a.* incapable of receiving, not liable to admit, not susceptible.

Ūn-sŭs-pēct', Ūn-sŭs-pēct'ed, *a.* not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

Ūn-sŭs-pēct'ing, *a.* not imagining that any ill is designed, not mistrustful, not suspecting, unapprehensive of ill.

Ūn-sŭs-pēc'ious, *a.* having no suspicion.

Ūn-sŭs-tāin'ed, *a.* unsupported, not propped, not sustained, not held up.

Ūn-sŭwāth'e', *v. a.* to free from folds or convolutions of bandages. *Addison.*

UNT

Ūn-sŭwā'y'a-ble, *a.* not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shak.*

Ūn-sŭwā'y'ed, *a.* not swayed, not wielded, not held in the hand. *He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—Is the chair empty? Is the sword unsway'd? Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd?* *Sh.*

Ūn-sŭwār, *v. a.* to recant any thing sworn. *Sp.*

Ūn-sŭwēat', *v. a.* to ease after fatigue, to cool after exercise. *Milton.*

Ūn-sŭwēat'ing, *a.* not sweating. *Dryden.*

Ūn-sŭwēat', *a.* not sweet; disagreeable. *Sp.*

Ūn-sŭwēpt', *a.* not swept, not brushed away, not cleaned by sweeping. *Shak.*

Ūn-sŭwōrn', *a.* not bound by an oath.

Ūn-sŭm-mēt'rī-cāl, *a.* DISPROPORTIONAL, disproportionate, unsuitable to something else.

Ūn-tāck', *v. a.* to loose what was fastened by tacks; to cut up a curlew. *Asb.*

Ūn-tāck'le, *v. a.* to free from tackle.

Ūn-tāint'ed, *a.* unsullied, not sullied, not polluted, PURE; not charged with any crime (*Shak.*); not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*

Ūn-tāk'en, *a.* not taken: as, dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Boyle.*

Untaken up, not filled.

Ūn-tālk'ed of, *a.* not mentioned in the world. *No happiness can be, where is no rest; Th' unknown, untalk'd of man is only blest.* *Dryden.*

Ūn-tāme'a-ble, *a.* not to be tamed, not to be subdued, indomable, incurable.

Ūn-tāme'a-ble-nēss, *s.* the state or quality of being untameable, indomableness. *Scott.*

Ūn-tām'ed, *a.* not tamed, not suppressed, not softened by culture or discipline.

Ūn-tān'gle, *v. a.* to loose from intricacy or convolution. *O time, thou must untangle this, not I; It is too hard a knot for me t' untie.* *Shak.*

Ūn-tāst'ed, *a.* not tried by the palate.

Ūn-tāst'ing, *a.* not perceiving any taste: as, whose balmy juice flies o'er th' *untasting* tongue;—not trying by the palate.

Ūn-tāught', *a.* uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered, ILLITERATE; debarred from instruction (*Locke*); unskilled, new, not having use or practice. *Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough, U'd to command, untaught to plead for favour.* *Shak.*

Ūn-tēach', *v. a.* to make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

Ūn-tēach'a-ble, *a.* not teachable, that cannot be taught, indocible, INDOCILE.

Ūn-tēach'a-ble-hēss, *s.* INDOCILITY.

Ūn-tēm'pēr-ēd, *a.* not tempered. "One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar." *Ezekiel.*

Ūn-tēpt'ed, *a.* not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring. "Untempted, or by *wager* or by *price*" *Cotton.*

Ūn-tēn'a-ble, *a.* not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.

Ūn-tēn'ant-ēd, *a.* having no tenant.

Ūn-tēnd'ed, *a.* not attended, not having any attendance. "They fall, *unblest*, untended, and *unmourn'd*." *Thomson.*

Ūn-tēn'dér, *a.* wanting softness, wanting affection. *So young, and so untender?—So young, my lord, and true.* *Shak.*

Ūn-tēnt', *v. a.* to bring out of a tent.

U N T

*Will be not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us?*

Shakespeare.

Ūn-tēnt'ed, *a.* (tent) having no medicaments applied.

Shakespeare.

Ūn-tēr'ri-fi-ēd, *a.* not affrighted, not dismayed, not struck with fear.

Milton.

Ūn-tēth'er, *v. a.* to loose from a tether.

Ūn-thānk'ed, *a.* not repaid with acknowledgments of kindness; not received with thankfulness.

*Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve.*

Dryden.

Ūn-thānk'fūl, *a.* UNGRATEFUL, returning no acknowledgment for good received.

Ūn-thānk'fūl-ly, *ad.* without thanks, without gratitude, ungratefully.

Ūn-thānk'fūl-nēss, *s.* UNGRATEFULNESS, ingratitude, want of sense of benefits.

Ūn-thāw'ed, *a.* not thawed, not melted, not dissolved after frost.

Ūn-think', *v. a.* to recal a thought, to dismiss a thought. "Unthink your speaking, and say so no more."

Shak.

Ūn-think'ing, *a.* THOUGHTLESS, incogitative, not given to reflection.

Pope.

Ūn-thörn'y, *a.* not thorny, not obstructed by prickles or briars.

Brown.

Ūn-thought' of, *a.* not regarded, not heeded, unheeded, unregarded.

Ūn-thread', *v. a.* to loose. "He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints, and crumble all thy sinews."

Milton.

Ūn-threat'en-ēd, *a.* not menaced.

King Charles.

Ūn-thrift', *s.* PRODIGAL, spendthrift.

Ūn-thrift', *a.* PRODIGAL, wasteful, profuse.

Ūn-thrift'i-ly, *ad.* without frugality.

Ūn-thrift'i-nēss, *s.* PRODIGALITY, waste.

Ūn-thrīv'ing, *a.* not thriving, not prospering, not growing rich.

Ūn-thronē', *v. a.* to DETHRONE, to pull down from a throne.

Milton.

Ūn-tīdī-ly, *ad.* slovenly.

Ūn-tīdī-nēss, *s.* slovenliness.

Ūn-tīdy, *a.* slovenly, negligent of dress.

Ūn-tīē', *v. a.* to unbind, to free from bonds (*Shak.*); to loosen, to make not fast, to unfasten; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any obstruction; to solve, to clear.

Watts.

Ūn-tīēd, *a.* not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot; not fast, not held by any tie or band.

Ūn-tīl', *ad.* to the time that; to the place that; to the degree that.

Ūn-tīl', *prep.* to. Used of time.

Judges.

Ūn-tīll'ed, *a.* not cultivated.

Ūn-tīm'bér-ēd, *a.* not furnished with timber, weak. "Where's then the saucy boat, whose rick untimbered sides but even now co-rivall'd greatness?"

Shak.

Ūn-tīmēly, *a.* happening before the natural time: as, an untimely death.

Ūn-tīmēly, *ad.* before the natural time: as, untimely brought to light.

Ūn-tīng'ed, *a.* not tinged, not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

Swift.

Ūn-tīr'a-ble, *a.* INDEFATIGABLE, unwearied.

Shakespeare.

Ūn-tīr'ed, *a.* not made weary.

Shak.

Ūn-tītlēd, *a.* having no title.

Shak.

Ūn'tō, *pr. p.* (*obsolete*) to.

U N T

Ūn-tōld', *a.* not related; not revealed, not discovered; not numbered.

Ūn-tōll'ed, *a.* not diminished by taking the toll; — not made to sound as a bell on solemn occasions.

Ūn-tōuch'ed, *a.* not touched, not reached: as, three men passed through a fiery furnace untouched, untinged; — not moved, not affected: as, they were untouched with his agonies; — not meddled with: as, these tracts have lain untouched for some ages.

Addison.

Ūn-tōw'ard, *a.* PERVERSE, froward, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; AWKWARD, ungraceful (*Greek*); inconvenient, troublesome, unmanageable.

Hudibras.

Ūn-tōw'ard-ly, *a.* PERVERSE, froward, awkward. "They learn from unbred or debauched servants, untowardly tricks and vices."

Locke.

Ūn-tōw'ard-lī-nēss, *s.* PERVERSENESS, frowardness; ungracefulness, AWKWARDNESS.

Ūn-trāc'a-ble, *a.* not to be traced. "The workings of providence are secret and untraceable."

South.

Ūn-trā'cēd, *a.* not traced, not tracked, not marked by any footsteps.

Ūn-trāc'ēd, *a.* PATHLESS, untrodden.

Ūn-trāc'ta-ble, *a.* (*Fr.* intraitable, *Lat.* intractabilis) not yielding to common measures and management, not governable, STUBBORN; — rough, difficult. "I forc'd to ride th' untractable abyss."

Milton.

Ūn-trāc'ta-ble-nēss, *s.* unwillingness, or unsuitableness to be regulated or managed, contradictory temper, incomppliance, STUBBORNNESS.

Ūn-trād'ing, *a.* not engaged in commerce.

Ūn-trāin'ed, *a.* not educated, not instructed, not disciplined: as, my wit untrain'd in any kind of art (*Shak.*); irregular, ungovernable: as, gad not abroad at every quest and call of an untrained hope or passion.

Herbert.

Ūn-trāns-fēr'a-ble, *a.* incapable of being given from one to another, intransferrable, inalienable, unassignable.

Ūn-trāns-pār'ent, *a.* not transparent, not diaphanous, opaque.

Ūn-trāv'el-ēd, *a.* never trodden by passengers; — having never seen foreign countries.

Addison.

Ūn-trēad', *v. a.* to tread back, to go back in the same steps: as, we will untread the steps of damned flight.

Shak.

Ūn-treasure'd, *a.* (*pron.* ūn-trēzh'ur-ēd) not laid up, not repositied.

Shak.

Ūn-trēat'a-ble, *a.* not treatable, not practicable. "Men are of so untreatable a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them."

Decay of Piety.

Ūn-trī'ed, *a.* not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

† Ūn-trīūmph-a-ble, Ūn-trī-ūmph'a-ble, *a.* which allows no triumph.

Hudibras.

Ūn-trōd', Ūn-trōd'den, *a.* not passed, not marked by the foot, inviolous, trackless, PATHLESS.

Ūn-trōll'ed, *a.* not trolled, not bowled, not rolled along.

Dryden.

Ūn-trōub'led, *a.* not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused, free from passion; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear, not muddled.

Bacon.

Ūn-trūē', *a.* false, not morally true, contrary to reality; false, not faithful, PERFIDIOUS.

Ūn-trū'y, *ad.* falsely, not according to truth; unfaithfully, perfidiously.

U N V

Ūn-trŭst'f-nĕss, *s.* (untruſty) unfaithfulneſs, perfidy, PERFIDIOUSNESS.

Ūn-trŭth', *s.* FALSEHOOD, contrariety to reality; want of fidelity, treachery, PERFIDY; falſe aſſertion (*Hooker*); moral falſehood, not veracity.

*He who is perfect, and abhors untruth,
With heavenly influence inſpires my youth. Sandys.*

Ūn-tŭn'a-ble, *a.* INHARMONIOUS, not muſical, not tunable. *Shak.*

Ūn-tŭne', *v. a.* to make incapable of harmony; to diſorder. *Shak.*

Ūn-tŭrn'ĕd, *a.* not turned.
*New crimes invented, left unturn'd no ſtone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. Dryden.*

Ūn-tŭt'or-ĕd, *a.* uninſtructed, uneducated, untaught; ignorant, ILLITERATE.

Ūn-twine', *v. a.* to open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped upon itſelf; to unwreathe, to untwiſt; to ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

Ūn-twiſt', *v. a.* to ſeparate any thing involved in each other, or wrapped upon themſelves, to ſeaze, to ſleave, to unwreathe, to untwine, to unwind.

† Ūn-vā'lu-a-ble, *a.* invaluable, ineſtimable, being above price. *Atterbury.*

Ūn-vā'lu-ĕd, *a.* not prized, neglected; invaluable, ineſtimable, above price. *Shak.*

Ūn-vān'qu-iſh-ĕd, *a.* not vanquiſhed, not conquered, not overcome. *Shak.*

Ūn-vā'ri a ble, *a.* invariable, not changeable, not mutable, CONSTANT.

† Ūn-vā'ri-a-bly, *ad.* invariably. *Locke.*

Ūn-vā'ri-ĕd, *a.* not diverſified.

Ūn-vār'n-iſh-ĕd, *a.* not overlaid with varniſh; not adorned, not decorated.

Ūn-vā'rŷ-ing, *a.* not liable to change.

Ūn-veĭ', *v. a.* to uncover, to divest of a veil; to diſcloſe, to ſhew. *Shak.*

Ūn-veĭ'ĕd-ly, *ad.* plainly, without diſguiſe.

Ūn-vē'nĭ-a-ble, *a.* UNPARDONABLE. *Aſe.*

Ūn-vē'nĭ-ā-l, *a.* UNPARDONABLE, irremiſſible.

Ūn-vēn'ti-lat-ĕd, *a.* not ventilated, not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

Ūn-vēr'i-ta-ble, *a.* not true. *Brown.*

Ūn-vērſĕd, *a.* not verſed, not ſkilled, unacquainted, unſkilled. *Blackmore.*

Ūn-vēx'ĕd, *a.* untroubled, unruffled, UNDISTURBED. *Shak.*

Ūn-vī'o-lat-ĕd, *a.* not injured, not broken.

Ūn-vīr'tu-ōus, *a.* wanting virtue.

Ūn-viſ'it-ĕd, *a.* not reſorted to.

Ūn-ū'nĭ-fōrm, *a.* wanting uniformity.

† Ūn-vōy'āġe-a-ble, *a.* not to be travelled, paſſed over or voyaged.

*Nor this unvoyageable gulph obſcure,
Detain from following thy illuſtrious track. Milton.*

Ūn-ŭrg'ĕd, *a.* not incited, not preſſed. *Shak.*

Ūn-ŭſ'ĕd, *a.* not put to uſe, unemployed; unwonted, unaccuſtomed.

Ūn-ŭſe'fŭl, *a.* USELESS, having no end, ſerving no purpoſe, unprofitable.

Ūnu'ſual, *a.* (*pron. * ŭn-ŭ'zhu-āl*) not frequent, rare, UNCOMMON.

* Ūnu'ſualnĕſs, *s.* infrequency, rarity, ſeldomneſs, UNCOMMONNESS.

* Ūnu'ſually, *ad.* (unusual) not in the uſual manner.

Ūn-ŭt'tĕr-a-ble, *a.* INEFFABLE, inexpressible.

Ūn-vŭl'nĕr-a-ble, *a.* invulnerable, not vulnerable, exempt from wound. *Shak.*

U N W

Ūn-wā'ken-ĕd, *a.* not roused from ſleep.

Ūn-wāll'ĕd, *a.* having no walls.

Ūn-wāreſ', *ad.* unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation. *Shak.*

Ūn-wā'ri-ly, *ad.* without caution, incautiously, heedleſſly, careleſſly.

Ūn-wā'ri-nĕſs, *s.* INCAUTIONSNESS, want of caution, heedleſſneſs, CARELESSNESS.

Ūn-wār'like, *a.* not fit for war, immartial; not uſed in war, not military.

Ūn-wār'n'ĕd, *a.* not warned, not cautioned, not made wary. *Locke.*

Ūn-wār'rānt-a-ble, *a.* not defenſible, not to be juſtified, not allowed.

Ūn-wār'rānt-a-bly, *ad.* not juſtiſiably, not defenſibly.

Ūn-wār'rānt-ĕd, *a.* not warranted, not aſcertain- ed, not made certain.

Ūn-wā'ry, *a.* INCAUTIOUS, want of caution, im- prudent, haſty, precipitate.

Ūn-wāſh'ĕd, *a.* not waſhed, not cleaned, not cleaned by waſhing.

Ūn-wāſt'ĕd, *a.* not waſted, not conſumed, not diminished.

Ūn-wāſt'ing, *a.* not growing leſs, not decaying, not growing worſe.

Ūn-wāy'ĕd, *a.* not uſed to travel, not ſeaſoned in the road. *Suckling.*

Ūn-wĕak'en-ĕd, *a.* not weakened. *Boyle.*

Ūn-wĕap'on-ĕd, *a.* not furniſhed with offenſive arms. *Raleigh.*

Ūn-wĕa'ri-a-ble, *a.* INDEFATIGABLE, untirable, not to be tired. *Hooker.*

Ūn-wĕa'ri-ĕd, *a.* not tired, not fatigued; INDEFATIGABLE, continual, not to be ſpent, not ſinking under fatigue.

Ūn-wĕa'ry, *v. a.* to reſreſh after fatigue.

Ūn-wĕd', *a.* unmarried. *Shak.*

Ūn-wĕdg'a-ble, *a.* not to be cloven.
Merciful heaven!

*Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgable and gnarled oak
Than the ſoft myrtle. Shak.*

Ūn-wĕd'ĕd, *a.* not weeded, not cleared from weeds. *Shak.*

† Ūn-wĕp'ĕd, *a.* not lamented. *Milton.*

Ūn-wĕt'ing, *a.* ignorant, unknowing. *Milton.*

Ūn-wĕigh'ĕd, *a.* not examined by the balance; not conſiderate, negligent. *Pope.*

Ūn-wĕigh'ing, *a.* inconfiderate, thoughtleſs.

"Wife? why, no queſtion but he was—a very ſuperſicial, ignorant, unweighing fellow." Shak.

Ūn-wĕl'cōme, *a.* not pleaſing, not grateful; not well received. *Milton.*

Ūn-wĕl'cōme-nĕſs, *s.* the ſtate of being unwel- come; cool reception.

Ūn-wĕll', *a.* not well, SICKLY.

Ūn-wĕpt', *a.* not lamented, not bemoaned, not deplored, UNLAMENTED.

Ūn-wĕt', *a.* not moiſt, not humid.

Ūn-whipt', *a.* not puniſhed, not corrected with the rod. *Shak.*

UNWHOLE/SOME, Ūn-whōleſōme, *a.* inſalu- brious, inſalutary, unhealthful, hurtful, pec- cant, injurious or miſchievous to health; — corrupted, tainted. *Shak.*

Ūn-whōleſōme-nĕſs, *s.* inſalubrity, inſalutari- neſs, unhealthfulneſs.

Ūn-wĭeld'y-ly, *ad.* heavily, with difficult motion.

Ūn-wĭeld'y-nĕſs, *s.* (unwieldy) heavineſs, weight, cumbeſomenenſs, difficulty to move, or to be moved.

Ūn-wĭeld'y, *a.* unmanageable, not eaſily moving

or moved, cumbrous, cumbersome, weighing, ponderous.

UNWILLING, *Ūn-will'ing*, *a.* loath, backward, averse, repugnant, reluctant, not contented, disinclined, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

Ūn-will'ing-ly, *ad.* not with good will, reluctantly, not without loathness.

UNWILLINGNESS, *Ūn-will'ing-nēss*, *s.* loathness, backwardness, averfeness, reluctance, aversion, nollion, repugnance, dislike, disinclination.

Ūn-wind', *v. a.* to feparate any thing convolved; to untwist, to untwine; to difengage, to loofe from entanglement.

Ūn-wind', *v. n.* to admit evolution. "*Put the bottoms into fcaiding water, and they will eafily unwind.*" *Mortimer.*

Ūn-wip'ed, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*

Ūn-wiſe', *a.* not wiſe, weak, defective in wiſdom.

Ūn-wiſe-ly, *ad.* weakly, not prudently, not wiſely.

Ūn-wiſh', *v. a.* to wiſh that which is not to be.

Ūn-wiſh'ed, *a.* not fought, not deſired.

Ūn-wiſh'fūl, *a.* not wiſhful, not longing, not ſhewing deſire.

† *Ūn-wiſt'*, *a.* unthought of, not known. *Spens.*

† *Ūn-wit'*, *v. a.* (*obſolete*) to deprive of underſtanding. *Shak.*

Ūn-with-draw'ing, *a.* continually liberal.

"*Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth with ſuch a full and unwithdrawing hand?*" *Milton.*

Ūn-with-ſtood', *a.* not oppoſed. *Philips.*

Ūn-wit'neſſ'ed, *a.* wanting testimony, wanting notice. "*Leſt their zeal to the cauſe ſhould any way be unwitneſſed.*" *Hooker.*

Ūn-wit'ting-ly, *ad.* (*properly* unweetingly, from unweeting) without knowledge, without conſciouſneſs. *Hooker.*

Ūn-wōnt'ed, *a.* UNCOMMON, unusual, rare, infrequent; — unaccuſtomed, unuſed. "*Sea calves unwonted to freſh waters fly.*" *May.*

Ūn-wōrk'ing, *a.* not working, living without labour. *Locke.*

Ūn-wōrk'mān-like, *a.* not like a workman, not finiſhed with art.

Ūn-wōr'ſhip'ed, *a.* not adored. *Milton.*

Ūn-wōr'thī-ly, *ad.* not according to deſert, either above or below merit.

Ūn-wōr'thī-nēss, *s.* want of worth, want of merit, immerit, indeſert.

Ūn-wōr'thy, *a.* not deſerving: whether good or bad; — wanting merit; MEAN, worthleſs, contemptible; not ſuitable, not adequate: as, I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope ſhe will forgive (*Dryden*); — unbecoming, vile: as,

*Mov'd with unworthy uſage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, reſolv'd to give her aid.*

Dryden.

Ūn-wōund', *pret. and paſs. part.* of *unwind*; untwisted.

Ūn-wōund'ed, *a.* not wounded, not hurt.

Ūn-wrāp', *v. a.* to open what is folded.

Ūn-wrēathe', *v. a.* to untwine, to untwist, to open what is wrapped upon itſelf.

Ūn-writ'ing, *a.* not aſſuming the character of an author. "*The peace of the beaſt unwriting ſubject was daily moleſted.*" *Arbutnot.*

Ūn-writ'ten, *a.* not written, not conveyed by writing, oral, TRADITIONAL: as, the laws of England may be divided into the written

law, and the *unwritten* (*Hale*); — not contained in writing. *South.*

Ūn-wrōught', *a.* not wrought, not laboured, not manufactured. *Dryden.*

Ūn-wrūng', *a.* not pinched. "*We that have free ſouls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are unwrung.*" *Shak.*

Ūn-yēld'ed, *a.* not given up. *Dryden.*

Ūn-yōke', *v. a.* to looſe from the yoke; to part, to diſjoin. *Shak.*

Ūn-yōk'ed, *a.* having never worn a yoke (*Dryd.*); licentious, unreſtrained.

I will awhile uphold

The unyok'd humour of your idleneſs. *Shak.*

Ūn-zōn'ed, *a.* not bound with a girdle.

Ūp, *ad.* (*Saxon*) aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt; in the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat; above the horizon: as, as ſoon as the ſun is *up*, ſet upon the city (*Judges*); — to a ſtate of proficiency (*Atterbury*); in a ſtate of exaltation (*Shak.*); in a ſtate of climbing: as, the rumour flew *up* to the city; — in a ſtate of inſurrection: as, thou haſt fir'd me; my ſoul's *up* in arms, and mans each part about me (*Dryden*); — in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed: as, grief and paſſion are like floods raiſed in little brooks by a ſudden rain; they are quickly *up* (*Dryden*); — from a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place: as, as a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him (*L'Eſtrange*); — into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment; — from younger to elder years: as, I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pſalms.*

Up and down, backward and forward. *Up to*, to an equal height with; — adequately to: as, we muſt act *up to* the poſitive precepts of our duty. *Rogers.* *Up with*, a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

*She, quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her fiſt, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe;
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace.*

Sidney.

Up is likewise added to verbs implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe: as, we cannot number *up* the whole.

Ūp, *intj.* a word exhorting to riſe from bed; a word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Ūp, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part; not down.

Ūp-bear', *v. a.* to ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation: as, ſwift as the wings of wind *upborne* they fly (*Pope*); — to raiſe aloft: as, a monſtrous wave *upborne* the chief, and daſh'd him on the craggy ſhore (*Pope*); — to PROP, to ſupport from falling.

Ūp-brāid', *v. a.* (*Sax.* *upgebredan*) to charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful; *with commonly with*, ſometimes of before the thing imputed; ſometimes it has only an accuſative of the thing, as in *Milton*; and ſometimes the perſon without the thing, or the thing without the perſon: as in the following examples; do not *upbraid* us with our diſtreſs (*Shak.*); — you may the world of more defects *upbraid* (*Blackmore*); — how cunningly the forcereſs diſplays her own tranſgreſſions, to *upbraid* me mine (*Milton*); — vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid* (*Sandys*); — to object as matter of re-

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proach, *with to before the person*; — to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to bring reproach upon, to exprobrate, to censure, to shew faults by being in a state of comparison: as, *the counsel which I cannot take, instead of healing but upbraids my weakness.* *Adds.*
 Ūp-brāid'ér, *s.* one who reproaches.
 Ūp-brāid'ing-ly, *ad.* by way of reproach.
 Ūp'cāst, *p. a.* thrown upward.
*Old Saturn here, with upcast eyes,
 Beheld his abdicated skies.* *Addison.*
 Ūp'cāst, *s.* (used at bowls) a throw, a cast.
 Ūp-gāth'ér, *v. a.* to contract. "*Himself he close
 upgather'd more and more into his den.*" *Spenser.*
 Ūp-hānd', *a.* lifted by the hand: as, the uphand sledge or hammer. *Moxon.*
 Ūp-hēld', *pret. and part. pass.* of to uphold; maintained, sustained. *Milton.*
 Ūp-hill', *a.* DIFFICULT, like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clarissa.*
 Ūp-hōard', *v. a.* to hoard, to treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.
 Ūp-hōld', *v. a.* to lift on high; to PROP, to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to maintain, to support in any state of life; to keep from being lost: as, Faulconbridge, in spite of spite, alone upholds the day (*Shak.*); — to continue without failing (*Holder*); to continue in being. *Hakerwill.*
 Ūp-hōld'ér, *s.* a supporter; a sustainer in being; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.
 Ūn-hōl'stér-ér, *s.* (a corruption of upholder) one who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.
 Ūp'lānd, *s.* higher ground. *Burnet.*
 Ūp'lānd, *a.* higher in situation; lying high; + rude, savage. *Chapman.*
 Ūp-lānd'ish, *a.* mountainous, inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
 Ūp-lāy', *v. a.* to hoard, to lay up. *Donne.*
 Ūp-lift', *v. a.* to raise aloft. *Shak.*
 Ūp'mōst, *a.* (an irregular superlative formed from up) highest, uppermost, topmost.
 Ūp-on', *prep.* (up and on; see ON) not under, noting being on the top; not within, being on the outside; thrown over the body as clothes: as, rising from her bed, she threw her nightgown upon her; — by way of imprecation or infliction: as, my soul to heav'n, my blood upon your heads (*Shak.*); — it expresses obtestation, or protestation (*Shak.*); it is used to express any hardship or mischief: as, the fault lies upon ourselves; — in a state of view: as, it is upon record; — noting reliance or trust: as, we may now boldly spend upon the hope of what is to come in (*Shak.*); — near to, noting situation: as, the duke's forest lies upon their frontiers; — noting assumption: as, he takes state upon him; he took an office upon him; — noting security: as, he has borrowed money upon his lands; — noting attack: as, the Philistines be upon thee Sampson (*Judges*); — by: noting the means of support. *Woodward.*
 Ūp'pér, *a.* (a comparative from up) superior in place, higher: as, the upper realms; — higher in place or dignity.
 Ūp'per-most, *a.* (superlative of upper) highest in place, topmost, upmost; highest in power or authority, predominant, most powerful.
 † Ūp'pish, *a.* proud, arrogant. *Johnson.*
 † Ūp'pish-nēss, *s.* pride, arrogance. *Scott.*

Ūp-rāise', *v. a.* to raise up, to EXALT. *Milton.*
 Ūp-rear', *v. a.* to rear on high. *Gay.*
 Ūp'right, *a.* straight up, perpendicular, erect; erected, pricked up: as, with chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright (*Dryden*); — HONEST, not declining from the right: as, an upright soul.
 Ūp'right-ly, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, aright, without deviation from the right, with strict justice.
 Ūp'right-nēss, *s.* (upright) perpendicular erection, perpendicularity; HONESTY.
 Ūp-rise', *v. n.* to rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon: as, *uprise the sun* (*Corvley*); — to rise with acclivity.
 Ūp-rīse', *s.* appearance above the horizon.
*Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
 That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise?* *Shak.*
 Ūp'roar, *s.* (Dutch oproer) TUMULT, bustle, disturbance, confusion. *Adrs.*
 † Ūp-rōar', *v. a.* to throw into confusion. *Shak.*
 Ūp-rōot', *v. a.* to ERADICATE, to tear up by the root. "*And trees uprooted left their place.*" *Dryden*
 Ūp-rōūse', *v. a.* to waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shak.*
 Ūp'shōt, *s.* CONCLUSION, end, final event, last amount.
 Ūp'side, *s.* the upper side, the upper part.
Upside down, with the lower part above the higher; — in confusion, in complete disorder.
 † Ūp'spring, *s.* one suddenly exalted. *Shak.*
 Ūp'stānd', *v. n.* to be erected! *May.*
 Ūp'stārt', *v. n.* to spring up suddenly.
 Ūp'stārt, *s.* one suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour, a skipjack, an upspring; what suddenly rises and appears.
 Ūp'stāy', *v. a.* to PROP, sustain, support.
 † Ūp'swārm', *v. a.* to raise in a swarm. *Shak.*
 Ūp-tāke', *v. a.* to take into the hands.
 Ūp-tūrn', *v. a.* to throw up, to furrow. *Pope.*
 Ūp'wārd, *a.* directed to a higher part. *Shak.*
 † Ūp'wārd, *s.* the top. *Shak.*
 Ūp'wārd, Ūp'wārd's, *ad.* toward a higher place: opposed to downward; — toward heaven and God; with respect to the upper part: as, dragon, sea-monster! upward man, and downward fish; — more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number: as, they have been married upward of twenty years; — toward the source; as, and trace the muses upward to their spring. *Pope.*
 Ūr-bānē', *a.* (little used, Lat. urbanus) POLITE, civil, courteous, complaisant.
 Ūr-bān'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. urbanité, Lat. urbanitas) POLITENESS, civility, elegance, courteousness; merriment, facetiousness.
 Ūr'chīn, *s.* (in zoology) a hedge-hog; a name of slight anger to a child.
 Ūre-tér, *s.* (Gr. ὑρὲς, Fr. urètre) one of the two long small canals which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
 U-rē'thra, Ūre-thra, *s.* (Gr. ὑρὲς, Fr. urètre) the tube or passage by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.
 Ūrge, *v. a.* (Lat. urgeo) to INCITE, to push, to press by motives; to PROVOKE, to exasperate: as, *urge not my father's anger*; — to follow close so as to impel: as, *heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave* (*Pope*); — to labour vehemently, to do with eagerness and violence: as, through the thick deserts headlong urg'd his flight (*Pope*); — to press, to en-

USE

force: as, *urge* your petitions in the street (*Shak.*); — to press as an argument: as, *urge* the necessity and state of times (*Shak.*); — to importune, to solicit (*Spenser*); to press in opposition, by way of objection. *Dante.*

Ūrgēn-cy, *s.* (urgent) pressure of difficulty or necessity, pressingness.

Ūrgēnt, *a.* (French, Lat. *urgens*) cogent, pressing, violent, FORCIBLE, importunate, vehement in solicitation.

Ūrgēnt-ly, *ad.* cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

Ūrgēr, *s.* one who presses, importuner.

Ūrgēwōn-dēr, *s.* a sort of grain. "This barley is called by some *urgewonder*." *Mortimer.*

Ūrī-nāl, *s.* (French) a bottle in which water is kept for inspection. *Shak.*

Ūrī-na-ry, *a.* (urine) relating to urine.

Ūrī-na-tive, *a.* (urine) working by urine, provoking or exciting urine.

† U-rī-nātōr, *s.* (Latin) a diver, one who searches under water. *Ray.*

U'RINE, Ūrīne, *s.* (French, Lat. *urina*) animal water, piss, stale, chamberlie, emiction.

Ūrīne, *v. n.* to make water, to piss.

Ūrīn-ōis, *a.* partaking of urine.

Ūrn, *s.* (Fr. *urne*, Lat. *urna*) any vessel of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot, particularly that in the sign of Aquarius; — the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Ūrry, *s.* (in coal mines) a mineral, a kind of blue or black clay. *Mortimer.*

Ūs, *pro.* the objective case of *we*.

Ūsage, *s.* (French) TREATMENT; custom, habit, inveterate use, practice long continued.

Ūsa-gēr, *s.* one who has the use or care of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

Ūsānce, *s.* (French) use, proper employment (*Spenser*); usury, interest paid for money (*Shak.*); the space of one, two, or three months, according to the relative distance of the two countries, usually allowed for the payment of foreign bills of exchange from the time of their being drawn.

Ūse, *s.* (Lat. *usus*) the act of employing any thing to a particular purpose; qualities which make a thing proper for any purpose: as, rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach; — need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed: as, this will secure a father to my child; that done, I have no farther *use* for life; — advantage received, behoof, PROFIT, power of receiving advantage (*Dryden*); convenience, help, usefulness: as, when will my friendship be of *use* to thee? (*Philips*); — usage, customary act; practice, inurement, HABIT; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

Ūse, *v. a.* (Fr. *user*) to employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat: as, why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not (*Shak.*); to practise customarily: as, *use* hospitality one to another, without grudging (*1 Peter*); — † to behave: as, pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shak.*

Ūse, *v. n.* to be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont: † to frequent, to inhabit.

*Ye valleys low, where the wild whiffers use
Of shades and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.*
Milton.

UTI

Ūse'fūl, *a.* convenient, fit, well-adapted, commodious, suitable; profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose, serviceable, suitable to wants or necessities, valuable for use.

Ūse'fūl-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward to some end.

Ūse'fūl-nēss, *s.* (useful) conduciveness or helpfulness to some end, utility; convenience, commodiousness, serviceableness.

Ūse'less, *a.* answering no purpose, unuseful, unprofitable, unavailable, unavailing, fruitless, frustrate, having no end.

Ūse'less-ly, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose.

Ūse'less-nēss, *s.* (useless) unsuitness to any end or purpose, unprofitableness, unserviceableness.

Ūs'er, *s.* (use) one who uses.

Ūsh'ēr, *s.* (Fr. *huissier*) one whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of rank (*Shak.*); an under-teacher, one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Ūsh'ēr, *v. a.* to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

Ūsh'ēr-ēd, *p.* introduced; *with* in and into.

Ūs-que-bāugh, *s.* (Erse, *signifying the water of life*) a distilled spirit, called *whisky*.

Ūstī-ōn, *s.* (French, Lat. *ustus*) the act of burning, a BURNING; the state of being burnt.

Ūs-tōrī-ōis, *a.* (Lat. *ustum*) having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

U'sual, *a.* (Fr. *usuel*, *pron.* *yū'zhu-āl) common, frequent, customary, frequently occurring.

* U'sual-ly, *ad.* commonly, customarily.

* U'sual-nēss, *s.* COMMONNESS, frequency.

Ūsu-fruct, *s.* (Fr. *usufruit*, Lat. *usus and fructus*) the temporary use; enjoyment of the profits without the power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

U-su-fruct'u-a-ry, *s.* one who has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

U'sure, *v. n.* (Lat. *usura*, *pron.* yū'zhure) to practise usury, to take interest for money.

* U'sur-ēr, *s.* one who puts money out at interest; commonly used for one who takes exorbitant interest.

U-sū'rī-ōis, *a.* (usury) given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

U-sūrp', *v. a.* (Fr. *usurper*, Lat. *usurpo*) to possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

U-sūr-pā'tion, *s.* (French) forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

U-sūrp'ēr, *s.* (usurp) one who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used to one who excludes the right heir from the throne. *Shak.*

U-sūrp'ing-ly, *ad.* without just claim.

U'SURY, *s.* (Fr. *usure*, Lat. *usura*, *pron.* yū'zhury) feneration, money paid for the use of money; exorbitant interest, compound interest, or interest on interest, anatocism; the practice of taking interest: commonly used with reproach.

U-tēn'sil, *s.* (Fr. *utenfile*) an implement, an instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Ūtér-inc, *a.* (Fr. *uterin*, Lat. *uterinus*) belonging to the womb.

Ūtér-ūs, *s.* (Latin) the womb.

U-tīl'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *utilité*; Lat. *utilitas*) USEFULNESS, convenience; profit, advantageousness; applied to things only; as, *this book is of*

V A C

great utility; not, this book was written for the utility of scholars.
Ūt'most, *a.* (Sax. *utmæst*) extreme, last, placed at the extremity: as, the *utmost* limits of a land; — being in the highest degree. *Shak.*
Ūt'most, *s.* the most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.
Ūt'tér, *a.* (Saxon) situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed beyond any compass, out of any place: as, drive them out from all heav'n's bounds into the utter deep (*Milton*); — extreme, excessive, utmost (*Milton*); complete, total (*Clarendon*); peremptory (*Clarendon*); perfect, mere. "*They feel fever pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind.*" *Atterb.*
Ūt'tér, *v. a.* (from the adjective) to speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend (*Shak. and Abbot*); to disperse, to emit at large: as, the whole kingdom should resolve never to receive or utter this fatal coin. *Swift.*
UTTERABLE, **Ūt'tér-a-ble**, *a.* expressible, ef-

V A I

fable, narrable, speakable, such as may be uttered.
Ūt'tér-ānce, *s.* pronunciation, manner of speaking: as, many men think well, who have a poor utterance (*Watts*); — † extremity, terms of extreme hostility (*Shak.*); vocal expression, emission from the mouth.
*Till Adam, though no less than Eve abas'd,
 At length gave utterance to these words constrain'd.*
Milton.
Ūt'tér-ér, *s.* one who pronounces; a divulger, discloser; a seller, a vender.
Ūt'tér-ly, *ad.* fully, completely, perfectly: generally in an ill sense.
Ūt'tér-most, *a.* (utter) extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote, last. *Abbot.*
Ūt'tér-most, *s.* the greatest.
Ūx-ō'ri-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *uxorius*) submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage. *Milton.*
Ūx-ō'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* with fond submission to a wife, with connubial dotage.
Ūx-ō'ri-ōus-ness, *s.* connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

V.

V *s.* the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet; its power or sound is uniform, and it is never mute.
Vācān-cy, *s.* (vacant) empty space, void, vacuity, vacuum; chasm, place unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; time of leisure, relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought. *Watson.*
Vācānt, *a.* (French, Lat. *vacans*) empty, unfilled, devoid, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy: as, a *vacant* mind, a *vacant* face.
Vācate, *v. a.* (Lat. *vaco*) to ANNUL, to make void, to make of no authority; to ABDICATE, to make vacant, to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne; to defeat, to put an end to: as, he *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*
Vācā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *vacatio*) intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; — leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*
Vāc'a-ry, *s.* (Lat. *vacca a cow*) a cowhouse, a cow pasture. *Bailey.*
Vāc'cine, *a.* (Lat. *vaccinus*) relating to a cow: as, *vaccine* inoculation, inoculation for the cow-pox. *Jenner.*
Vāc'il-lān-cy, *s.* (not much in use, Lat. *vacillans* from *vacillo*) a state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy, CHANGEABLENESS.
Vāc'il-lat', *v. n.* (Lat. *vacillo*) to reel, to stagger, to be like to fall. *Bailey.*
Vāc'il-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. *vacillatio*) the act or state of reeling or staggering.
Vāc-u-ā'tion, *s.* (little used, Lat. *vacuus*) the act of emptying, evacuation. *Johnson.*
Vāc'u-ist, *s.* (vacuum) a philosopher who holds a vacuum: opposed to a *plenist*.

Vācū'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *vacuité*, Lat. *vacuitas*) emptiness, voidness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied (*Milton*); inanity, want of reality. *Glanville.*
Vāc'u-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *vacuus*) empty, void, unfilled, having nothing in it.
Vāc'u-ūm, *s.* (Latin) space unoccupied by matter, void, vacancy, empty space.
Vāde-mē-cūm, *s.* (Lat. *vado to go, and mecum with me*) a pocket book, a book in constant use, an enchiridion, a manual.
Vāg'a-bōnd, *a.* (French, *low* Lat. *vagabundus*) wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; WANDERING, vagrant.
Vāg'a-bōnd, *s.* a VAGRANT, a wanderer: commonly in reproach; — one who wanders illegally without a settled habitation.
Vā-gā'ry, *s.* (Lat. *vagus vague*) a wild freak, a capricious FROLIC.
Vāgrān-cy, *s.* (vagrant) a state of wandering, unsettled condition.
Vāgrānt, *a.* (Lat. *vagor to wander*) WANDERING, unsettled, vagabond, unfixed in place.
Vāgrānt, *s.* a sturdy beggar, wanderer, stroller, vagabond, man unsettled in habitation. *In an ill sense.* *Prior.*
Vāgue, *a.* (French, Lat. *vagus*) WANDERING, vagrant, vagabond: as, his men set upon the *vague* villains (*Hayward*); unfixed, unsettled, undetermined, indefinite. *Locke.*
Vāil, *v. a.* (Fr. *avaler to lower, to let fall*) to let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to lower; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shak.*
Vāil, *v. n.* to yield, to give place; to shew respect by yielding. *In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written veil:* as, thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity. *South.*
Vāils, *s. plu.* (avail profit) money given by guests to servants.

VAL

Vain, *a.* (French, Lat. *vanus*) fruitless, unprofitable, ineffectual (*Dryden*); empty, unreal, shadowy: as a *vain* chimera; meanly proud, proud of petty things, *with* of *before the cause of vanity*; showy, ostentatious (*Pope*); idle, worthless, TRIFLING, unimportant (*Milton*); false, not true.

In vain, to no purpose, to no end; ineffectually, without effect.

Vain-glō'ri-ōus, *a.* (Lat. *vanus* and *gloriosus*) boasting without performances, emptily proud, proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glō'ry, *s.* (Lat. *vana gloria*) pride above merit, empty pride, pride in little things.

Pope.

Vain'ly, *ad.* (vain) without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly; idly, foolishly.

Vain'ness, *s.* (vain) the state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

Sbak.

Vāl'ance, *s.* (from *Valentia*, whence the use of them came: *Skinner*) the fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

† **Vāl'ance**, *v. a.* to decorate with drapery.

Sb.

Vāle, *s.* (a poetic word, Fr. *val*, Lat. *vallis*) a VALLEY, a low ground.

Sbak.

Vāl-e-dic'tion, *s.* (Lat. *vale* farewell, and *dico* to say) a FAREWELL, an adieu.

Vāl-e-dic'to-ry, *a.* bidding farewell.

Vāl'en-tine, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.

Va-lē'ri-ān, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Vāl'et, **Vāl'et**, *s.* (French) a waiting servant, a footman.

Vāl-e-tu-dī-nā'ri-ān, *a.* (Fr. *valetudinaire*) infirm of health, weakly, SICKLY.

Vāl-e-tu-dī-nā'ri-ān, *s.* one who has an infirm state of health.

Vāl-e-tū'dī-na-ry, *s.* (Fr. *valetudinaire*) valetudinarian, weakly, SICKLY.

Vāl'iānt, *a.* (Fr. *vaillant*) stout, personally puissant; BRAVE. We say, a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.

1 Samuel.

Vāl'iānt-ly, *ad.* stoutly, with personal strength; with personal bravery.

Vāl'iānt-ness, *s.* (valiant) personal BRAVERY, valour; puissance, strength, FORCE, fierceness, stoutness.

Sbak.

Vāl'id, *a.* (Fr. *valide*, Lat. *validus*) strong, powerful, efficacious, of force, prevalent, available; having intellectual force, prevalent, weighty, conclusive.

Va-lid'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *validité*) force to convince; certainty (*Pope*);—† value.

Sbak.

† **Vāl-lān'cy**, **Vāl-ān'cy**, *s.* (valance) a large wig that shades the face.

Dryden.

VAL'LEY, **Vāl'ley**, (Fr. *vallée*, Lat. *vallis*) a low ground, a bottom, a glen, a dale, a vale, a dingle, a hollow between hills.

Vāl'ōr-ōus, *a.* (valour) BRAVE, stout, valiant.

Vāl'ōr-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a brave manner.

Vāl'ōur, *s.* (Fr. *valeur*, Lat. *valor*: *Ainsworth*) personal BRAVERY, prowess, strength, force, puissance, stoutness.

Sbak.

Vāl'u-a-ble, *a.* (French) precious, being of great price, COSTLY; worthy, deserving regard: as, a *valuable* person.

Vāl'u-a-bly, *ad.* with great worth.

Vāl'u-ā'tion, *s.* (value) the act of setting a value, appretiation, APPRAISEMENT; value set upon any thing.

† **Vāl'u-ā'tōr**, *s.* appraiser.

Swift.

Vāl'ue, *s.* (French) price, worth: as, ye are physicians of no *value* (*Job*);—high rate. (*Ad-*

VAP

dison); rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

Vāl'ue, *v. a.* to rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have in high esteem; to APPRAISE, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to (*Sbak.*); to take account of: as, in sickness, time seems longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth *value* every moment (*Bacon*);—to reckon at, with respect to number or power: as, the queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;—to consider with respect to importance, to hold important: as, the king must take it ill, so slightly *valued* in his messenger (*Sbak.*); to compare with respect to price, or excellence: as, it cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir.

Job.

Vāl'ue-less, *a.* being of no value.

Vāl'u-ér, *s.* he who values.

Vāl've, *s.* (Lat. *valva*) a folding door (*Pope*); any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel (*Boyle*); in anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its reflux.

Vāl'vule, *s.* (French) a small valve.

Vāmp, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe.

Vāmp, *v. a.* (Fr. *avant* before: *Skinner*) to piece an old thing with some new part.

Vāmp'ér, *s.* one who pieces an old thing with something new.

Vān, *s.* (Fr. *avant*) the front of an army, the first line; the vanguard, the advanced guard.

Vān, *s.* (French, Lat. *vannus*) any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the air is beaten: as, who, on their plummy *vans* receiv'd him soft from his uneasy station.

Milton.

Vān-cōu'ri-ér, *s.* (Fr. *avantcourier*) a harbinger, a precursor, a MESSENGER.

Vāne, *s.* (Dutch *vaene*) a plate hung upon a pin to turn with the wind, a kind of weathercock; a fight that moves upon the crossstaff.

Vān'guārd, *s.* (Fr. *avant-garde*) the front, the van, the advanced guard, the first line of an army.

Va-nī'la, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Vān'ish, *v. n.* (Lat. *vanesco*, Fr. *evanouir*) to lose perceptible existence, to vanish, to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost: as, all these delights will *vanish*.

Milton.

Vān'ish-ing, *p. a.* evanescent, passing away.

Vān'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *vanité*, Lat. *vanitas*) emptiness, uncertainty, inanity (*Ecclesiasticus*); fruitless desire; fruitless labour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth (*Sir J. Davies*); empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show, unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride; ostentation, boast, arrogance (*Raleigh*); petty pride, pride exerted on slight grounds, pride operating on small occasions.

Dryden.

Vān'quīsh, *v. a.* (Fr. *vaincre*) to conquer, to overcome, to subdue; to confute, to subdue by argumentation.

F. Atterbury.

Vān'quīsh-ér, *s.* CONQUEROR, subduer.

Vān'tage, *s.* (advantage) gain, PROFIT; SUPERIORITY, state in which one has better means of action than another (*Sbak.*); opportunity, convenience.

Sbak.

† **Vānt'brāss**, *s.* (French *avant bras* fore arm) armour for the arm.

Sbak.

Vāp'id, *a.* (Lat. *vapidus*) flat, spiritless, dead, mawkish, having the spirit evaporated: as, the wine is *vapid*.

V A R

Vā'p'id-nē'ss, *s.* the state of being spiritless or mawkish, flatness, deadness, mawkishness.

Vāp-o-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. vaporatio) the act of escaping in vapours.

Vā'pór-ér, *s.* (vapour) a BOASTER.

Vā'pór-īsh, *a.* (vapour) VAPOROUS, full of vapours; spleenetic, peevish, humourfome.

Pope.

VAPOROUS, Vā'pór-ō's, *a.* (Fr. vaporeux) full of vapours or exhalations, vaporish, fummy, fumid, fumous, halitous; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, Vā'pōūr, *s.* (Fr. vapeur, Lat. vapor) any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air, exhalation, exhalament, transfusion, evaporation, fume, steam; — wind, flatulence (*Bacon*); mental fume, vain imagination, fancy unreal.

Hammond.

VAPOUR, Vā'pōūr, *v. n.* to pass in a vapour or fume, to steam, to fume, to exhale, to evaporate, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporations; — to bully, to brag, to BOAST.

Vā'pōūr, *v. a.* to effuse or scatter in fume or vapour, to evaporate.

Vā'pōūr's, *s.* (*plur. of vapour*) diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies, melancholy, spleen.

Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. variabilis) mutable, inconstant, versatile, CHANGEABLE.

Vā'ri-a-ble-nē'ss, *s.* CHANGEABLENESS, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

Vā'ri-a-bly, *ad.* (variable) changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

Vā'ri-ānce, *s.* (vary) discord, dissention, misunderstanding, DISAGREEMENT.

Va-rī-ā'tion, Vār-ī-ā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. variatio) CHANGE, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another (*Woodward*); successive change (*Shak.*); change in natural phenomena (*Wotton*); variety, deviation (*Fell*); in grammar, change of termination of nouns.

Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

Vār-ī-coūs, *a.* (Lat. varicosus) diseased with dilatation: as, a varicous vein.

VARIEGATE, Vār-ī-e-gate, Vār-ī-e-gate, *v. a.* (school Lat. variegatus) to diversify, to vary, to streak, streak, stripe, flower, damask, diaper, checker, flecker, fleck, dapple, to tiffue, to stain with different colours.

Vār-ī-e-gat-ēd, *p. a.* diversified, stained with different colours, streaked, tabby, brindled, pied, party coloured.

Va-rī-e-gā'tion, Vār-ī-e-gā'tion, *s.* diversity of colours.

Va-rī-e-ty, *s.* (Fr. variété, Lat. varietas) CHANGE, succession of one thing to another, intermixture of one thing with another; one thing of many by which variety is made: in this sense it has a plural; as, the varieties which the earth bringeth forth; — difference, DIS-SIMILITUDE; variation, deviation, change of a former state; many and different kinds: as, to do a variety of good.

Law.

Vār-ī-ō's, *a.* (Lat. varius) different, several, manifold; CHANGEABLE, uncertain, unfixed, unlike itself; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

Milton.

Vār-ī-ō's-ly, *ad.* in a various manner.

Vār-ix, *s.* (*in surgery*) a dilatation of a vein.

Vār-lēt, *s.* (*old French, now valet*) † a footman, *anciently*; a scoundrel, a rascal.

Shak.

V A U

† Vār-lēt-ry, *s.* rabble, crowd, populace. *Shak.*

Vār-nīsh, *s.* (Fr. vernis) a matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies to make them shine; cover, palliation.

Vār-nīsh, *v. a.* to cover with something shining; to japan; to cover, to conceal or decorate with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetoric.

Vār-nīsh-ér, *s.* one whose trade is to varnish; a dissembler, an adorer.

Pope.

Vā'ry, *v. a.* (Lat. varior, Fr. varier) to change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to VARIEGATE.

Vā'ry, *v. n.* to be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to change, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart (*Locke*); to succeed to each other (*Addison*); to disagree, to be at variance (*Davies*); to shift colours.

Pope.

† Vā'ry, *s.* change, alteration.

Shak.

Vā'scu-lār, *a.* (Lat. vasculum) consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

Vā'se, *s.* (French, Lat. vasa) a vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use; it is used for a solid piece of ornamented marble.

Vā'sāl, *s.* (French) one who holds of a superiour lord; a subject; a DEPENDANT; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a SLAVE, a low wretch.

Vā'sāl-age, *s.* the state of a vassal, tenure at will; SLAVERY, bondage, servitude, dependence.

Vā'st, *a.* (Fr. vaste, Lat. vastus) large, great; HUGE, immense, vitiously great, enormously extensive or capacious.

Vā'st, *s.* an empty waste, a waste country, a wild, a desert, an uninhabited place.

Vā's-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. vastatio, from vasto) waste, depopulation.

Decay of Picty.

† Vā's-tid-ī-ty, *s.* (*a barbarous word, Lat. vastitas*) wildness, immensity.

Shak.

Vā'st-ly, *ad.* greatly, to a great degree.

Vā'st-nē'ss, *s.* (vast) HUGENESS, bigness, immensity, enormous greatness.

Vā'st-y, *a.* (vast) large, HUGE, vast, great, enormously great.

Shak.

Vāt, *s.* (Dutch) a vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

Vāt-ī-cide, *s.* (Lat. vates a prophet, and cædo to kill) a murderer of prophets.

Va-tīc-ī-nate, *v. n.* (Lat. vaticinor) to prophesy, to utter predictions.

Howel.

Vā'va-sōr, Vā'va-sōūr, *s.* (Fr. vavasseur) an ancient title, one who himself holding of a superiour lord, had others holding under him.

Vā'lt, *s.* (Fr. voute) a continued arch; a concameration; a cellar; a CAVE, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

Vā'lt, *v. a.* to arch, to concamorate, to shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.

Vā'lt, *v. n.* (Fr. voltiger) to leap, to JUMP; to play the tumbler or postur-master.

Vā'lt, *s.* a leap, spring, JUMP.

† Vā'lt-age, *s.* arched cellar.

Shak.

Vā'lt-ēd, *a.* ARCHED, camerated, concave.

Vā'lt-ēr, *s.* (vault) a tumbler, a jumper.

† Vā'lt-y, *a.* ARCHED, concave.

Shak.

Vā'unt, *v. a.* (Fr. vanter) to brag of, to extol, to display with ostentation.

Milton.

Vā'unt, *v. n.* to BOAST, to vapour, to play the braggart, to make vain show, to talk with ostentation.

VEL

Vaunt'ér, *s.* a **BOASTER**, an ostentator.
Vaunt'ful, *a.* boastful, **OSTENTATIOUS**.
Vaunt'ing-ly, *ad.* boastfully, vainly, ostentatiously.
Vēal, *s.* (Fr. veau *a calf*) the flesh of a calf killed for the table.
Vēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. vectio) the act of carrying, the state of being carried, vectitation, vecture, **CARRIAGE**.
Vēc-ti-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. vectito) the act of carrying, state of being carried, **CARRIAGE**.
Vēc'ture, *s.* (Lat. vectura) **CARRIAGE**, vēc'tion, transport, conveyance.
Vēer, *v. n.* (Fr. virer) to turn about.
Vēer, *v. a.* to let out, as a rope or sail; to turn, to change. *Brown.*
Vēg-e-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (vegetable) vegetable nature, the quality of growth without sensation.
Vēg'e-ta-ble, *s.* (French, school Lat. vegetabilis) any thing that has growth without sensation, as herbs or plants.
Vēg'e-ta-ble, *a.* belonging to a plant; vegetive, having the nature of plants.
Vēg'e-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. vegeto) to grow as plants, to shoot out, to sprout, to bud, to germinate, to grow without sensation.
Vēg-e-tā'tion, *s.* the power of producing the growth of plants, the power of growth without sensation, germination, **GROWTH**.
Vēg'e-ta-tive, *a.* (Fr. végétatif) having the quality of growing without life, having the power to produce growth in plants.
Vēg'e-ta-tive-nēss, *s.* the quality of producing growth or vegetation.
Ve-gēte, *a.* (Lat. vegetus) vigorous, active, sprightly, **LIVELY**. *South.*
Vēg'e-tive, *a.* (Lat. vegeto) vegetable, having the nature of plants. *Tuffer.*
Vēhe-mēnce, **Vēhe-mēn-cy**, *s.* (Lat. vehementia) **FORCE**, violence; **ARDOUR**, mental violence, fervour, eagerness.
Vēhe-mēnt, *a.* (French, Lat. vehemens) violent, forceful, **FORCIBLE**; fervent, eager, animose, **ARDENT**.
Vēhe-mēnt-ly, *ad.* forcibly; pathetically, urgently. *Tillotson.*
Vēhī-cle, *s.* (Lat. vehiculum) that in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by mean of which any thing is conveyed.
Veil, *v. a.* (Lat. velo) to cover with a veil, or with any thing that conceals the face; to cover, to invest; to hide, to **CONCEAL**.
Veil, *s.* (Lat. velum) a cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.
Vēin, *s.* (Lat. vena) one of the vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the capillary arteries to the heart; hollow cavity: as, down to the veins of earth (*Milton*);—course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius: as, invoke the muses, and improve my vein (*Waller*);—favourable moment, time when any inclination is predominant (*Wolton*): humour, disposition, temper (*Milton*); continued disposition (*Temple*); current, continued production (*Swift*); strain, quality: as, my usual vein;—streak, variegation: as, veins of the marble.
Vēin'ed, **Vēin'y**, *a.* full of veins; streaked, variegated: as, the veiny marble.
Vēl-lē'i-ty, *s.* (a school term, Fr. velléité Lat. velléitas from velle) the lowest degree of desire.

VEN

Vēl'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. vellico) to twitch, to pluck, to stimulate, to act by stimulation.
Vēl-li-cā'tion, *s.* (Lat. vellicatio) twitching, stimulation, irritation of the fibres.
Vēl'lūm, *s.* (Lat. velamen, Fr. velin) the skin of a calf dressed for the writer.
Ve-lōc'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. vitesse, Lat. velocitas) speed, quick motion, celerity, **SWIFTNESS**.
Vēl'vet, *s.* (Fr. velours, Lat. villus) silk with a short fur or pile upon it.
Vēl'vet, *a.* made of velvet; soft, delicate.
Vēl'vet, *v. n.* to paint velvet. *Peasb.*
Vē'nāl, *a.* (vein) contained in the veins; belonging or relating to the veins.
Vē'nāl, *a.* (French, Lat. venalis) that may be bought or sold: done for gain, meanly base, hireling, mercenary, prostitute.
Ve-nāl'i-ty, *s.* (venal, Fr. venalité) mercenariness, prostitution.
Ve-nāt'ic, *a.* (Lat. venaticus) pertaining to hunting, used in hunting.
Ve-nā'tion, *s.* (Lat. venatio) the act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*
Vēnd, *v. a.* (Fr. vendre, Lat. vendo) to sell, to part with for a price, to offer to sale.
Vēn-dē', *s.* one to whom any thing is sold.
Vēnd'ér, *s.* (Fr. vendeur) a seller.
Vēnd'i-ble, *a.* (Lat. vendibilis) **SALEABLE**, marketable, fit for sale.
Vēnd'i-ble-nēss, *s.* the state of being saleable, saleableness.
Vēn-dī-tā'tion, *s.* (Lat. venditatio, from venditio) boastful display. *Ben Jonson.*
Vēn'di-tion, *s.* (French, Lat. venditio) **SALE**, the act of selling.
Ve-nēer, *v. n.* (with cabinet makers) to make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.
Ve-nē'ic, **Ve-nē'i-cāl**, *a.* (Lat. veneficus) venomous, **POISONOUS**; bewitching.
Vēn'e-fice, *s.* (Lat. veneficium) the practice of poisoning; witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment.
Vēn'e-fī'cial, *a.* acting by poison, poisonous; bewitching, enchanting.
Vēn'e-fī'cial-ly, *ad.* by poison or witchcraft.
Vēn'e-nate, *v. a.* (Lat. veneno) to **POISON**, to infect with poison. *Harvey.*
Vēn'e-nā'tion, *s.* **POISON**, venom.
Ve-nēnē', **Vēn'e-nōsē'**, *a.* (Fr. veneneux) venomous, **POISONOUS**.
Vēn'ér-a-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. venerabilis) to be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence, reverend.
Vēn'ér-a-ble-nēss, *s.* the state of being venerable, worthiness of reverence.
Vēn'ér-a-bly, *ad.* (venerable) in a manner that excites reverence.
Vēn'ér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. venerer, Lat. veneror) to reverence, to revere, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.
Vēn'ér-ā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. veneratio) reverend regard, awful respect.
Vēn'ér-a-tōr, *s.* (venerate) reverencer.
Ve-nē're-āl, *a.* (Lat. venerens) relating to love; belonging to the disease occasioned by the too frequent commerce of the sexes.
Ve-nē're-āl, *a.* (a chymical term) consisting of copper, called *venus* by chymists.
Ve-nē're-ōūs, *a.* (venery) inclined to venery, libidinous, lustful, **LEWD**.
Vēn'ér-y, *s.* (Venus) the pleasures of the bed, the commerce of the sexes.
Vēn'ér-y, *s.* (Fr. vener to hunt) the sport or diversion of hunting. *Spenser.*

VEN

Vē-ne-sec'tion, *s.* (Lat. vena a vein, and sectio a cutting) bloodletting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

† Vē'ney, *s.* (Fr. venez) a bout, a turn at fencing. *Shak.*

Vēnge, *v. a.* (Fr. venger) to avenge, to punish. See REVENGE. *Shak.*

Vēnge'a-ble, *a.* revengeful, malicious. *Spenser.*

Vēnge'ance, *s.* (French) punishment, penal retribution, avengement.

To do with a vengeance, to do with vehemence.

Vēnge'fūl, *a.* (vengeance and full) vindictive, revengeful, retributive.

Vēni-a-ble, Vēni-āl, *a.* (Fr. veniel, from Lat. venia) PARDONABLE, susceptible of pardon, excusable;—permitted, allowed. *Milton.*

Vēni-āl-nēss, *s.* state of being excusable, excusableness, PARDONABLENESS.

Vēni'son, *s.* (Fr. venaison) the flesh of deer; game, beasts of chase.

Vēn'om, *s.* (Fr. venin) POISON.

Vēn'om, *v. a.* to POISON, to envenom.

Vēn'om-ōūs, *a.* POISONOUS; malignant, mischievous, destructive.

Vēn'om-ōūs-ly, *ad.* poisonously; mischievously, malignantly, destructively.

Vēn'om-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (venomous) POISONOUSNESS, venomousness, malignity.

Vēnt, *s.* (Fr. fente) a small aperture, a hole, a spiracle, passage at which any thing is let out; passage out of secrecy to public notice (*Wotton*); the act of opening (*Philips*); emission, passage (*Addison*); discharge, means of discharge. *Milton.*

Vēnt, *v. a.* to let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish. *Raleigh.*

Vēnt, *s.* (Fr. vente) SALE.

Vēnt, *v. a.* to vend, to sell, to let go to sale, to dispose of.

Vēnt'age, *s.* (vent) one of the small holes of a flute. *Mason.*

† Vēn-tān'na, *s.* (Spanish) a window. *Dryden.*

Vēn'tér, *s.* (Lat.) any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters; womb, mother: as, *A has issue, B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter. If B purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister C, and not to the brother of the half blood.* *Hale.*

Vēn'ti-dūct, *s.* (Lat. ventus and ductus) a passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

Vēn'ti-late, *v. a.* (Lat. ventilo) to fan with wind; to winnow, to fan, to separate the grain from the chaff; to examine, to discuss.

Vēn'ti-lā'tion, *s.* (Lat. ventilatio) the act of fanning; the state of being fanned; refrigeration. *Harvey.*

Vēn'ti-la-tōr, *s.* (ventilate) an instrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to supply close places with fresh air.

Vēn'tose, *a.* (little used, Lat. ventus wind) windy, flatulent, turgid with air. *Scott.*

Vēn-tōs'i-ty, *s.* windiness, FLATULENCY.

Vēn'tri-cle, *s.* (Fr. ventricule, Lat. ventriculum) the stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Vēn-tril'o-quist, *s.* (Fr. ventriloque, Lat. venter the belly, and loquor to speak) one who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from the belly, a gastriloquist.

Vēn-tril'o-guy, *s.* (Lat. venter and loquor) the

VER

act of speaking as if the sound issued from the belly, gastriloquy.

Vēn'ture, *s.* (Fr. aventure) a hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; CHANCE, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake.

At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

Vēn'ture, *v. n.* to dare, to run a hazard.

To venture at, To venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

Vēn'ture, *v. a.* to expose to hazard, to adventure, to HAZARD; to put or send on a venture.

Vēn'tur-ér, *s.* he who ventures.

Vēn'ture-sōme, *a.* BOLD, daring, fearless, venturesome, adventurous.

Vēn'ture-sōme-ly, *ad.* in a bold or daring manner.

Vēn'tur-ōūs, *a.* (venture) BOLD, daring, fearless, ready to run hazards.

Vēn'tur-ōūs-ly, *ad.* boldly, daringly, fearlessly.

Vēn'tur-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (venturous) boldness, willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

Ve-rā'cious, *a.* (Lat. verax truth of speech) observant of truth.

Ve-rā'ci-ty, *s.* (Lat. verax, Fr. veracité) moral truth, honesty of report;—physical truth, consistency of report with fact. Less proper. *Addison.*

Vér'b, *s.* (Fr. verbe, Lat. verbum) a part of speech signifying being, doing, or suffering.

Vér'bāl, *a.* (French, Lat. verbalis) spoken, not written, oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; † verbose, full of words (*Shak.*); literal, having word answering to word.

A verbal noun, a noun derived from a verb.

Vér-bāl'i-ty, *s.* mere words, bare literal expression. *Brown.*

Vér'bāl-ize, *v. n.* (verb) to use many words, to protract a discourse. *Scott.*

Vér'bāl-ly, *ad.* (verbal) in words, orally; word for word. *Dryden.*

Vér-bā'tim, *ad.* (Lat.) word for word.

Vér'be-rate, *v. a.* (Lat. verbero) to BEAT, to strike, to bang, to strike against.

Vér'be-rā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. verberatio) a beating, striking, blows. *Arbutnot.*

Vér'bōs', *a.* (Lat. verbosus) exuberant of words; prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

Vér'bōs'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. verbosité) exuberance of words, prolixity, much empty talk.

Vér'dānt, *a.* (Fr. verdoyant) green, verdurous, virid, virent.

Vér'dānt-nēss, *s.* greenness, viridness, viridity, verdure. *Scott.*

Vér'dér-ér, *s.* (Fr. verdier) an officer who superintends the forest.

Vér'dict, *s.* (Lat. verum dictum) the determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgment, opinion. *Hooker.*

Vér'di-gris, Vér'di-grise, *s.* (Fr. verdigris) the rust of brass, ærugo.

Vér'di-tér, *s.* chalk made green. *Peasam.*

Vér'dure, *s.* (French) green, green colour, the greenness of vegetables; greenness, VIRIDITY.

Vér'dur-ōūs, *a.* green, VERDANT, covered with green, decked with green.

† Vér'e-cūnd', *a.* (Lat. verecundus) modest, bashful. *Johnson.*

VER

Vérge, *s.* (French, Lat. *virga*) a rod, or something in form of a rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean.

Vérge, *s.* (Lat. *vergo*) the **EDGE**, the brink, the utmost border; *in law*, the compass about the king's court.

Vérge, *v. n.* (Lat. *vergo*) to tend, to bend downward; to move toward a certain point or place.

Vér'gér, *s.* he who carries the mace before the dean.

† **Vér'i-ér**, *a.* (the comparative of *very*) having any quality, commonly bad, greater than another: as, the *verier* wag o' th' two. *Shak.*

Ve-ríd'i-cál, *a.* (Lat. *veridicus*, from *verus* and *dico*) telling truth. *Johnson.*

Vér'i-ést, *a.* (superlative of *very*) having any quality in the highest degree. "The *veriest* fool."

Vér-i-fi-cà'tion, *s.* (French) confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

Vér'i-fi-ér, *s.* (verify) one who assures or confirms a thing to be true.

Vér'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *verifier*) to justify against charge or falsehood, to **CONFIRM**, to prove true, to put past doubt by evidence.

Vér'i-ly, *ad.* (very) in truth, certainly; with great confidence.

Vér-i-sím'i-lár, **Vér-i-sím'i-loús**, *a.* (Lat. *verisimilis*) **PROBABLE**, likely.

Vér'i-sí-míl'i-tude, **Vér'i-sí-míl'i-ty**, *s.* (Lat. *verisimilitudo*) **PROBABILITY**, likelihood, credibility, resemblance of truth.

Vér'i-ta-ble, *a.* (French) **TRUE**, agreeable to fact. *Shak.*

Vér'i-ta-bly, *ad.* in a true manner.

Vér'i-ty, *s.* (Fr. *verité*, Lat. *veritas*) **TRUTH**, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion, a true tenet (*Hooker*); moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

Vér'juice, *s.* (Fr. *verjus*) acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

Vér-mí-cél'i, *s.* (Italian) a paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

Vér-míc'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. *vermiculus*) acting like a worm, peristaltic, wormlike, continued from one part to another of the same body.

Vér-míc'u-late, *v. a.* (Fr. *vermiculé*, *chequered*, *inlaid*) to inlay, to work in chequer work, or pieces of various colours. *Bailey.*

Vér-míc-u-là'tion, *s.* (vermicular) continuation of motion from one part to another, peristaltic motion. *Hale.*

Vér'mí-cule, *s.* (Lat. *vermiculus a worm*) a little grub, a small worm.

Vér-míc'u-loús, *a.* (Lat. *vermiculosus*) full of grubs, resembling grubs.

Vér'mí-fórm, *a.* (Lat. *vermis a worm*, and *forma*) having the shape of a worm.

Vér'mí-fúge, *s.* (Lat. *vermis a worm*, and *fugo to fly*) any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL'ION, **Vér-míl'íón**, *s.* (Fr. *vermillion*) factitious cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury, minium, red lead, lead calcined;—any beautiful red colour; the cochineal, a dye formed at Rio de Janeiro from an insect, noticed by Linnaeus under the name of *coccus caesi coccinelliferi*.

Vér-míl'íón, *v. a.* to die red. *Granville.*

Vér'mín, **Vér'míne**, *s.* (French *vermin*) any noxious animal: used commonly for small creatures;—it is used of human beings in contempt.

VER

Vér'mín-ate, *v. n.* to breed vermin.

Vér-min-à'tion, *s.* generation of vermin.

Vér'mín-óús, *a.* (vermin) tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

Vér-míp'a-roús, *a.* (Lat. *vermis*, and *pario to bring forth*) producing worms.

Vér-nác'u-lár, *a.* (Lat. *vernaculus*) native, of one's own country.

Vér'nál, *a.* (Lat. *vernus*, from *ver the spring*) belonging to the spring.

Vér'nánt, *a.* (Lat. *vernans*, from *ver*) flourishing as in the spring.

Vér-níl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *verna a slave*) servile carriage, servility, the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

Vér-fa-bíl'i-ty, **Vér'fa-ble-néss**, *s.* (Lat. *versabilis*) aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Johnson.*

† **Vér'fál**, *a.* (a cant word for universal) total, whole. *Hudibras.*

Vér'fa-tile, *a.* (Lat. *versatilis*) that may be turned round; **CHANGEABLE**, variable; easily applied to a new task.

Vér'fa-tile-néss, **Vér-fa-tíl'i-ty**, *s.* the quality of being versatile.

Vérse, *s.* (Fr. *vers*, Lat. *versus*) a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds and number of syllables; poetry, lays, number, **METRE**, metrical language; a piece of poetry;—a section or paragraph of a book.

† **Vérse**, *v. a.* to tell in verse, to relate poetically. *Shak.*

Vér'séd, *a.* (Lat. *versor*) skilled in, acquainted with, well practised.

Vérse'mán, *s.* (in ludicrous language) a poet, a writer in verse. *Prior.*

Vér'sí-clé, *s.* (Lat. *versiculus*) a little verse.

Vér-sí-fi-cà'tion, *s.* (French) the art or practice of making verses.

Vér'sí-fi-cà'tór, *s.* (Lat.) a **VERSIFIER**.

VER'SIFIER, **Vér'sí-fi-ér**, *s.* (verify) a versificator, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry, a rhymmer, a rhymster, a minor poet.

Vér'sí-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *versifier*, Lat. *versificator*) to relate in verse, to put into verse.

Vér'sí-fy, *v. n.* to make verses.

Vér'síon, *s.* (French, Lat. *versio*) change, transformation; change of direction; act of turning into another language, translation, something made by translation.

Vért, *s.* (French) every thing that grows in a forest and bears a green leaf. *Cottell.*

Vér'te-brál, *a.* (Lat. *vertebræ*) relating to the joints of the spine.

Vér'te-bra, *s.* (Lat. *vertebra*, Fr. *vertèbre*) a joint of the back, a vertebre.

Vér'tebre, *s.* (Fr. *vertèbre*, *pron. vér'te-bér*) a joint of the back, a vertebra.

Vér'téx, *s.* (Latin) zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill, the top or uppermost part of any thing tapering. *Derham.*

Vér'tí-cál, *a.* (French) placed in the zenith: placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

Vér-tí-cál'i-ty, **Vér'tí-cál-néss**, the state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*

Vér'tí-cál-ly, *ad.* in the zenith.

Vér-tí-cil'late, *a.* (in botany, Lat. *verticulum*) belonging to those plants which bear flowers with an intermixture of small leaves round the stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, hyssop, &c.

Vér-ti-gi-ty, *s.* (vertex) the power of turning, circumvolution, rotation : as, the *verticity* of the stars; the *verticity* of the needle.

Vér-ti-gin-ous, *a.* (Lat. vertiginosus) turning round, dinetical, rotary; *GIDDY*.

Vér-ti-go, *s.* (Latin) a *GIDDINESS*, a sense of turning in the head.

Vér-vaine, **Vér-vine**, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Vér-y, *a.* (Fr. vrai) true, real : as, O that in *very* deed we may behold it;—having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, complete, perfect, mere : as, there, where *very* desolation dwells;—it is used to note things emphatically, or eminently : as, 'tis an ill office for a gentleman, especially against his *very* friend;—*fame, emphatically* : as,
*Women are as roses, whose fair flower
 Being once display'd, doth fall that very hour.*
Shak.

Vér-y, *ad.* in a great degree, in an eminent degree.

Ves'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. vesica a bladder) to blister, to raise blisters.

Ves'i-cate, *v. n.* to rise in blisters.

Ves'i-cā-tion, *s.* the act of raising blisters, blistering, separation of the cuticle; a bleb, a vesicle, a *BLISTER*.

Ve-si-c'a-to-ry, *s.* (technical Lat. vesicatorium) a medicine to raise blisters.

Ves'i-cle, *s.* (Lat. vesicula) a small part of the cuticle filled or inflated, a *BLISTER*.

Ve-si-c'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. vesicula) hollow, full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*

Ves'pér, *s.* (Lat.) the evening star, Venus when she sets after the sun; the evening.

Ves'pér-s, *s.* (Lat. vespérus) the evening service in the Romish church.

Ves'pér-tine, *a.* (Lat. vespertinus) happening or coming in the evening, pertaining to the evening.

Ves'sel, *s.* (Fr. vaisseau, Lat. vas) any thing in which liquids, or other things are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried upon the water; any capacity, any thing containing (*Milton*) : in *theology*, one relating to God's household.

Vest, *s.* (Lat. vestis) an outer garment, a kind of coat for a boy.

Vest, *v. a.* to dress, to deck, to enrobe (*Thomson*); to dress in a long garment (*Milton*); to make possessor of, to invest with (*Locke*); to place in possession; *with* in *before the possessor*.

Ves'tāl, *s.* (Lat. vestalis) a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Ves'tāl, *a.* denoting pure virginity.

Ves'ti-bule, *s.* (French, Lat. vestibulum) the porch or first entrance of a house.

Ves'tige, *s.* (Lat. vestigium) footstep, trace, track, mark left behind in passing.

Vest'mēt, *s.* (Lat. vestimentum) garment, vesture, apparel, part of dress. *Hooker.*

Vest'ry, *s.* a room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositied, a sextary, a sacristy;—a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

Vest'ry-kēp-ér, *s.* the officer who looks after the vestry, a sacrist, a sacristan.

Vest'ry-mān, *s.* one who has a right to vote at a vestry.

Ves'ture, *s.* (Ital. vestura) garment; robe, *DRESS*, habit, external form.

Vetch, *s.* (Lat. vicia) a plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume, chiches, cich peas.

Vetch'y, *a.* abounding with vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.

Vet'er-ān, *s.* (Lat. veteranus) an old soldier; one long practised in any thing.

Vet'er-ān, *a.* long practised in war; long experienced.

Ve-tér-e-nā-rī-ān, *s.* (Lat. veterinarius) one skilled in the diseases of cattle, particularly of horses, a horse-doctor.

Vet'er-e-na-ry, **Ve-tēr'e-na-ry**, *a.* belonging to cattle, particularly to horses.

VEX, **Vēx**, *v. a.* (Lat. vexo) to plague, pester, infest, torment, harass, mortify, fret, despite, chagrin, sour, exasperate, gall, ruffle, disturb, molest, disquiet, perturb, distemper, discompose, to tease, to annoy, to trouble with slight provocations.

Vēx, *v. n.* to fret, to be on tenter, to be uneasy.

Vēx-ā-tion, *s.* the act of troubling or vexing; the state of being troubled, *UNEASINESS*, embarrassment, trouble, chagrin, regret, grief, distress, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble, molestation, annoyance.

Vēx-ā-tious, *a.* afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; teasing, slightly troublesome.

Vēx-ā-tious-ly, *ad.* troublesomely, uneasily.

Vēx-ā-tious-nēss, *s.* (vexatious) troublesomeness, disquietness, *UNEASINESS*.

Vēx'ér, *s.* (vex) he who vexes.

Vīāl, *s.* (Gr. φιάλη) a small bottle, a phial.

Vīāl, *v. a.* to inclose in a vial. *Milton.*

Vīānd, *s.* (Fr. viande) *FOOD*, meat dressed.

Vi-āt'i-cūm, *s.* (Lat.) provision for a journey;—the last rites used to prepare a passing soul for its departure.

Vī-brate, *v. a.* (Lat. vibro) to brandish, to wave, shake, or move to and fro with a quick motion, to make to quiver.

Vī-brate, *v. n.* to play up and down, or to and fro, to quiver, to quaver.

Vī-brat-ing, *p. a.* oscillatory, vibratory, playing to and fro, brandishing, quivering.

Vi-brā-tion, *s.* the act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations or returns, oscillancy, oscillation; the act of quivering, flutter, undulation.

Vī-bra-to-ry, *a.* (vibrate) oscillatory, playing to and fro, brandishing, vibrating.

Vic'ār, *s.* (Lat. vicarius) the incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice;—one who performs the functions of another, a substitute, a deputy.

Vic'ār-age, *s.* the benefice of a vicar.

Vi-cā-rī-ous, *a.* (Lat. vicarius) deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

Vic'ār-ship, *s.* the office of a vicar.

Vice, *s.* (Lat. vitium) the course of action opposite to virtue, depravity of manners, wickedness, inordinate life; a fault, an offence : generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity;—† the fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shak.*

Vice, *s.* (Dutch vijs) a kind of small iron press with screws, used by artificers; gripe, grasp. *Shak.*

† **Vice**, *v. a.* to draw by a kind of violence as with a vice. *Shak.*

VID

Vice, *s.* (Latin) it is used in composition for one *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroy*, a *vicechancellor*.

Vice-ād'mi-rāl, *s.* the second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

Vice-ā'gēt, *s.* one who acts in the place of another.

Vice-chān'cēl-lōr, *s.* the second magistrate of the universities.

† **Vič'ēd**, *a.* (vice) vitious, corrupt. *Shak.*

Vice-gē'rēn-cy, *s.* (vicegerent) the office of a vicegerent, lieutenantancy, deputed or delegated power.

Vice-gē'rēnt, *s.* (Lat. vicems gerens) a lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

Vice-gē'rēnt, *a.* (Lat. vicegerens) having a delegated power, acting by substitution. *Milton.*

Vice-rōy, *s.* (Fr. viceroi) he who governs in place of the king with regal authority, a prorox.

Vice-rōy'al-ty, *s.* dignity of a viceroy.

Vič'in-age, *s.* (Lat. vicinia) NEIGHBOURHOOD, vicinity, places adjoining.

Vič'in-āl, **Vič'ine**, *a.* (Lat. vicinus) neighbouring, near, nigh, lying near.

Vi-cin'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. vicinus) nearness, state of being near, NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Vi'cious, *a.* (Fr. vicieux) devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue, vitious. *Milton.*

Vi ciss'i-tude, **Vi-ciss'i-tude**, *s.* (Lat. vicissitudo) regular change, return of the same things in succession; revolution, change: as, the *vicissitude* of good and bad fortune.

Vi'ctim, *s.* (Lat. victima) a sacrifice, an immolation, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed. *Prior.*

Vi'ctōr, *s.* (Latin) CONQUEROR, vanquisher, he who gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person. *Pope* has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

*There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of usel's thousands ends. Pope.*

Vi-c-tō'ri-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. victorieux) CONQUERING, triumphant, having obtained conquest, superiour in contest; producing conquest (*Pope*); betokening conquest. *Shak.*

Vi-c-tō'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with conquest, successfully, triumphantly.

Vi-c-tō'ri-ōūs-nēss, *s.* (victorious) the state or quality of being victorious.

Vi'cto-ry, *s.* (Lat. victoria) CONQUEST, success in contest, triumph.

† **Vi'ctrēss**, *s.* she who conquers. *Shak.*

Vi'ct'ual, **Vi'ct'uals**, *s.* (Fr. victuailles) provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat, sustenance, food.

Vi'ct'ual, *v. a.* to store with provisions, to store with food.

Vi'ct'ual-ēr, *s.* one who provides victuals; one keeps a house of entertainment, an innkeeper, an alehousekeeper.

Vi'ct'ual-ing, *p. a.* storing with provisions, storing with food.

Vi'ct'ual-ing-ōf-fice, *s.* the office where provisions are prepared for the use of the royal navy.

Vi-dē'l'i-cēt, *ad.* (Latin) namely, to wit, that

VIL

is. This word is generally, but barbarously, written viz.

Vi-dū'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. viduitas) widowhood, the state of a widow. *Johnson.*

Viē, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain) to shew or practise in competition, to emulate, to rival.

Viē, *v. n.* to contest, to contend, to strive for superiority; *with* with.

Viēw, *v. a.* (Fr. vue, from voir to see) to survey, to look on by way of examination; to see, to behold, to perceive by the eye.

Viēw, *s.* prospect; sight, power of beholding; aspect, glance, ken, act of seeing; intellectual sight, mental ken; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, look, shew; display, exhibition to the sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

Viēw'ēr, *s.* one who views.

Viēw'lēss, *a.* unseen, not discernible by the sight, INVISIBLE.

Vi-gē's'i-māl, *a.* (Lat. vigesimalis) twentieth.

Vi-gē's'i-mātion, *s.* the act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

Vi'g'il, *s.* (Lat. vigilia) watch, devotions performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, wake, forbearance of sleep.

Vi'g'il-ānce, **Vi'g'il-ān-cy**, *s.* (Fr. vigilance, Lat. vigilantia) forbearance of sleep, wakefulness, watchfulness; CAUTIOUSNESS, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch. *Shak. and Milton.*

Vi'g'il-ānt, *a.* (Lat. vigillans) watchful, wakeful, forbearing sleep, CAUTIOUS, circumspect, diligent, heedful, attentive.

Vi'g'il-ānt-ly, *ad.* watchfully, wakefully; cautiously, circumspectly, attentively.

Vi'g'ōr-ōūs, *a.* (Fr. vigoureux, Lat. vigor) forcible, vegete, animated, not weakened, hearty, strong, full of strength and life.

Vi'g'ōr-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with force, forcibly.

Vi'g'ōr-ōūs-nēss, *s.* FORCE, strength.

Vi'g'ōūr, *s.* (Lat. vigor, Fr. vigueur) FORCE, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, EFFICACY, power to produce effects.

Vile, *a.* (Fr. vil, Lat. vilis) MEAN, base, abject, degenerate, worthless, trashy, sordid, despicable, scrubby, rascally, dungy, dunghill, doggerel; morally impure, WICKED.

Vil'ēd, *a.* (from vile, whence revile) abusive, scurrilous, defamatory. *Hayward.*

Vile'ly, *ad.* basely, meanly, shamefully.

Vile'nēss, *s.* (vile) MEANNESS, baseness; moral or intellectual baseness.

Vil'li-fi-ēr, *s.* (villify) one who villifies.

Vil'li-fy, *v. a.* (vile) to debase, degrade, make vile; to CALUMNIATE, defame, make contemptible.

Vill, *s.* (little used, Fr. ville) a village, a small collection of houses. *Halt.*

Vil'la, *s.* (Latin) a country seat. *Addison.*

Vil'lage, *s.* (French) a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Vil'la-gēr, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

Vil'la-gēr-y, *s.* district of villages. *Shak.*

Vil'lain, *s.* (low Lat. villanus, Fr. vilain) one who held by a base tenure;—a wicked wretch, a rascal, a rogue.

Vil'lain-age, *s.* (villain) the state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy,

VIO

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Vil'lan-izé, v. a. (villain) to debase, degrade, defame, vilify, CALUMNIATE.

Vil'lan-ous, a. base, vile, wicked, ABANDONED; forry, despicable: in a familiar sense. *It is used by Shakespeare to exaggerate any thing detestable.*

Vil'lan-ous-ly, ad. wickedly, basely.

Vil'lan-ous-ness, s. (villanous) baseness, villany, criminality, WICKEDNESS.

Vill'a-ny, s. (villain) WICKEDNESS, baseness, depravity, gross atrociousness; a wicked action, a crime. *In this sense it has a plural. Dryden.*

Vil-lat'ic, a. (Lat. villaticus) belonging to villages. *Milton.*

Vil'li, s. (in anatomy, Lat.) fibres; — in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound.

Vil'lose, Vil'loüs, a. (Lat. villosus) shaggy, rough, furry, HAIRY.

Vi-min'e-ous, a. (Lat. vimineus, of vimen an osier) made of twigs. *Prior.*

Vin'ci-ble, a. (Lat. vinco to overcome) superable, CONQUERABLE.

Vin'ci-ble-ness, s. state of being conquerable, liableness to be overcome. *Johnson.*

Vin-dē'mi-äl, a. (Lat. vindemia a vintage) belonging to a vintage.

Vin-dē'mi-ate, v. n. (Lat. vindemia) to gather in the vintage. *Evelyn.*

Vin-de-mi-ätion, s. the act of gathering in the vintage, grape gathering.

Vin'di-cate, v. a. (Lat. vindico) to justify, to support, to maintain, to uphold; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy (*Dryden*); to clear, to protect from censure.

Vin-di-cätion, s. (French) DEFENCE, assertion, JUSTIFICATION.

Vin-di-cä-tive, a. (vindicate) REVENGEFUL, vindictive, given to revenge.

Vin'di-ca-tör, s. (vindicate) one who vindicates, an assertor.

Vin'di-ca-to-ry, a. punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defensor, justificatory, containing vindication.

Vin-dic'tive, a. (Lat. vindicta vengeance) given to revenge, REVENGEFUL.

Vine, s. (Lat. vinea) the plant which bears the grape.

Vine'frēt-tér, s. a worm that eats vine leaves.

Vine-gär, s. (Fr. vinaigre) wine grown four, eager wine; any thing really or metaphorically four.

Vin-yärd, s. (Sax. fingeard) a ground planted with vines.

Vin'us, a. (Lat. vinum) having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

Vin'tage, s. (Fr. vendange) the produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

Vin'ta-gér, s. one employed in gathering the vintage.

Vin'tér, s. (Lat. vinum wine) one who sells wine, a wine-merchant.

Vin'try, s. (Lat. vinum wine) the place where wine is sold.

Vi'öl, s. (Fr. violle, Ital. viola) a stringed musical instrument.

Vi'o-la-ble, a. (Lat. violabilis) such as may be violated or hurt.

Vi'o-late, v. a. (Lat. viola) to INJURE, to hurt; to INFRINGE, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; — to RAVISH, to deflower.

Vi-o-lätion, s. (Lat. violatio) infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; the act of deflowering, rape, RAVISHMENT.

Vi'o-la-tér, s. (Lat.) one who injures or infringes something sacred, a RAVISHER.

Vi'o-lence, s. (French, Lat. violentia) FORCE, stress, vehemence, constraint, force applied to any purpose; attack, brunt, ASSAULT; a MURDER; outrage, outrageousness, unjust force; eagerness, fierceness, heat, spirit, animoseness, vehemence of temper; injury, infringement, violation, infraction, transgression; forcible defloration, rape, RAVISHMENT.

Vi'o-lent, a. (French, Lat. violentus) FORCIBLE, forceful, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, brought by force: as, violent and shameful death their due reward (*Milton*); — assailing, acting by force: as, some violent hands were laid on Humphry's life (*Shak.*); — unseasonably vehement, impetuous, headstrong, hot, hot-brained, hotheaded, fierce, animose, impatient, passionate, rageful, furious, outrageous; strong, boisterous, tempestuous: as, a violent gale; — extorted, not voluntary: as, how soon unsay vows made in pain, as violent and void. *Milton.*

Vi'o-lent-ly, ad. with force, vehemently.

Vi'o-lét, s. (Fr. violette) a flower.

Vi-o-lin', s. (Fr. violon) a fiddle, a crowd, a stringed instrument of music.

Vi'o-list, s. (viol) a player on the viol.

Vi-o-lön-cél'lo, s. (Italian) a stringed instrument of music.

Vi'pér, s. (Lat. vipera) a serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous; any thing mischievous. *Shak.*

Vi'pér-ine, a. (Lat. viperinus) belonging to a viper, viperous.

Vi'pér-ous, a. (Lat. vipereus) having the qualities of a viper, viperine.

Vi-rä'go, s. (Latin) a female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man; an impudent turbulent woman.

Vir'e-lay, s. (Fr. virelai) a sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops; a roundelay. *Dryden.*

Vir'ent, a. (Lat. virens) green, verdurous, verdant, virid, not faded.

Vir'gin, s. (Lat. virgo, Fr. vierge) a maid, a woman unacquainted with man; † a woman not a mother: unusual (*Milton*); any thing untouched or unmingled, any thing pure: as, virgin honey; — the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August, virgo.

Vir'gin, a. befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, virginal, maiden, maidenly; pure.

† **Vir'gin, v. n.** to play the virgin. *Shak.*

Vir'gin-äl, a. (virgin) maiden, virgin, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

Vir'gin-äl, Vir'gin-äls, s. a musical instrument, so called because commonly used by young ladies.

Vir'gin-äl, v. a. to pat, to strike as upon the virginal. "Still virginalling upon thy palm." *Shakespeare.*

Vir'gin-i-ty, s. (Lat. virginitas) MAIDENHEAD, unacquaintance with man.

Vir'go, s. (in astronomy) one of the signs of the zodiac, a constellation.

Vir'id, a. (Lat. viridis) green, virent, verdurous, verdant.

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Vi-rîd'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *viridas*) greenness, viridness, verdantness; verdure.

Vir'id-nêss, *s.* (virid) greenness, viridity, verdantness; verdure.

Vir'ile, *a.* (Lat. *virilis*) belonging to man; not puerile, not feminine.

Vi-ril'i-ty, **Vi-ril'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *virilité*, Lat. *virilitas*) manhood, character of man; power of procreation. *Brown.*

Vi-rip'o-tent, *a.* (Lat. *vir a husband*, and *potens* *able*) MARRIAGEABLE, fit for marriage.

Vir'tu-âl, *a.* (virtue; Fr. *virtuel*) having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Vir-tu-âl'i-ty, *s.* efficacy.

Vir'tu-âl-ly, *ad.* (virtual) in effect, though not materially.

Vir'tue, *s.* (Lat. *virtus*) moral goodness: opposed to *vice*; — a particular moral excellence, perfectness, grace (*Shak.*); medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; EFFICACY, power; acting power (*Mark*); secret agency, efficacy without visible or material action (*Davies*); BRAVERY, valour (*Shak.*); excellence, that which gives excellence (*Ben Jonson*); one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.*
By virtue of, *in virtue of*, in consequence of the virtue.

Vir'tue-lêss, *a.* wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

Vir-tu-ô-so, *s.* (Italian) a man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Vir'tu-ô-us, *a.* (virtue) morally good: applied to persons and practices; — graced, endued with grace; chaste: applied to a woman; — done in consequence of moral goodness (*Dryden*); EFFICACIOUS, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties (*Milton*); having medicinal qualities.

Vir'tu-ô-us-ly, *ad.* in a virtuous manner, according to the rules of virtue.

Vir'tu-ô-us-nêss, *s.* (virtuous) the state or character of being virtuous.

Vir'u-lence, **Vir'u-lên-cy**, *s.* (virulent) mental poison; malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness; — malignancy, destructive tendency.

Vir'u-lênt, *a.* (French, Lat. *virulentus*) POISONOUS, venomous; cancerous, corrosive; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

Vir'u-lênt-ly, *ad.* malignantly, with bitterness.

Vis'age, *s.* (French) face, look, COUNTENANCE. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror.

Vis'cer-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. *viscera the entrails*) to EMBOWEL, to take out the bowels.

Vis'cid, *a.* (Lat. *viscidus*) ropy, clingy, sticky, glutinous, tenacious, VISCOUS.

Vis'cid'i-ty, *s.* tenacity, glutinousness, VISCOSITY; glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCOSITY, **Vis-côss'i-ty**, *s.* (French *viscosité*) clamminess, stickiness, fizziness, sliminess, ropiness, ropishness, adhesiveness, gumminess, gluiness, glutinousness, gummosity, tenacity, visciduity; a glutinous substance. *Brown.*

Vis'côunt, *s.* (Lat. *vice in the room of*, and comes *an earl*) a nobleman next in dignity to an earl.

Vir'côunt-êss, *s.* the lady of a viscount, a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUS, **Vis'côus**, *a.* (French *visqueux*, Latin *viscosus*) clammy, sticky, limy, fizy, clingy, smeary, slimy, ropy, ropish, depectable, limous, glareous, grumous, lentous, emplastic,

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adhesive, gluey, gluish, glutinous, viscid, tenacious.

VISIBIL/ITY, **Vis-i-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *visibilité*) the state or quality of being perceptible by the eye, perceptibility, discernibleness, visible-ness; state of being apparent or openly discoverable, conspicuity, conspicuousness, plainness, openness, obviousness.

VIS/IBLE, **Vis'i-ble**, *a.* (Fr. Latin *visibilis*) perceptible by the eye, spectable, aspectable, discernible, discoverable; discovered to the eye (*Shak.*); discoverable, apparent, obvious, notorious, certain, plain, manifest, open, conspicuous.

Vis'i-ble, *s.* perceptibility by the eye. *Beam.*

Vis'i-ble-nêss, *s.* state or quality of being visible, perceptibility, VISIBILITY.

Vis'i-bly, *ad.* (visible) in a manner perceptible by the eye.

Vi'sion, *s.* (French, Lat. *visio*, *pron.* * *vîzh'ân*) sight, seeing, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom, an APPARITION; — a dream, something shewn in a dream.
A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are both confounded.

* **Vi'sion-âl**, *a.* belonging to the sight, optic, optical.

* **Vi'sion-a-ry**, *a.* (Fr. *visionnaire*) affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; IMAGINARY, chimerical, fanciful, not real, seen in a dream, perceived by the imagination only.

* **Vi'sion-a-ry**, * **Vi'sion-ist**, *s.* one whose imagination is disturbed, a dreamer. *Turner.*

Vis'it, *v. a.* (Fr. *visiter*, Lat. *visito*) to go to see; in scriptural language, to send good or evil judicially: as, thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder (*Isaiah*); as, God shall *visit* thee in good things (*Judith*); — to salute with a present: as, Samson *visited* his wife with a kid (*Judges*); — to come to survey, with judicial authority: as, the bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year. *Aylmer.*

Vis'it, *v. n.* to keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Vis'it, *s.* (French *visite*) the act of going to see another.

Vis'it-a-ble, *a.* liable to be visited.

Vis'it-ânt, *s.* (visit) a visiter, one who goes to see another.

Vis-i-tâ'tion, *s.* (Lat. *visito*) the act of visiting; object of visits: as, O flow'rs, my early *visitation*, and my last (*Milton*); — judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent from God; state of suffering judicial evil; communication of divine love. *Hester.*

Vis-i-ta-tô-ri-âl, *a.* (visitor) belonging to a judicial visitor.

Vis'it-er, *s.* (visit) a visitant, one who comes to see another, an occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

Vîsive, *a.* (Fr. *visif*, Lat. *visus the sight*) formed in the act of seeing.

Vis'or, *s.* (Fr. *visière*) a vizard, a mask used to disfigure and disguise.

Vis'or-êd, *a.* masked; as, *visored* falsehood.

Vis'ta, *s.* (Italian) view, prospect through an avenue.

Vis'ual, *a.* (Fr. *visuel*, *pron.* *vîzh'u-âl*) used in

fight, exercising the power of sight, instrumental to sight.

Vital, *a.* (French, Lat. *vitalis*) contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; † so disposed as to live: *little used*, and rather French than English: as, Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, and that of the eighth mortal.

Brown.

Vi-tal'i-ty, *s.* power of subsisting in life. *Ray.*
Vi-tal-ly, *ad.* (*vital*) in such a manner as to give life.

Vitals, *s. plu.* parts essential to life.

Vitel-la-ry, *s.* (Lat. *vitellus*) the place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *Brown.*

Vitiate, *v. a.* (Lat. *vitio*, *pron.* *vish/shi-ate*) to deprave, to embase, to spoil, to taint, to corrupt, to contaminate, to make less pure.

Vitiation, *s.* (*pron.* *vish-shi-ā-tion*) depravation, depravity, vitiosity, taint, corruption, contamination.

Vitiosity, *s.* (Lat. *vitiosus*, *pron.* *vish-shi-ōf'i-ty*) depravity, taint, vitiation, depravation, corruption. *South.*

Vitious, *a.* (Fr. *vicieux*, Lat. *vitiosus*, *pron.* * *vish/shūs*) corrupt, wicked, **ABANDONED**: opposed to *virtuous*, rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions, and used of persons and practices; — corrupt, having physical ill qualities.

* **Vitiously**, *ad.* not virtuously, corruptly.

* **Vitiously-ness**, *s.* (vitious) corruptness, wickedness, state of being vitious.

Vitre-ous, *a.* (Fr. *vitre*, Lat. *vitreus*) **GLASSY**, consisting of glass, like glass.

Vitre-ous-ness, *s.* resemblance of glass.

Vi-trif'i-ca-ble, *a.* (vitrificate) convertible into glass.

Vi-trif'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *vitrum* and *facio*) to change into glass, to vitrify.

Vi-tri-fi-cā-tion, *s.* (French) production of glass; the act of changing, or the state of being changed into glass.

Vi-tri-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *vitrier*) to vitrificate, to change into glass.

Vi-tri-fy, *v. n.* to become glass.

Vi-tri-ol, *s.* (Lat. *vitriolum*) a saline crystalline concrete, composed of metal, and an acid similar to those of sulphur and alum.

Vi-tri-o-late, **Vi-tri-o-lat-ēd**, *a.* resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Vi-tri-ol'ic, **Vi-tri-o-loūs**, *a.* (Fr. *vitriolique*, Lat. *vitriolum*) resembling vitriol, containing vitriol: as, *vitriolic acid*.

Vi-tu-line, *a.* (Lat. *vitulinus*) belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

Vi-tū'pér-a-ble, *a.* (Lat. *vituperabilis*) blameworthy, blamable, faulty, **CENSURABLE**.

Vi-tū'pér-ate, *v. a.* (Fr. *vituperer*, Lat. *vitupero*) to blame, to **CENSURE**.

Vi-tu-pe-rā-tion, *s.* blame, **CENSURE**.

Vi-vā'cious, **Vi-vā'cious**, *a.* (French *vivace*, Lat. *vivax*) long-lived, longevous, living long; sprightly, gay, active, **LIVELY**.

Vi-vā'cious-ness, **Vi-vā'cious-ness**, *s.* **LIVELINESS**, sprightliness, vivacity; longevity, grandevity, vivacity, length of life.

Vi-vā'c'i-ty, **Vi-vā'c'i-ty**, *s.* (Fr. *vivacité*) **LIVELINESS**, vivaciousness, sprightliness; vivaciousness, grandevity, longevity, length of life; power of living: as, *so vigorous is their vivacity*. *Boyle.*

Vi-va-ry, *s.* (Lat. *vivarium*) a warren. *Ainsw.*

Vive, *a.* (*little used*, Lat. *vivus*, Fr. *vif*) lively, forcible, pressing. *Bacon.*

Vivén-cy, *s.* (Lat. *vivo*) manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Vivid, *a.* (Lat. *vividus*) lively, quick, striking: as, the liquor retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again; — sprightly, **LIVELY**, active. *Watts.*

Viv'id-ly, *ad.* with life, with quickness, with strength.

Viv'id-ness, *s.* (*from vivid*) life, vigour, quickness, sprightliness, liveliness.

Vi-vif'ic, *a.* (Fr. *vivifique*, Lat. *vivificus*) giving life, animating, making alive.

Vi-vif'i-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. *vivifico*) to make alive, to vivify, to form with life, to animate; — to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A term in chymistry.

Viv-i-fi-cā-tion, *s.* (French) the act of giving life, animation.

Viv'i-fy, *v. a.* (Fr. *vivifier*, Lat. *vivum* alive, and *facio* to make) to make alive, to vivificate, to animate, to endue with life.

Vi-vip'ar-ous, *a.* (Lat. *vivus* alive, and *pario* to bring forth) bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

Vix'en, *s.* (*derivation uncertain*) a she-fox; a scolding woman.

Viz, *ad.* (*a barbarous corruption of videlicet*) to wit, that is, namely.

Viz'ard, *s.* (Fr. *visière*) a visor, a mask used to disfigure and disguise.

Viz'ard, *v. a.* to mask.

Viz'ier, *s.* the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

Vo-cāb'u-la-ry, *s.* (Fr. *vocabulaire*, Lat. *vocabularium*) a **DICTIONARY**, a lexicon, a book in which words are collected.

Vō'cāl, *a.* (French, Lat. *vocalis*) having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice.

Vo-cāl'i-ty, *s.* (Lat. *vocalitas*, *from* vocal) power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

Vō'cāl-ize, *v. a.* to form into voice. *Holder.*

Vō'cāl-ly, *ad.* in words, articulately.

Vo-cā'tion, *s.* (French, Lat. *vocatio*) calling by the will of God: as, they which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God now actually in them (*Hooker*); — summons (*Dryden*); trade, profession, employment, calling (*Sidney*); it is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take

The drunken quarrels of a rake,

Or when a whore in her vocation

Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

Vōc'a-tive, *s.* (Fr. *vocatif*, Lat. *vocativus*) the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATE, **Vo-cif'ér-ate**, *v. n.* (Lat. *vo-cifero*) to speak loud, to bellow, to bawl, to brawl, to mouth, to hoot, to roar, to clamour.

Vo-cif-ér-ā-tion, *s.* (Lat. *vociferatio*) clamour, outcry, noisiness, **NOISE**.

Vo-cif'ér-ous, *a.* (Lat. *vox*, *vocis* a voice, and *fero* to bring) clamorous, **NOISY**.

Vōgue, *s.* (French) fashion, custom, general practice, popular reception.

Vōice, *s.* (Fr. *voix*, Lat. *vox*, *vocis*) sound emitted by the mouth, a cry; sound of the mouth, as

- distinguished from that uttered by another mouth (*Bacon*); any sound made by breath: as, the trumpet's voice (*Addison*); — vote, suffrage, opinion expressed: as, are you all resolv'd to give your voices? (*Shak.*); — language, words, expression: as, let us call on God in the voice of his church. *Fell.*
- † Voice, *v. a.* to rumour, to report (*Shak.*); † to vote. *Shak.*
- † Voice, *v. n.* to clamour, make outcries. *South.*
- Voice'd, *a.* furnished with a voice.
- Void, *a.* (*Fr.* vuide) empty, devoid, vacant; vain, fruitless, ineffectual; null, vacated; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, destitute, unfurnished, empty; — unsubstantial, unreal: as, senseless, lifeless idol, void and vain. *Pope.*
- Void, *s.* an empty space, vacuum, vacancy.
*Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense.* *Pope.*
- Void, *v. a.* (*from the* adjective, *Fr.* vuider) to quit, to **ABDICATE**, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to **ANNUL**: as, to void a security. *Clarendon.*
- Void, *v. n.* to be emitted; — to receive what is emitted.
*How in our voiding lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth.* *Shak.*
- Void'a-ble, *a.* such as may be annulled, annihilable, annullible, defeasible.
- Void'ance, *s.* the act of emptying; — ejection from a benefice.
- Void'er, *s.* (void) a basket in which broken meat is carried from the table.
- Void'nēss, *s.* (void) emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality. "*If thereby you understand the nakedness and voidness of all mixt bodies, &c.*" *Hakewill.*
- Volant, *a.* (*French*, *Lat.* volans) flying, passing through the air; nimble, active.
*Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse leguacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels.* *Philips.*
- Vol'a-til, *a.* (*Lat.* volatilis) flying, volant, passing through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation, fugitive, fugacious; **LIVELY**, full of spirit, airy; fickle, **CHANGEABLE** of mind.
- Vol'a-til, *s.* (*French*) a winged animal. *Brown.*
- Vol'a-til-nēss, *s.* **VOLATILITY**.
- Vol-a-ti-l'i-ty, *s.* (*Fr.* volatilité) the quality of flying away by evaporation, volatileness, fugaciousness, fugitiveness, fugacity, not fixity; **CHANGEABLENESS**, fickleness, mutability of mind; airiness, **LIVELINESS**.
- Vo-lät-i-l'i-zä'tion, *s.* (volatilize) the act of making volatile, subtilization, alcoholization.
- Vo-lät'il-ize, *v. a.* (*Fr.* volatiliser) to make volatile, to alcoholize, to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*
- Vo-lä'tion, *s.* (*Lat.* volo to fly) the act of flying, flight, avolation; escape.
- Völ-cä'no, *s.* (*Italian*, *from* Vulcan) a burning mountain.
- Vole, *s.* (*French*) a deal at cards which wins all the tricks.
- Völ'er-y, *s.* (*French* volerie) a flight of birds.
- Völ-i-tä'tion, *s.* (*Lat.* volito to fly about) the act or power of flying. *Brown.*
- Vo-lit'ion, *s.* (*Lat.* volutio) the act of willing, the power of choice exerted.
- Völ'i-tive, *a.* (*Lat.* volo to will) having the power to will. *Hale.*
- Völ'ley, *s.* (*French* volée) a flight of shot; a burst, an emission of many at once. "*A fine volley of words, and quickly shot off.*" *Shak.*
- Völ'ley, *v. n.* to throw out. *Shak.*
- Völ'leý-éd, *a.* dislodged, discharged with a volley. *Milton.*
- Völ-u-bi-l'i-ty, *s.* (*French* volubilité, *Lat.* volubilitas, *from* volubilis) the act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, glibness, readiness, fluency of speech; mutability, lability to revolution.
- Völ'u-ble, *a.* (*Lat.* volubilis) formed so as to roll easy, formed so as to be easily in motion; rolling, having quick motion (*Milton*); nimble, glib, active: applied to the tongue; — fluent of words: applied to the speech, or the speaker.
- Völ'ume, *s.* (*Lat.* volumen) something rolled or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water; — a book; so called because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.
- Vo-lū'min-ous, *a.* consisting of many complications; consisting of many volumes, or books; copious, diffusive.
- Vo-lū'min-ous-ly, *ad.* in many volumes, in many books.
- Völ'un-tä-r'i-ly, *ad.* spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.
- Völ'un-tä-ry, *a.* acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done by design, purposed; done without compulsion; acting of his own accord, ultroneous, spontaneous.
- Völ'un-tä-ry, *s.* a volunteer, one who engages in any affair of his own accord; — a piece of music played at will without any settled rule.
- Völ'un-tär', *s.* (*French* volontaire) a soldier or sailor who enters into the service of his own accord.
- Völ'un-tär', *v. n.* (*a cant word*) to go for a soldier (*Dryden*); to engage spontaneously in any hazardous service.
- Vo-lūp'tu-a-ry, *a.* (*French* voluptuaire, *Lat.* voluptuarius) a man given up to sensual pleasures and luxury.
- Vo-lūp'tu-ous, *a.* (*Fr.* voluptueux, *Latin* voluptuosus) given to excess of pleasure, luxurious, effeminate, softening by pleasure.
- Vo-lūp'tu-ous-ly, *ad.* luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasures.
- Vo-lūp'tu-ous-nēss, *s.* (voluptuous) luxuriosity, luxury, effeminacy, addictedness to excess of pleasure.
- Vo-lu-tä'tion, *s.* (*Lat.* volutio) the act of wallowing or rolling, rolling, wallowing.
- Vo-lūte', *s.* (*French*) a member of a column.
- Vöm'i-ca, *s.* (*Latin*) an incised tumour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
- VOM'IT, Vöm'it, *v. n.* (*Lat.* vomo) to cast up the contents of the stomach, to puke, to spew, to retch, to ease the stomach.
- VOMIT, Vöm'it, *v. a.* to throw up from the stomach, to spew, to puke, to disgorge, to retch, to keck, to heave.
- Vöm'it, *s.* a puke, an emetic medicine; the matter thrown up from the stomach.
- Vo-mit'ion, *s.* (*Lat.* vomo to vomit) the act or power of vomiting. *Green.*
- Vöm'i-tive, *a.* (*French* vomitif) emetic, causing vomits, vomitory.
- Vöm'i-to-ry, *a.* (*Lat.* vomitorius) procuring vomits, emetic, vomitive.

W A D

VORA'CIOUS, *Vo-rā'cious, a.* (Fr. vorace, Lat. vorax) greedy to eat, hungry, ravenous, edacious, esurient; rapacious, greedy.
Vo-rā'ciouſ-ly, *ad.* greedily, ravenously.
Vo-rā'ciouſ-neſs, *s.* (voracious) voracity, rapacity, greedineſs, gulofity, ravine, ravenouſ-neſs.
Vo-rā'ci-ty, *s.* (French voracité, Lat. voracitas) **VORACIOUSNESS**, rapacity, greedineſs.
Vōrtēx, *s.* (Latin) a WHIRLPOOL, any thing whirled round; *in the plural* vortices.
Vōrti-cāl, *a.* (vortex) having a whirling motion.
Vō'ta-rēſs, *s.* (Lat. votum *a* *vow*) a woman devoted to any perſon or thing, a woman given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip, a votary.
Vō'ta-riſt, *s.* (Lat. votum *a* *vow*) a man devoted to any perſon or thing, a man given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip, a votary.
Vō'ta-ry, *s.* (Lat. votum *a* *vow*) one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.
Vō'ta-ry, *a.* conſequent to a vow.
Vō'te, *s.* (Lat. votum) ſuffrage, voice given and numbered, a determination of parliament.
Vō'te, *v. a.* to chooſe by ſuffrage, to determine by ſuffrage; to give by vote.
Vō'tēr, *s.* one who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.
Vō'tive, *a.* (Lat. votivus) given by vow.
Vō'uch, *v. a.* (Norman, Fr. voucher) to avouch, to affirm, to call to witneſs; to atteſt, to warrant, to declare, to maintain by repeated affirmations.
Vō'uch, *v. n.* to bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs, to give teſtimony; *with* for.
Vō'uch, *s.* warrant, atteſtation, witneſs, **TESTIMONY**.
Vō'uch'ēr, *s.* one who gives witneſs to any thing (*Pope*); **TESTIMONY**. *Shak.*
Vō'uch-fāſe', *v. a.* (vouch and faſe) to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend to grant, to be pleaſed to do a thing: as, he *vouchſafed* a hearing.
Vō'uch-fāſe', *v. n.* to CONDESCEND, to deign, to yield.
Vō'uch-fāſe'mēt, *s.* CONDESCENSION, grant, deſcent from ſuperiority.
Vō'w, *s.* (Fr. vœu, Lat. votum) any promiſe made to a divine power; a ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

W A D

Vō'w, *v. a.* (Fr. vouer) to conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power; to devote: a ceremonial phraſe.
Vō'w, *v. n.* to make vows or ſolemn promiſes.
Vō'w'ed, *part. paſſ.* of *vow*; conſecrated by ſolemn declaration.
Vō'w'el, *s.* (French voyelle) a letter which can be uttered by itſelf.
† Vō'w'fēl-low, *s.* one who is bound by the ſame vow. *Shak.*
Vō'y'age, *s.* (French) a travel or journey by ſea to any place, and back again: diſtinct from *paſſage*, which is only a journey to a place; — *†* courſe, attempt, undertaking: a low phraſe (*Shak.*); — the practice of travelling. *Bacon.*
Vō'y'age, *v. a.* (Fr. voyager) to TRAVEL, to journey, to paſs over. *Milton.*
Vō'y'age, *v. n.* to travel by ſea.
Vō'y'a-gēr, *s.* (Fr. voyageur) one who travels by ſea, ſea-faree, ſeaman.
Vūl'gār, *a.* (Fr. vulgaire, Lat. vulgaris) plebeian, ſuiting to the common people, practiſed among the common people; vernacular, national: as, it might be more uſeful to the Engliſh reader to write in our *vulgar* language (*Fell*); — **MEAN**, low, being of the common rate: as, it requires too great a ſagacity for *vulgar* minds' (*South*); — public, commonly reported. *Shak.*
Vūl'gār, *s.* (Fr. vulgaire) the common people, plebeians, the **COMMONALTY**.
Vūl'gār-iſm, *s.* groſſneſs, **MEANNESS**, vulgarity.
Vūl'gār-i-ty, *s.* (vulgar) **MEANNESS**, groſſneſs, vulgariſm; ſtate of the loweſt people; mean or groſs mode: as, *vulgarity* of expreſſion.
Vūl'gār-ly, *ad.* commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the vulgar.
Vūl'nér-a-ble, *a.* (French, Lat. vulnerabilis) ſuſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*
Vūl'ne-rā-ry, *a.* (Fr. vulneraire, Lat. vulneraris) uſeful in the cure of wounds, traumatic. *Wiſeman.*
Vūl'nér-ate, *v. a.* (Lat. vulnero) to wound, to hurt, to put to bodily pain.
Vūl'pine, *a.* (Lat. vulpinus) belonging to a fox.
Vūl'ture, *s.* (Lat. vultur) a large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.
Vūl'tur-i-ne, *a.* (Lat. vulturinus) belonging to a vulture.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the Engliſh alphabet; it is both a conſonant and a vowel: it is a conſonant when it begins a word; as in *w*eed, *w*age, *w*olf; and a vowel when it ends one, having *two different ſounds*; as in *n*ew, *n*ōw.
Wāb'ble, *v. n.* (*a low barbarous word*) to move from ſide to ſide, to change direction. *Moxon.*
Wād', *s.* (Sax. weod *hay*) a bundle of ſtraw or other looſe matter thruſt cloſe together.
Wād', *v. a.* to make up in ſmall quantities; to make into ſmall cocks of hay or corn.
Wād'ding, *s.* the act of making up in wads; that

which is made up in wads; that which is forced into a gun to keep the powder cloſe.
Wādd', *s.* (*in natural hiſtory*) black lead, a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*
Wād'ding, *s.* (Iſlandic vad) a kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.
Wād'dle, *v. n.* (Dutch wagghelen *to waggle*; whence, by a caſual corruption, *waddle*) to waggle, to ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion, from a right line. *She could have run and waddled all about.* *Shakespeare.*

Wād'dling-ly, *ad.* with a motion from side to side, like a goose.

Wāde, *v. n.* (Lat. *vado to go*) to walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously: as, *I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth.* *Hooker.*

Wāf'ér, *s.* (Dutch *wafel*) a thin cake (*Tuffer and Pope*); paste made to close letters; the bread given in the sacrament of the Lord's supper by the papists. *Hall.*

Wāst, *v. a.* (probably from *wave*) to carry through the air, or upon the water: as, thence *wasted* with a merry gale; — to buoy, to make float, to hinder from sinking (*Brown*); — to beckon, to wave, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

Wāst, *v. n.* to float, to swim upon the water.

Wāst, *s.* motion of a streamer: used as a signal or mean of information at sea; — † a floating body. *Thomson.*

† **Wāst'age**, *s.* carriage by water or air. *Shak.*

† **Wāst'ure**, *s.* (waft) the act of waving. *Shak.*

Wāg, *v. a.* (Sax. *wagian*) to move lightly, to shake slightly. *Dryden.*

Wāg, *v. n.* to be in quick or ludicrous motion (*Shak.*); to go, to pack off: as, *I will provoke him to 't, or let him wag (Shak.);* — to be moved. *Dryden.*

Wāg, *s.* (Sax. *wægan to cheat*) any one ludicrously mischievous, a merry droll.

Wāge, *v. a.* (probably from the German *waegan to attempt any thing dangerous*) to attempt, to venture, to make war: † to take to hire, to hire for pay, to hold in pay, to employ for wages. Obsolete. *Shak.*

Wā'gér, *s.* (wage to venture) a bet, any thing pledged on chance or performance; subject on which bets are laid.

WĀ'GER, **Wā'gér**, *v. a.* to lay, to bet, to hazard, to put to hazard, to pledge as a bet, to gage, to stake, to pledge on some casualty or performance.

Wā'gés, *s. plu.* pay given for service, the hire of a servant.

Wā'gér-y, *s.* (wag) mischievous merriment, waggishness, merry mischief, waggish tricks, sarcastic gaiety.

Wā'gísh, *a.* (wag) knavishly merry, ludicrously mischievous, frolicsome.

Wā'gísh-ly, *ad.* in a waggish manner.

Wā'gísh-néss, *s.* (waggish) **WAGGERY**.

Wā'ggle, *v. n.* (German *wagghelen*) to waddle, to move from side to side.

Wā'gón, *s.* (Sax. *wāgen*) a heavy four-wheeled carriage for burden; † a chariot. *Shak.*

Wā'gón-age, *s.* money paid for hire or carriage in a waggon.

Wā'gón-ér, *s.* the driver of a waggon.

Wā'g'tail, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.

† **Wāid**, *a.* crushed. "*His horse waid in the back and shoulder shotten.*" *Shak.*

Wāif, *s.* (wave, or, low Lat. *waivium*) goods found but claimed by no body, goods stolen and thrown away by the thief in his flight (*Blackstone*); that of which every one waives the claim.

Wāil, *v. a.* (Ital. *gualare*) to moan, to LAMENT.

"*Wise men ne'er wait their present woes.*"

Shakespeare.

Wāil, *v. n.* to LAMENT, to complain, to grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

"*Tom shall make him weep and wail.*"

Shak.

Wāil, *s.* audible sorrow, LAMENTATION.

Wāil'fūl, *a.* SORROWFUL, mournful.

Wāil'ing, *s.* (wail) LAMENTATION, moan, audible expression of sorrow. *Gay.*

Wāin, *s.* (contracted from *waggon*) a carriage, a kind of waggon or cart.

Wāin'age, *s.* a finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

Wāin'rope, *s.* a large cord with which the load is tied upon the waggon.

Wāin'scōt, *s.* (Dutch *wageschet*) the inner wooden covering of a wall.

Wāin'scōt, *v. a.* to line walls with boards; to line buildings with different materials.

Wāir, *s.* (in carpentry) a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

Wāist, *s.* (Welsh *gwaf*, from *gwafen to bind*) the smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck or floor of a ship.

Wāist'coat, *s.* an inner coat, a doublet, a coat close to the body.

Wāit, *v. a.* (Dutch *wachten*) to expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something: as, such doom *waits* luxury; — to watch as an enemy: as, he is *waited* for of the sword. *Job.*

Wāit, *v. n.* to expect, to stay in expectation: as, he never suffered any one to *wait* who came to speak to him; — to pay servile or submissive attendance; *with* on before the subject: as, he *waits* on a lady; — to attend; *with* on (a phrase of ceremony): as, "my father desires your company.—I will *wait* on him" (*Shak.*); — to stay, not to depart from: as, *wait* here till I return; — to stay by reason of some hinderance; to look watchfully; to lie in ambush as an enemy (*Milton*); to follow as a consequence.

Wāit, *s.* ambush, insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait, to lie in wait.*

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in wait? *Milton.*

Wāit'ér, *s.* an attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Wāit'ing maid, **Wāit'ing woman**, *s.* (wait) an upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber.

Wāive, *v. a.* (waif, from low Lat. *waivium*) to put off, to quit, to relinquish, to depart from.

Wāke, *v. n.* (Sax. *wacian*, Dutch *waecken*) to watch, not to sleep; to waken, to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to put in action, to be excited: as, gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd* (*Milton*); — to be quick, to be alive.

*In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last affizes keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep.*

Dryden.

Wāke, *v. a.* to rouse from sleep, to waken; to excite, to waken, to put in motion or action: as, what you have said has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky (*Rowe*); — to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

Wāke, *s.* the feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep (*Milton*); an annual festivity, principally kept in the northern counties. "*The drolling peasant scorn thinks there is any world beyond his village, or gaiety beyond that of a wake.*" *Gov. of the Tongue.*

W A L

W A N

Wāk'fūl, *a.* not sleeping, forbearing sleep, vigilant.

Wāk'fūl-nēfs, *s.* want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

Wāk'en, *v. n.* (wake) to wake, to watch, to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Wāk'en, *v. a.* to wake, to rouse from sleep; to wake, to excite to action; to produce, to excite.

*They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high.*

Milton.

Wāk'rōb-in, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Miller.

Wāle, *s.* (Sax. wel a web) a rising part in the surface of cloth.

Wā'k, *v. n.* (Sax. wealcan) to move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; — to move the slowest pace, not to trot: applied to a horse; — to appear as a spectre: as, the spirits of the dead may walk again (*Shak.*); — to act on any occasion: as, do you think I'd walk in any plot (*Ben Jonson*); — to be in motion: applied, in low language, to a clamorous or abusive female tongue; as, as she went her tongue did walk in foul reproach (*Spenser*); — to act in sleep: as, when was it she last walk'd? (*Shak.*); — to range, to be stirring (*Shak.*); to move off, to depart (*Spenser*); to act in any particular manner: as, do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly (*Micah*); — to TRAVEL. "The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy walking through this wilderness." *Deuteronomy.*

Wā'k, *v. a.* to pass through: as, to walk the streets; — to lead out for the sake of air or exercise: as, he walked his horse in the meadow.

Wā'k, *s.* act of walking for air or exercise: as, he takes wonted evening walk; — gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees: as, goodliest trees planted with walks and bowers (*Milton*); — way, road, range, place of wandering; as, the mountains are his walks (*Sandys*); — region, space: as, he opened a boundless walk for his imagination (*Pope*); — the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse.

Wā'k'ēr, *s.* one who walks, a pedestrian.

Wā'k'ing-stick, *s.* a stick which a man holds to support him in walking.

Wā'k'ing, *p. a.* moving by deliberate steps, gradient, going on foot, pedestrial, pedestrian, pedestrious.

Wā'k'ing, *s.* the act of moving by leisurely steps.

Wā'k'mill, *s.* (a local word) a fulling mill.

Wā'll, *s.* (Saxon, Lat. vallum) a series of brick or stone, or other materials, carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building; — fortification, works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally. To take the wall, to take the upper place; not to give place.

Wā'll, *v. a.* to inclose with walls; to defend by walls.

Wā'll-crēp-ēr, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.

Wā'let, *s.* (Sax. weallian to travel) a bag in which the necessaries of a traveler are put, a budget, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shak.*

Wā'lye, *s.* a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, the glaucoma.

Wā'ly-ēd, *a.* having white eyes.

Wā'lfōw-ēr, *s.* (Lat. parietaria) a species of stock-gillflower.

Wā'lfrit, *s.* fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

Wā'lop, *v. n.* (Sax. welan to boil) to BOIL.

Wā'loūse, *s.* an insect, a bug. *Ainsworth.*

Wā'low, *v. n.* (Sax. walwian) to move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy, to welter; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

Wā'low, *s.* a kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

Wā'lrue, *s.* (Lat. adiantum album) an herb.

Wā'lwōrt, *s.* (Lat. ebulum) danewort, or dwarf elder, a plant.

Wā'nūt, *s.* (Sax. walh hnuta, Lat. nux juglans) a tree and fruit.

Wā'trōn, *s.* (in zoology) the morse, the hippopotamus, the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

Wā'm'ble, *v. n.* (a low word, Dutch wemmelen) to roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*

Wā'n, *a.* (Sax. wann) pale, as with sickness; languid of look; pallid. *Thomson.*

Wā'nd, *s.* (Danish vaand) a small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

*Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster.*

Milton.

WANDER, **Wā'n'dēr**, *v. n.* (Sax. wandrian) to rove, to roam, to stroll, to gad idly, to jaunt, to stray, to swerve, to range, to err, to ramble here and there, to straggle, to go without any certain course; — to DEVIATE, to stray, to swerve, to go astray: as, O let me not wander from thy commandments. *Psalms.*

Wā'n'dēr, *v. a.* to travel over without a certain course.

The nether flood

Runs diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm.

Milton.

Wā'n'dēr-ēr, *s.* rover, roamer, gadder, Rambler.

WANDERING, **Wā'n'dēr-ing**, *p. a.* roving, rambling, traveling over without any fixed course, devious, emigrant, errant, erratic, itinerant, itinerary, vagabond, vague, vagrant, excursive, multivagant, multivagous.

WANDERING, **Wā'n'dēr-ing**, *s.* the act of roving, ramble, excursion, jaunt, stray, erration, evagation, uncertain peregrination; aberration, deviation, mistaken way (*Decay of Piety*); uncertainty, want of being fixed: as, the wandering of thoughts; the wanderings of a dream.

Wā'ne, *v. n.* (Sax. wanjan to grow less) to grow less, to decrease, as the moon: opposed to wax; — to decline, to sink.

Her waning form no longer shall incite

Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe.*

Wā'ne, *s.* decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension. "You're cast upon an age in which the church is in its wane." *South.*

Wā'ng, *s.* (Sax. wanga) cheek or jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

Wā'n'nēd, *a.* (wan) turned pale and faint-coloured: as, all his visage wanned. *Shak.*

Wā'n'nēfs, *s.* (wan) paleness, languor.

Wā'nt, *v. a.* (Sax. wana) to be without something fit or necessary: as, want no money, sir John; you shall want none (*Shak.*); — to be defective in something: as, fulfil that which thou dost want, obedience to the law (*Milton*); —

W A R

to fall short of, not to contain: as, nor think, though men were none, that heav'n would want spectators, God want praise (*Milton*); — to be without, not to have: as, I want the use of sight; the unhappy never want enemies; by descending from the thrones above, those happy places thou hast deign'd awhile to want, and honour these (*Milton*); — to need, to have need of, to lack: as, that irregularity wants to be reformed; — to wish, to long, to desire: as, what wants my son?

Addison.

Wânt', *v. n.* to be wanted, to need, to be improperly absent, not to be sufficient in quantity; to fail, to be deficient; to be missed, not to be had: as, twelve, wanting one, he slew, my brethren: I alone surviv'd.

Dryden.

WANT', Wânt', *s.* need, necessity, lack, fail, defect, failure, defection, destitution, deficiency, dearth, scarcity, scarceness, the state of not having; POVERTY, penury, indigence.

WANTON, Wân'tón, *a.* (*from want one, a man or woman who wants a companion: Minshew*) lewd, lascivious, libidinous, lecherous, lustful; dissolute, licentious; buxom, amorous, skittish, frisky, frolicsome, gay, playsome, coltish, sportive, airy, full of levity; loose, unrestrained: as, how does your tongue grow wanton in her praise? (*Addison*); — quick and irregular of motion: as, her hair in wanton ringlets wav'd; — luxuriant, superfluous: as, women richly gay in gems and wanton dress; — not regular, turned fortuitously.

*The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of tread are undistinguishable. Milton.*

Wân'tón, *s.* a lascivious person, a WHORE, a strumpet; a WHOREMONGER; a trifler; a frisker, an insignificant flutterer (*Shak.*); a slight word of endearment: as, peace, my wantons.

Ben Jonson.

WANTON, Wân'tón, *v. n.* to play lasciviously, (*Prior*); to revel, to play, to frisk, to frolic, to curvet, to sport (*Milton*); to move nimbly and irregularly.

Wân'tón-ly, *ad.* lewdly, lasciviously; frolicsomely, gaily; sportively, carelessly.

WANTONNESS, Wân'tón-nêss, *s.* (wanton) lasciviousness, lechery, lewdness; levity, amorousness, buxomness, skittishness, toyishness, frolicsomeness, sportiveness, playsomeness, frolic, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

King Charles.

Wânt'wit, *s.* a FOOL, an idiot.

Shak.

Wân'ty, *s.* (*derivation unknown*) a broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse, a surcingle.

Tusser.

† Wâ'pêd, *a.* dejected, crushed by misery. "This makes the waped widow wed again."

Shak.

† Wâ'pên-take, *s.* (*Sax. wæpen armour, and take; low Lat. wapentagium*) a hundred, a division of a county.

Corwell.

Wâr', *s.* (*old Dutch werre; French guerre*) the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders. — force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof; a state of open hostility between two or more people or nations, state of opposition, act of opposition; the profession of arms (*Wisdom*); — the instruments of war; forces, army, poetically.

Milton.

Wâr', *v. n.* to make war, to wage war, to fight, to be in a state of hostility.

Wâr'ble, *v. a.* (*old Teutonic werben*) to quaver

W A R

any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

Milton.

Wâr'ble, *v. n.* to be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to carol, to SING.

Wâr'blér, *s.* a SINGER, a songster.

Wârd', (*Sax. weard*) a syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *beavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way: it notes tendency to or from.

Wârd', *v. a.* (*Sax. weardian*) to GUARD, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous; *with, sometimes, off.*

Wârd', *v. n.* to be vigilant, to keep guard; to act on the defensive with a weapon.

*Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their warding arms light bucklers bear.*

Dryden.

Wârd', *s.* watch, act of watching, act of guarding; garrison, those who are intrusted to keep a place; guard made by a weapon in fencing (*Shak.*); fortress, strong hold (*Shak.*); district of a town; custody, confinement, IMPRISONMENT; the part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; GUARDIANSHIP, right over orphans.

Wâr'dên, *s.* (*Dutch woerden*) a keeper, a warder, a guardian; a head officer in some towns, a magistrate of the cinque ports.

Wârd'ér, *s.* a warden, a keeper; a guard (*Shak.*); a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Shak.

Wârd'môte, *s.* (*Sax. weard and mot*) a meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.

Wârd'rôbe, *s.* (*Fr. garderober*) a room where clothes are kept.

Wârd'ship, *s.* GUARDIANSHIP; pupilage, tutelage, state of being under ward.

Wârd'stâff, *s.* the constables staff.

Wâre, *a.* (*Sax. wær*) being in expectation of, aware, provided against; CAUTIOUS, wary, wareful, timorously prudent.

Wâre, *v. n.* to beware, to take heed of. *Dryden.*

Wâre, *s.* (*Sax. warn, Dutch waere*) commonly something to be sold; in the plural (*wares*), goods, merchandize, commodities.

Wâre'fûl, *a.* CAUTIOUS, watchful, ware, aware, wary, timorously prudent.

† Wâre'fûl-nêss, *s.* cautiousness.

Sidney.

Wâre'hôuse, *s.* a STOREHOUSE, a repository for merchandize.

Wâre'hôuse-mân, *s.* one who keeps a warehouse and sells only by wholesale.

Wâre'less, *a.* (ware) INCAUTIOUS, unwary.

Wâre'ly, *ad.* cautiously, warily.

Wâr'fâre, *s.* military service, military life; state of contest and solicitude.

Wâr'fâre, *v. n.* to lead a military life. *Camden.*

Wâr'ri-ly, *ad.* (wary) cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

Wâr'ri-nêss, *s.* (wary) caution, cautiousness, vigilancy, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WAR'LIKE, Wâr'like, *a.* fit for war, disposed for war, martial, brave, soldierlike, soldierly, amazonian; military, battailous, hostile, relating to war.

Wâr'ling, *s.* (war) one often quarreled with. "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling."

Camden.

W A R

Wâr'lock, Wâr'luck, *s.* (Sax. werlog *an evil spirit: Wife.*) a male witch, a wizard, a conjuror, an ENCHANTER.

"He was no warluck, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free." *Dryden.*

Wâr'm', *a.* (Sax. wearm) not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree; — zealous, ARDENT; habitually passionate, ardent, keen; VIOLENT; furious, vehement: as, welcome daylight; we shall have warm work on't (*Dryden*); — busy in action, heated with action (*Dryden*); fanciful, enthusiastic (*Locke*); vigorous, sprightly. *Pope.*

Wâr'm', *v. a.* to free from cold, to heat to a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement. *Dryden.*

Wâr'm', *v. n.* to grow less cold. "There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it." *Isaiab.*

Wâr'm'ing-pân, *s.* (warm and pan) an utensil for warming a bed.

Wâr'm'ly, *ad.* (warm) with gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

Wâr'm'nê's. Wâr'mth, *s.* (warm) gentle heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm. *Temple.*

Wâr'n', *v. a.* (Sax. wernian) to caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to inform previously of good or bad.

Wâr'n'ing, *s.* caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill; previous notice: in a sense indifferent. "Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take on so short a warning." *L'Estrange.*

Wâr'p', *s.* (Sax. wearp) that order of thread in a thing woven which crosses the woof.

Wâr'p', *v. n.* (Sax. wearpan, Dutch werpen *to throw*, whence we sometimes say, *the work casts*) to change from the true situation by intestine motion, to grow out of form, to change the position of one part to another; to lose its proper course or direction.

This is strange! methinks

My favour here begins to warp. *Shak.*

Wâr'p', *v. a.* to contract, to shrink, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction; — it is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost. "Though thou the waters warp." *As you like it.*

Wâr'rânt, *v. a.* (Fr. garantir) to support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify: as, that justice warrants; — to exempt, to privilege, to secure: as, I'll warrant him from drowning (*Shak.*); to declare on surety.

The Moors king

Is safe enough, I warrant him for one.

Dryden.

Wâr'rânt, *s.* a writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a secure inviolable grant, a guaranty; a justificatory commission (*Hooker*); attestation (*Raleigh*); † right, legality. Obsolete. *Shak.*

Wâr'rânt-a-ble, *a.* justifiable, maintainable, defensible by law or reason.

Wâr'rânt-a-ble-nê's, *s.* justifiableness, rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

Wâr'rânt-a-bly, *ad.* justifiably.

W A S

Wâr'rânt-ér, *s.* one who gives authority; one who gives security.

† Wâr'rânt-ise, *s.* authority, security. *Shak.*

Wâr'rânt-y, *s.* (*law* Lat. warrantia, French garantie) a promise made in a deed by one man to another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed on between them (*Cowell*); authority, justificatory mandate; security. *Locke.*

† Wâr-rây', *v. a.* to make war upon. *Spenser.* A word very elegant and expressive though obsolete. *Johnson.*

Wâr'ren, *s.* (Dutch waerande, Fr. garenne) a kind of park for rabbits.

Wâr'ren-ér, *s.* the keeper of a warren.

Wâr'rêur, *s.* (war) a soldier, a military man, a man who has done feats of arms, a hero, a champion.

Wâr't', *s.* (Sax. weart) a kind of corneous excrescence, a small protuberance upon the flesh; a protuberance of trees.

Wâr't'wört, *s.* (*in botany*) spurge, an herb.

Wâr't'y, *a.* (wart) abounding with warts, grown over with warts.

Wâr'wörn, *a.* worn with war. *Shak.*

Wâr'ry, *a.* (Sax. wær) CAUTIOUS, scrupulous, wareful, timorously prudent.

Wâ's', *pret.* of to BE; did exist.

Wâsh', *v. a.* (Sax. wascan) to cleanse by ablution, to lave; to moisten, to wet: as, the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands; — to affect by ablution: as, be baptized, and wash away thy sins (*Acts*); — to colour by washing. "To wash over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin." *Collier.*

Wâsh', *v. n.* to perform the act of ablution: as, wash and be clean (*2 Kings*); — to cleanse clothes.

Wâsh', *s.* alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; — a medical or cosmetic lotion; a superficial stain or colour (*Collier*); — the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

Wâsh'bâll, *s.* ball made of soap.

Wâsh'ér, *s.* one who washes.

Wâsh'ér-wôm-ân, *s.* a woman who washes clothes for hire.

Wâsh'hôuse, *s.* the room appropriated for the washing of clothes.

Wâsh'ing, *s.* the act of cleansing clothes; the act of giving a superficial stain or colour to any thing, especially metals.

Wâsh'pôt, *s.* a vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold seven comely blooming youths appear,

And in their hands seven golden washpots bear.

Cowley.

Wâsh'y, *a.* (wash) WATERY, damp (*Milton*); weak, not solid. "A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence." *Wotton.*

Wâsp, *s.* (Sax. weasp, Lat. vespa, Fr. guêpe) a brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

Wâsp'ish, *a.* PEEVISH, beeish, malignant, irritable, captious, fretful, irascible.

Wâsp'ish-ly, *ad.* peevishly.

Wâsp'ish-nê's, *s.* PEEVISHNESS, irritability.

† Wâsh'ail, *s.* (Sax. wæshæl *your health*) a liquor

made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows; a merry song (*Ainsworth*); a drunken bout.

*The king doth wake to-night, and take his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swagg'ring upspring reels.*
Shak.

† Wāssail-ér, *s.* a toper, a drunkard. *Milton.*

Wāst, the second person of *was*, from *to be*.

Wāste, *v. a.* (Sax. *awestan*) to decrease, to diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously, to squander; to DESOLATE, to destroy; to wear out: as, here condemn'd to *waste* eternal days in woe and pain (*Milton*); — to spend, to lavish, to consume.

Wāste, *v. n.* to dwindle, to wear away, to TAREFFY, to be in a state of consumption.

Wāste, *a.* destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, EXUBERANT, lost for want of occupiers: as, and strangled with her *waste* fertility (*Milton*); — worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood; — that of which no account is taken, or value found: as, *waste* paper.

Wāste, *s.* the act of squandering, extravagance, PRODIGALITY; wanton or luxurious destruction, havoc, DESOLATION; consumption, DIMINUTION, loss: as, it was designed to repair the *waste* daily made (*Ray*); — useless expence; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied: as, a barren *waste*; in the dead *waste* and middle of the night; — region ruined and deserted (*Dryden*); mischief, destruction. *Shak.*

Wāste'fūl, *a.* ruinous, DESTRUCTIVE; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; PRODIGAL, lavish, luxuriantly liberal; desolate, uncultivated, unoccupied. "*Outrageous as a sea, dark, waste-ful, wild.*" *Milton.*

Wāste'fūl-ly, *ad.* with vain and dissolute consumption, lavishly, prodigally.

Wāste'fūl-nēss, *s.* (wasteful) PRODIGALITY.

Wāste'nēss, *s.* (waste) DESOLATION, solitude. "*That day is a day of wrath, a day of wasteness.*" *Zephaniab.*

Wāst'ér, *s.* (waste) one who consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a PRODIGAL, a squanderer, a vain consumer.

Wāch', *s.* (Sax. *wæcce*) vigil, wake, forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; ATTENTION, close observation (*Shak.*); guard, vigilant keep: as, use careful *watch* (*Shak.*); — watchmen, men set to guard: used in a collective sense; — place where a guard is set; post or office of a watchman: as, I stood my *watch* upon the hill; — a period of the night: as, the middle *watch*; the morning *watch*; — a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

Wāch', *v. n.* (Sax. *wacian*) not to sleep, to wake, to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation (*Psalms*); to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant: as, *watch* over thyself; — to be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*

Wāch', *v. a.* to guard, to ward, to have in keep (*Milton*); to observe in ambush (*1 Samuel*); to tend: as, Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida (*Broome*); — to observe, in order to detect or prevent.

Wāch'ér, *s.* one who sits up; one who does not go to sleep; a diligent overlooker or observer. *Shak.*

Wāch'et, *a.* (Sax. *wæced weak*: *Skinner*) blue,

pale blue. "*Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes?*" *Dryden.*

Wāch'fūl, *a.* vigilant, attentive; CAUTIOUS, nicely observant; with of before the thing to be regulated, and against before the thing to be avoided.

Wāch'fūl-ly, *ad.* vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

Wāch'fūl-nēss, *s.* (watchful) vigilance, heed, CAUTIOUSNESS, suspicious attention, diligent observation (*Arbutnot*); inability to sleep.

Wāch'glāss, *s.* a glass with sand to measure time; the glass which covers the face of a watch, or pocket clock.

Wāch'hōuse, *s.* place where the watch is set; temporary place of confinement.

Wāch'ing, *s.* (watch) inability to sleep. "*The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings.*" *Wifeman.*

Wāch'ma-kér, *s.* one whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Wāch'mān, *s.* guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

Wāch'tōw-ér, *s.* tower upon which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

Wāch'wórd, *s.* the word given to sentinels by which to know their friends.

Wā'tér, *s.* (Sax. *wæter*, Dutch *waeter*) one of the four elements; the sea: as, those who travel by land or by *water* (*Common Prayer*); — urine (*Shak.*); the lustre of a diamond. *Shak.*

To hold water, to be sound, to be tight; to be of effect, to take effect. From a vessel that will not leak.

Water is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*. *L'Estrange.*

Wā'tér, *v. a.* to irrigate, to supply with moisture (*Genesis*); to supply with water for drink: as, to *water* his horse; — to fertilize or accommodate with streams (*Addison*); to diversify as with waves. "*The different ranging of the superficial parts of velvet and watered silk, does the like.*" *Locket.*

Wā'tér, *v. n.* to shed moisture: as, his eyes began to *water*; — to get or take in water.

The mouth waters, the man longs, there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their salver when they see meat which they cannot get.

These reasons made his mouth to water

With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Wā'tér-age, *s.* money paid for passing by water.

Wā'tér-bāil-iff, *s.* an officer who collects the toll arising from the river Thames in the city of London; an officer for inspecting the harbour and shipping of a port town.

Wā'tér-cār-riāge, *s.* carriage by water.

Wā'tér-cārt, *s.* a cart constructed for, and employed in, carrying water.

Wā'tér-cól'ours, *s.* colours made into a soft consistence with water.

Wā'tér-crēf-seg, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Wā'tér-dög, *s.* a dog that will take the water, a water spaniel.

Wā'tér-ér, *s.* one who waters.

Wā'tér-fāll, *s.* a cataract, a cascade, a shoot of water from on high.

Wā'tér-flāg, *s.* (in botany, Lat. *iris aquatica*) water flower-de-luce.

Wā'tér-fōwl, *s.* fowls which live or get their food in water.

W A X

Wâ'tér-gôd, *s.* a divinity supposed to preside over the water, a sea-god, a river-god.
Wâ'tér-grû'el, *s.* food made with oatmeal boiled in water.
Wâ'tér-hên, *s.* a coot, a waterfowl.
Wâ'tér-î-nêss, *s.* (watery) MOISTURE, moistness, humidity, moderate wetness.
Wâ'tér-îsh, *a.* WATERY, resembling water; moist, moorish, fennish, boggy. *Hale.*
Wâ'tér-îsh-nêss, *s.* thinness, aqueousness, resemblance of water. *Floyer.*
Wâ'tér-lîl-y, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wâ'tér-mân, *s.* a ferryman, a boatman.
Wâ'tér-mârk, *s.* the utmost limit of the rise of the flood.
Wâ'tér-mêl-ôn, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wâ'tér-mîll, *s.* mill turned by water.
Wâ'tér-mînt, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wâ'tér-rât, *s.* (Lat. mus aquaticus) a rat that makes holes in banks.
Wâ'tér-spân-îel, *s.* a spaniel dog that will take the water.
Wâ'tér-snâke, *s.* a snake that occasionally takes the water.
Wâ'tér-sprîng, *s.* a spring of water.
Wâ'tér-spôût, *s.* a prodigious fall of water from a cloud.
Wâ'tér-vîo-let, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wâ'tér-wîl-low, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wâ'tér-wôrk, *s.* play of fountains, artificial spouts of water, any hydraulic performance. *Addison.*
WATERY, Wâ'tér-y, *a.* (water) thin, liquid, aqueous, aquatic, waterish, like water; moist, damp, dank, humid, washy, wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.
Wât'tle, *s.* (Germ. waghelen to shake) the barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.
Wât'tle, *v. a.* (Sax. watelas twigs) to bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs one within another.
Wâve, *s.* (Sax. wæge, Fr. vague) water raised above the level of the surface, billow, surge, water driven into inequalities;—unevenness, inequality. *Newton.*
Wâve, *v. n.* to play loosely, to float (*Dryden*); to be moved as a signal; to be in an unsettled state, to fluctuate, to waver. *Hooker.*
Wâve, *v. a.* to raise into inequalities of surface; to brandish, to flourish, to move loosely: as, they *waved* their fiery swords (*Milton*);—to waft, to remove any thing floating (*Brown*); to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing (*Shak.*); to put off, to quit, to relinquish, to depart from: as, he resolved not to *wave* his way; these, *waving* plots, found out a better way (*Dryden*);—to put aside for the present: as, he *wav'd* the subject.
Wâ'vér, *v. n.* (Sax. wafian) to play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled, to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined; to totter, to be in danger of falling.
Wâ'vér-ér, *s.* one who wavers, one unsettled and irresolute.
Wâ'vy, *a.* (wave) rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.
Wâwl', *v. n.* (Sax. wa grief) to cry, to howl. "The first time that we smell the air, we wawl and cry." *Shak.*
Wâx, *s.* (Sax. wæxe) the thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells

W A Y

for the reception of the honey; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters;—a kind of concretion in the flesh. "A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many wax kernels about it." *Wifeman.*
Wâx, *v. a.* to smear with wax, to join with wax.
Wâx, *v. n.* (Sax. weaxan) to grow, to increase, to become bigger, or more: used of the moon in opposition to *wane*; and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less; to pass into any state, to become, to grow. In the two last senses it is now almost disused.
Wâx'en, *a.* made of wax.
Wây, *s.* (Sax. wæg, Dutch weigh) the road in which one travels; path, route, road made for passengers; length of space: as, he has travelled a great *way*;—course, direction of motion, local tendency: as, follow me, and mark what *way* I take;—advance in life: as, he must make his *way* by his own industry;—passage, power of progression made or given: as, as a soldier, foremost in fight, makes *way* for others;—vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession: as, make *way* for the ladies;—course, regular progression: as, and let eternal justice take the *way*;—course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered: as, that thought comes in my *way*;—tendency to any meaning or act: as, there is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*;—access, means of admittance: as, he made his *way* with some foreign prince;—sphere of observation: as, this is entirely out of his *way*;—means, mediate instrument, intermediate step: as, by noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;—method, scheme of management: as, he has put me in a *way* for a present cure;—private determination, particular humour: as, he will have his *way*;—manner, mode: as, God has so many times and *ways* spoken to men;—method, manner of practice: as, taught to live the easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts;—method or plan of life, conduct, or action: as, they were not instructed in the right *way*;—process of things good or ill: as, the affairs here began to settle in a prosperous *way*;—right method to act or know: as, they offer and point out an easy *way* to happiness;—general scheme of acting: as, *men who go out of their way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness.* *Clarissa.*
By the *way*, without any necessary connexion with the main design, *en passant*. To go or come one's *way*, or *ways*, to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.
Way and ways are now often used corruptly for *wife*.
"But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity." *Numbers.*
"They erect conclusions no *way* inferrible from their premises." *Brown.*
Wây'fâr-ér, *s.* (way and fare to go) passenger, traveller.
Wây'fâr-îng, *a.* travelling, passing, being on a journey.
Wây-lây', *v. a.* to watch insidiously on the way, to forelay, to beset by ambush.
Wây-lây'ér, *s.* one who waits in ambush for another.
Wây'lêss, *a.* PATHLESS, untracked.

Wāy'mark, *s.* mark to guide in traveling. "Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps." *Jeremiab.*

Wāy'wārd, *s.* (Sax. *wa woe, and weard*) froward, liking his own way, perverse, PEEVISH, crabbed, morose, vexatious.

Wāy'wārd-ly, *ad.* frowardly, perversely.

Wāy'wārd-nēss, *s.* (wayward) frowardness, perverseness, PEEVISHNESS.

Wē, *pro.* the plural of *I*; *I* and others collectively.

WEAK, Wēak, *a.* (Sax. *wæc*, Dutch *week*) feeble, forceless, slight, frail, slender, weakly, not strong; infirm, weakly, languid, debile, unnerved, puny, crazy, helpless, sickly, not healthy; soft, pliant, flimsy, flabby, not stiff; low of sound: as, a *weak* womanish voice;—feeble of mind, imbecile, fatuous, frail, impotent; wanting spirit, fainty, heartless; wanting discernment: as, *weak* of brain;—not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture; *weak* beer;—not powerful, not potent: as, *I must make fair weather yet a while, till Henry be more weak and I more strong* (*Shak.*);—not well supported by argument: as, a case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in (*Hooker*);—unfortified.

WEAK'EN, Wēak'en, *v. a.* to debilitate, to enfeeble, to enerve, to unnerve, to enervate, to emasculate, to make faint, to deprive of strength.

Wēak'li-nēss, *s.* (weakly) want of strength, WEAKNESS; want of health, SICKLINESS.

Wēak'ling, *s.* a feeble creature. *Shak.*

Wēak'ly, *ad.* (weak) feebly, faintly, without strength; with want of efficacy; indiscreetly, injudiciously, timorously, with feebleness of mind.

Wēak'ly, *a.* (weak) not strong; not healthy, unhealthy, puny, puling, SICKLY.

WEAK'NESS, Wēak'nēss, *s.* (weak) want of strength, want of force, want of vigour, feebleness, weakliness, faintness, debilitation, enervation, debility; want of sprightliness (*Pope*); want of steadiness (*Rogers*); infirmity, infirmness, puniness, weakliness, impotence, languor, faintness, languidness, fickleness, unhealthiness, craziness, decrepitude, decrepitness; want of cogency: as, the *weakness* of a testimony;—want of judgment; want of resolution; imbecility, frailty, frailness, foolishness of mind; defect, blindside, weakside, foible, failing.

Wēak'side, *s.* foible, blindside, failing, deficiency, infirmity.

Wēal, *s.* (Sax. *welan*) HAPPINESS, prosperity, flourishing state (*Shak.*); republic, state, public interest.

How should the muse from such a monarch steal An hour, and not defraud the public weal. *Pope.*

† Wēald, *s.* (Sax.) a wood, a grove. *Gilson.*

Wēalth, *s.* (Sax. *waleth rich*) prosperity, eternal happiness: as, *in all time of our tribulation, in all time of our wealth, &c.* (*Common Prayer*);—RICHES, money, or precious goods.

Wēalth'i-ly, *ad.* richly.

Wēalth'i-nēss, *s.* (wealthy) state of being wealthy, opulence, richness, RICHES.

Wēalth'y, *a.* (wealth) RICH, affluent, opulent, moneyed; abundant.

Not Neptune's self from all his flood receives A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

Wēan, *v. a.* to put a child from the breast, to ab lactate; to DISACCUSTOM, to disuse, to withdraw from any habit or desire.

Wēan'el, Wēan'ling, *s.* a child newly weaned, an animal newly weaned. *Milton.*

Wēap'on, *s.* (Saxon) instrument of offence, something with which one is armed to hurt another.

Wēap'on-ēd, *a.* armed for defence, furnished with arms, armed.

Wēap'on-lēss, *a.* having no weapon, defenceless, unarmed.

Wēap'on-sā'Ve, *s.* a salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

Wēar, *v. a.* (Sax. *weran*) to waste with use, or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution; to consume tediously: as, *what masks, what dances, to wear away this long age of three hours!* (*Shak.*)—to use as clothes, to carry appendant to the body: as, to wear a sword; to wear a rose;—to exhibit in appearance: as, *such an infectious fever sorrow wears* (*Dryden*);—to affect by degrees: as, *trials wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us.* *Lack.* To wear out, to harass: as, *he shall wear out the saints* (*Daniel*);—to waste or destroy by degrees. *Dryden.*

Wēar, *v. n.* to be wasted with use or time, *with*, commonly, some particle, as, out, away, off;—to be tediously spent (*Milton*); to pass away by degrees: as, *if passion causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off.* *Lack.*

Wēar, *s.* the act of wearing; state of being worn; the thing worn.

Wēar, *s.* (Sax. *war a fen*, German *wat a mauer*) a DAM to shut up and raise the water; a net of twigs to catch fish.

Wēar'ēr, *s.* one who has any thing appendant to his person; that which wastes or diminishes.

Wēar'ing, *s.* (weat) the act of wasting; the state of wasting by use; the act of using as clothes;—clothes. *Shak.*

Wēar'i-nēss, *s.* (weary) lassitude, tiredness, state of being spent by labour; fatigue, labour, toil, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; TEDIOUSNESS.

Wēar'ish, *a.* (supposed from the Sax. *war a gang-mire*) BOGGY, watery (*Johnson*);—weak, weariish, washy. *Carew.*

Wēar'i-sōme, *a.* (weary) TEDIOUS, troublesome; tiresome, irksome, causing weariness.

Wēar'i-sōme-ly, *ad.* tediously, tiresomely, so as to cause weariness.

Wēar'i-sōme-nēss, *s.* (wearisome) the quality of tiring, tiresomeness, TEDIOUSNESS: the state of being easily tired.

Wēar'y, *a.* (Sax. *werig*, Dutch *waeren to be tired*) subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome. *Spenser.*

WEARY, Wēar'y, *v. a.* to tire, to fatigue, to defatigate, to toil, to moil, to jade, to sag, to harass, to dispirit, to wear out, to exhaust or subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance: as, *I stay too long by thee, I weary thee* (*Shak.*);—to mortify, subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*

Wēar'sānd, *s.* (Sax. *wafen*) the WINDPIPE, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted, the larynx.

W E D

- Wēd**, *s.* (Sax. *wesol*) a small animal that eats corn and kills mice.
- Wēath'ér**, *s.* (Sax. *weder*) state of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air (*Bacon*); **TEMPEST**, storm. "*What gusts of weather from that gath'ring cloud my thoughts presage!*" *Dryden.*
- Wēath'ér**, *v. a.* to expose to the air (*Spenser*); to pass with difficulty. *Garth.*
To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. *To weather out*, to endure.
*When we have pass'd those gloomy hours,
And weather'd out the storm that beats upon us.* *Addison.*
- Wēath'ér-bēat-en**, *a.* harassed and seasoned by hard weather.
- Wēath'ér-board**, *s.* a board put to keep off the weather; that side of a ship which is to the windward.
- Wēath'ér-cock**, *s.* an artificial cock set upon the top of a spire, which, by turning, shews the point from which the wind blows, a vane; any thing fickle or inconstant.
- Wēath'ér-driv-en**, *p. a.* forced by storms or contrary winds.
- Wēath'ér-gage**, *s.* the advantage of the wind, the state of being to windward of another ship; —any thing that shews the weather.
*To veer and tack, and steer a cause
Against the weathergage of laws.* *Hudibras.*
- Wēath'ér-glāss**, *s.* a barometer, a glass that shews the weight of the air (*Arbutnot*); † a thermometer. Less used. *Dryden.*
- Wēath'ér-spē**, *s.* a stargazer, an astrologer, one who foretells the weather. *Donne.*
- Wēath'ér-wīse**, *a.* skilful in foretelling the weather.
- Wēath'ér-wīse-ér**, *s.* (weather, and Dutch *wisen to seer*) any thing that foreshews the weather.
"The flowers of pimpernel expand in warm sunshiny weather, and again close in the evening, or against rain, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's weatherwiser." *Derham.*
- Wēave**, *v. a.* (Sax. *wefan*) to form by texture, to form by inserting one part of the materials within another; to unite by intermixture, to plat, to braid; to interpose, to insert. *Shak.*
- Wēave**, *v. n.* to work with a loom.
- Wēav'ér**, *s.* one who makes thread into cloth; † a webster. *Camden.*
- Wēav'ing**, *s.* act of forming by texture.
- Wēav'ing-lōom**, *s.* machine for weaving.
- Wēb**, *s.* (Sax. *webba*) texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shak.*
- Wēb'bēd**, *a.* joined by a film.
- Wēb'FOOTED**, **Wēb'fōot-ēd**, *a.* palmipede, fin-footed, fintoed, having a film or membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
- † **Wēb'stēr**, *s.* (Sax. *webstre* a woman weaver) a weaver. *Camden.*
- Wēd**, *v. a.* (Sax. *wedian*) to **ESPOUSE**, to marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever: as, thou art *wedded* to calamity; —to take for ever: as, they positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause; —to unite by love or fondness: as, men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*
- Wēd**, *v. n.* to contract matrimony.
- Wēd'ding**, *s.* marriage, nuptials, **MATRIMONY**, the nuptial ceremony.

W E E

- Wēd'ding**, *p. a.* marrying, taking in marriage; connubial, **MATRIMONIAL**.
- Wēdge**, *s.* (Dutch *wegge*) a body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; —one of the mechanical powers; —a mass of metal (*Jostua*); any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*
- Wēdge**, *v. a.* to cleave with a wedge; to drive as a wedge is driven; to force as a wedge forces; to fasten by wedges; to fix as a wedge.
- Wēd'lōck**, *s.* (Sax. *wed marriage*, and *lac a gift*) marriage, **MATRIMONY**.
- Wēdnes'day**, *s.* (Sax. *wodensdag*) the fourth day of the week.
- † **Wēe**, *a.* (Germ. *wenig*) little, small. *Shak.*
- Wēed**, *s.* (Sax. *weod tares*) an herb noxious or useless.
- Wēed**, *s.* (Sax. *wædda*) a garment, clothes, habit, dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow. —It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment: as, *her own hand putting on bel'shirt and weed*.
- Wēed**, *v. a.* to rid of noxious plants; to take away as noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful or offensive; to root out vice.
- Wēd'ér**, *s.* one who takes away any thing noxious.
- Wēd'hōok**, *s.* a hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
- Wēd'lēss**, *a.* free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.
- Wēd'y**, *a.* consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.
- Wēek**, *s.* (Sax. *weoc*, Dutch *weke*) the space of seven days, a hebdomad.
- Wēek'day**, *s.* any day not Sunday.
- Wēek'ly**, *a.* (week) happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadal, hebdomadary.
- Wēek'ly**, *ad.* once a week, by hebdomadal periods.
- † **Wēel**, *s.* (Sax. *woel*) a whirlpool.
- Wēel**, *s.* (perhaps from willow) a twiggen snare or trap for fish.
- † **Wēen**, *v. n.* (obsolete, from the Sax. *wenan*, Dutch *waenen*) to think, to imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.
*Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And reinstate me in the diadem.* *Shak.*
*They ween'd
That self-same day, by fight or by surprise
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.* *Milton.*
- Wēep**, *v. n.* (Sax. *weopan*) to shew sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to **LAMENT**, to complain: as, *they weep unto me, saying, give us flesh that we may eat.* *Numbers.*
- Wēep**, *v. a.* to lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan: as, if thou wilt *weep* my sorrows, take my eyes (*Shak.*); —to shed moisture (*Milton*); to drop: as, the *weeping* amber (*Pope*); —to abound with wet: "*Rye-grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds.*" *Mortimer.*
- Wēep'ér**, *s.* one who sheds tears, a lamenter, a bewailer, a bemoaner, a deplorer, a mourner; a white border upon the sleeve of a mourning coat.
- Wēer'ish**, *a.* (supposed from the Sax. *wær* a quag-

mire) See WEARISH. This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy; here it seems to mean, sour, surly. "A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not weerish and crabbed, but fair and comely."
 † Weet, v. n. (Sax. witan) to know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to weet

We stand up peerless.

Shak.

But well I weet thy cruel wrong

Adorns a nobler poet's song.

Prior.

Weevil, s. (Sax. wifel) a boud, a cis, a mite, a grub or insect.

West, s. (Icelandic vofa to wander) that of which the claim is generally waived, a stray, a beast wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor;—it is in *Bacon* for waft, a gentle blast: as, the strongest sort of smells are best in a west afar off.

Bacon.

West, s. (Sax. wefta) the woof of cloth.

Westage, s. texture. "By which the westage of the fibres might be discovered."

Grew.

Weigh, v. a. (Sax. wægan, Dutch weyhen) to examine by the balance, to BALANCE, to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight: as, they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver (*Zachariah*);—to raise, or take up the anchor; to examine, to perpend, to balance in the mind, to consider (*Hooker*); to compare by the scales (*Pope*); to regard, to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you—

You do not weigh me; that is, you care not for me.

Shak.

To weigh down, to overbalance;—to overburden, to oppress with weight, to depress.

Milton.

Weigh, v. n. to have weight;—to be considered as important, to have weight in the intellectual balance;—to raise the anchor;—to bear heavily, to press hard; to sink by its own weight.

Bacon.

Weighed, a. experienced.

Bacon.

Weigher, s. he who weighs.

Weighing, s. (weigh) the act of examining by the balance, ponderation; the act of raising the anchor; the act of considering in the mind.

WEIGHT, Weight, s. (Sax. wiht) quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass (*Bacon*); gravity, poise, ponderosity, ponderousness, massiness, massiveness, weightiness, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power: as, thou art no Atlas for so vast a weight (*Shak.*); IMPORTANCE, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment.

Weightily, ad. (weighty) heavily, ponderously; solidly, importantly.

Weightiness, s. (weighty) ponderosity, ponderousness, massiness, massiveness, gravity, weight, heaviness; IMPORTANCE; solidity, force: as, I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the weightiness of any argument in it requires.

Locke.

Weightless, a. (weight) light, having no gravity.

Weighty, a. (weight) heavy, massy, massive

ponderous; IMPORTANT, momentous; efficacious: † rigorous, severe.

Shak.

Wella-way, interj. (Sax. walawa tree on tree) alas. From welaway is formed by corruption wellaway.

Wellcome, a. (Sax. wilcume) received with gladness, admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful, pleasing.

To bid welcome, (little used) to receive with professions of kindness.

Bacon.

Wellcome, intj. a sort of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for you are welcome.

Dryden.

Wellcome, s. salutation to a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

Wellcome, v. a. to salute a new comer with kindness; to receive kindly.

Wellcome to our house, s. an herb.

Amos.

Wellcome-ness, s. gratefulness.

Wellcom-er, s. (welcome) the saluter of a new comer.

Weld, v. a. (among smiths) to join two pieces of iron by first heating the extremities almost to a state of fusion, and afterwards hammering them together.

Welding, s. the act or process of incorporating two pieces of iron or steel by heating and hammering.

Wellfare, s. (well and fare) health, happiness, prosperity, well-being.

Wellkin, s. (Sax. welcen clouds) the visible region of the air, the sky. It is out of use, except in poetry.

Milton. Shak.

Wellkin eye, blue eye, sky coloured eye.

Shak.

Well, s. (Sax. welle) a spring, a FOUNTAIN; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavities in which stairs are placed.

Moxon.

Well, v. n. to spring, to issue as from a spring.

Dryden. Thomson.

Well, a. (Sax.) not sick, being in health; happy (*Shak.*); convenient, advantageous: as, it would have been well for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice;—being in favour: as, he was well with Henry the Fourth;—recovered from any sickness or misfortune: as, I am sorry for your displeasure; but all will sure be well.

Shak.

Well, ad. not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly, in a laudable manner; not amiss, not unsuccessfully, not erroneously; not insufficiently, not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise, favourably; conveniently, suitably: to a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense;—it is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion: as, well, let's away, and say how much is done (*Shak.*);—it is sometimes, like the French bien, a term of concession.

As well as, together with, not less than.

Well enough, in a moderate degree, tolerably.

Well is him or me, he is happy, I am happy.

Well nigh, nearly, almost.

Well is much used in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Wella-day, intj. (a corruption of welaway) alas. See WELAWAY.

Well-being, s. (well and be) happiness, prosperity, health, welfare.

Well-born, a. not meanly descended.

Well-bred, a. elegant of manners, courteous, complaisant, POLITE.

Well-done, intj. a word of praise.

W H A

Well-fa'vour'ed, *a.* BEAUTIFUL, comely, graceful, pleasing to the eye. *Sbak.*
 Well-mēt', *intj.* a term of salutation.
 Well-nā'tur-ēd, *a.* good-natured, kind.
 Well-nigh', *ad.* almost, nearly.
 Well-spēnt', *a.* passed in virtue.
 Well-spring, *s.* FOUNTAIN, source.
 Well-will'ēr, *s.* one who means kindly. *Hooker.*
 Well-wish', *s.* a wish of happiness.
 Well-wish'ēr, *s.* one who wishes the good or happiness of another.
 Wēlt, *s.* a border, a guard, an edging; one of the inner parts of a shoe.
 Wēlt, *v. a.* to sew any thing with a border.
 Wēl'tēr, *v. n.* (Sax. wealtan) to roll in water or mire (*Milton*); to roll voluntarily, to wallow. *Ascham.*
 Wēm, *s.* (*little used*, Sax. wem) a spot, a scar, the cicatrix of a wound. *Brerewood.*
 Wēn, *s.* (Saxon) a large fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.
 Wēnch, *s.* (Sax. wencle) a young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet, a WHORE. *Spectator.*
 Wēnch, *v. n.* to frequent loose women.
 Wēnch'ēr, *s.* a fornicator, a WHOREMASTER.
 Wēnd, *v. n.* (Sax. wendan) to go, to pass to or from. *This verb is obsolete, but its preterite went is still in use:* as, they went on.
 Wēn'ny, *a.* having the nature of a wen.
 Wēnt, *pret.* of to go. See WEND.
 Wēpt, *pret. and part. pass.* of to weep.
 Wēre, *pret. &c.* of to be. See TO BE.
 Wērt, the second person singular of the subjunctive preterit To be.
 Wēst, *s.* (Saxon) the region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes, the occident.
 Wēst, *a.* being toward, or coming from the region of the setting sun, WESTERN.
 Wēst, *ad.* to the west of any place; more westward.
 Wēst'ēr-ing, *a.* passing to the west. *Milton.*
 Wēst'ēr-ly, *a.* (west) tending or being toward the west, WESTERN.
 WESTERN, Wēst'ēr'n, *a.* (west) being in the west, or toward that part where the sun sets, occidental, occiduous, ponent, west, westerly.
 West'wārd, *ad.* (Saxon) toward the west.
 West'wārd-ly, *ad.* with a tendency toward the west.
 Wēt, *a.* (Sax. wæt) humid, moist, damp, dank, having some moisture adhering: opposed to dry;—rainy, showery, pluvial, pluvius; WATERY.
 Wēt, *s.* water, humidity, MOISTURE, wateriness, rainy weather.
 Wēt, *v. a.* to MOISTEN, to make to have moisture adherent; to moisten with drink: as, wet your whistle before you sing.
 Wēth'ēr, *s.* (Sax. weder) a ram castrated.
 Wēt'nēs, *s.* (wet) the state of being wet, MOISTURE, dampness, humidity.
 Whāle, *s.* (Sax. hwale) the largest of fish; the largest of animals of this globe.
 Whārf, *s.* (Swedish) a perpendicular bank or mole raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels, a quay, or key.
 Whārf'age, *s.* dues for landing at a wharf.
 Whārf'in-gēr, *s.* the proprietor of a wharf; one who attends at a wharf.
 Whāt', *pro.* that which: indefinite;—which part; something that is in one's mind inde-

W H E

finately: as, I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her (*Sbak.*);—which of several; which of many: used interrogatively;—an interjection by way of surprise or question: as, *what!* canst thou not forbear me half an hour? *Sbak.*
What though, what imports it though. *What* time, *what* day, at the time when, on the day when. *What* ho! an interjection of calling.
 Whāt-ēv'ēr, Whāt-so-ēv'ēr, *pro.* having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically: as, in *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know (*Milton*);—any thing, be it what it will: as, *whatever* thing thy scythe of time mows down, devour (*Milton*);—the same, be it this or that: as, be *whatever* Vitruvius was before;—all that, the whole that, all particulars that: as, at once come forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*
 Whēal, *s.* a PIMPLE, a pustule, a small swelling filled with matter. *Wifeman.*
 Whēat, *s.* (Sax. hweate) the grain of which bread is chiefly made.
 Whēat'en, *a.* made of wheat.
 Whēat'ēr, *s.* a small delicate bird.
 Whē'dle, *v. a.* (*etymology uncertain*) to entice by soft words, to inveigle; to coax, to FLATTER, to persuade by kind words.
 Whē'dlēr, *s.* a coxer, a FLATTERER.
 Whēl, *s.* (Sax. hweol) a circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body (*Sbak.*); a carriage that runs upon wheels (*Pope*); an instrument upon which criminals are tortured (*Addison*); the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution, circular motion; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*
 Whēl, *v. a.* to put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.
 Whēl, *v. n.* to move upon wheels, to turn upon an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass: as, I was forced to *wheel* three or four miles about;—to roll forward: as, *thunder must wheel upon the earth devouring where it rolls.* *Milton.*
 Whēl'bār-row, *s.* a small carriage driven forward by hand upon one wheel.
 Whēl'ēr, *s.* a maker of wheels.
 Whēl'wright, *s.* a maker of wheel carriages.
 Whēl'y, *a.* circular, suitable to rotation.
 Whēze, *v. n.* (Saxon hweosan) to breathe with noise.
 Whēlk, *s.* (*deriv. uncert.*) an inequality, a protuberance: as, his face is all *whelks* and knobs (*Sbak.*); a pustule, a PIMPLE.
 Whēlm, *v. a.* (Sax. awhilfan) to cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to turn the open side of a vessel downward (*Bailey*); to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. "*Whelm some things over them, and keep them there.*" *Mortimer.*
 Whēlp, *s.* (Dutch welp) the young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey;—a son, in contempt.
 Whēlp, *v. n.* to bring young as a dog, or as a beast of prey.
 Whēn, *ad.* (Sax. hwænne) at the time that; at what time? interrogatively: as, *when* was it she last walk'd? (*Sbak.*);—which time; after the time that; at what time: as, kings may take their advantage *when* and how they list

W H E

(Daniel); at what particular time. "His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head."

Milton.

Whence, *ad.* (where) from what place? interrogatively: as, *whence* came you?—from what person?—from what cause?—from which premises; from what place or person: indefinitely;—for which cause; from what source: indefinitely;—from which cause.

† From *whence*, a vitious mode of speech.

† Of *whence*, another barbarism.

Whence-so-ëv'ér, *ad.* from what place soever, from what cause soever.

Whén-ëv'ér, Whén-so-ëv'ér, *ad.* at whatsoever time.

Whêre, *ad.* (Sax. hwær) at which place or places; at what place?—at the place which.

Any *whêre*, at any place.

Whêre-a-bôut, *ad.* near what place; near which place; concerning which.

Whêre-âs, *ad.* when on the contrary; the thing being so that; but on the contrary.

Whêre-ât, *ad.* at which; at what?

Whêre-bý, *ad.* by which; by what?

Whêre-ëv'ér, *ad.* at whatsoever place.

Whêre-fore, *ad.* for which reason; for what reason?

Whêre-in, *ad.* in which; in what?

Whêre-in-tô, *ad.* into which.

Whêr-ness, *s.* (where) ubiety, ubication; imperfect locality. "A point hath no dimensions; but only a whereness, and is next to nothing."

Grew.

Whêre-ôf, *ad.* of which; of what: indefinitely;—of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the house built?

Whêre-on, *ad.* on which.

† Whêre-so, *ad.* in whatever place. Milton.

Whêre-so-ëv'ér, *ad.* in what place soever; † to what place soever. Dryden.

Whêre-tô, Whêre-ün-tô, *ad.* to which; to what? to what end?

Whêre-up-on, *ad.* upon what? as, *whereupon* did he sit? on which.

Whêre-with, *ad.* with which, wherewithal; with what? interrogatively.

Whêre-with-âl, *ad.* wherewith, with which.

Whêr-ret, *v. a.* (a *low* word, corrupted, perhaps, from ferret) to hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box upon the ear. Ainsworth.

Whêr-ry, *s.* (of uncertain derivation) a light boat used upon rivers; † a sculler.

Whêt, *v. a.* (Sax. hwettan) to sharpen by attrition, to give a cutting edge to;—to edge, to make acrimonious: it is frequently used with on and forward, but improperly.

Whêt, *s.* the act of sharpening, or giving a keen edge to a cutting instrument; any thing that makes hungry.

Whêth'ér, *ad.* (Sax. hwæther) a particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

Whêth'ér, *pro.* which of the two.

Whêt-stone, *s.* stone upon which any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp, a rubber.

Whêt-tér, *s.* one who whets or sharpens.

Whêy, *s.* (Sax. hwæg, Dutch wey) the thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; † whig, butter-milk; it is used of any thing white and thin: as, what, soldiers *whêy* face!

Shakespeare.

W H I

Whêyey, Whêy'ish, *a.* partaking of whey, resembling whey.

Which, *pro.* (Sax. hwile) the pronoun relative, relating to things; it is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which-so-ëv'ér, *pron.* whether the one or the other.

Whiff, *s.* (Welsh chwyth) a blast, a puff of wind. Prior.

Whiffle, *v. n.* to move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Whiff'ler, *s.* a harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet: as, like a mighty *whiff'ler* fore the king (Shak.);—one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

Whig, *s.* (Sax. hwæg) whey, buttermilk; the name of a state party.

Whig'gish, *a.* relating to the whigs.

Whig'gism, *s.* (whig) the notions of a whig.

While, *s.* (Sax. hwile) time, space of time.

While, *v. n.* to loiter. Spectator.

While, Whilst, † Whiles, *ad.* during the time that, as long as; at the same time that.

† Whil-êre, *ad.* (obsolete) ere while, a little time ago. Shak. Raleigh, and Milton.

† Whil-ôm, *ad.* (Sax. hwilom *once on a time*) formerly, once, of old. Milton.

Whim, *s.* (of doubtful etymology) a freak, whimsey, caprice, an odd fancy, an irregular motion of desire.

Whim'per, *v. n.* (Germ. wimmeren) to cry without any loud noise. Locke.

† Whim'pled, *a.* (probably from *whimper*) distorted with crying. Shak.

Whim'sey, *s.* (whim) a freak, a whim, a caprice, an odd fancy.

Whim'si-câl, *a.* capricious, freakish, fantastical, oddly fanciful.

Whin, *s.* (in botany, Welsh chwyn) the knee-balm, furze, gorse.

Whine, *v. n.* (Dutch weenen) to lament in low murmurs, to pule, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately; to use a tone in speaking, to speak in a crying tone.

Whine, *s.* plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint; a tone in speaking.

Whinny, *v. n.* (Lat. hinnio; from the sound) to make a noise like a horse or colt.

Whip, Whip, *v. a.* (Dutch wippen) to lash, to flog, to scourge, to swinge, to jirk, to firk, to strike with any thing tough and flexible; to correct with lashes; to drive with lashes;—to sew slightly;—to lash with sarcasm (Shak.); to inwrap: as, its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut. Milton.

Whip, *v. a.* to take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, out, on, up, from, away: as, brisk Susan *whipt* her linen from the rope; she *whipt* up her darling in a hurry.

Whip, *v. n.* to move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Whip, *s.* (Sax. hweop) an instrument of correction tough and pliant, a scourge.

Whip and spur, with the utmost haste.

Whip'cord, *s.* cord of which lashes are made.

Whip'grâft-ing, *s.* (in gardening) a peculiar kind of grafting.

Whip'hând, *s.* advantage over.

Whip'per, *s.* who punishes with whipping.

Whip'lash, *s.* the thong or point of the whip which gives the blow.

Whip'ping-post, *s.* the pillar to which criminals are bound when punished.

W H I

Whip'saw, *s.* a saw used in cutting large pieces of timber into boards.
 Whip'ster, *s.* (whip) a nimble fellow. *Shak.*
 Whipt, (whip) for *whipped*.
 WHIRL, Whirl, *v. a.* (Dutch *wirhelen*) to twirl, to troll, to trundle, to turn round rapidly.
 Whirl, *v. n.* to twirl, to run round rapidly; to move hastily. *Dryden.*
 Whirl, *s.* gyration, quick rotation, twirl, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Spectator.*
 Whirl'bät, *s.* any thing moved round rapidly to give a blow.
 Whirl'i-gig, *s.* (whirl and gig) a toy which children spin round.
 Whirl'pit, *s.* (*little used*) a WHIRLPOOL.
 WHIRLPOOL, Whirl'pool, *s.* a place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards the centre, a sucking eddy, a gurge, a gulf, a whirlpit, a vortex.
 Whirl'wind, *s.* a tempestuous wind, moving circularly, a hurricane, a typhon, a TEMPEST.
 Whirring, *s.* (*from the sound*) the noise made by pheasants or partridges in rising.
 Whisk, *s.* (Germ. *wischen* to *wipe*) a small brush or besom made of twigs.
 Whisk, *v. a.* to dust, or sweep with a whisk or brush.
 Whisk, *v. n.* to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
 Whisk'er, *s.* the hair growing upon the upper lip unshaven, mustaches.
 Whisky, *s.* a spirituous liquor distilled from oats, USQUEBAUGH.
 Whisp'er, *v. n.* (Dutch *wisperen*) to speak with a low voice so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.
 Whisp'er, *v. a.* to address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to buzz, to prompt secretly. *Shak.*
 Whisp'er, *s.* a low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.
 Whisp'er-ér, *s.* one who speaks low; a private talker, a buzzer, a teller of secrets, a conveyer of intelligence.
 Whist, (*this word is commonly used as an interjection commanding silence; Shakespeare uses it as a verb; and Milton as an adjective or participle*) are silent (*Shak.*); — still, silent, put to silence (*Milton*); — be still.
 Whist, *s.* a game at cards.
 Whistle, *v. n.* (Sax. *hwistlan*) to form a kind of musical sound by an articulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill. *Shak.*
 Whistle, *v. a.* to call by a whistle.
 Whistle, *s.* sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling: as, let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*; — a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
 Whist'ler, *s.* one who whistles.
 Whitt, *s.* (Sax. *wiht*) a point, a jot, a tittle; a bit, a little.
 White, *a.* (Sax. *hwit*) having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours (*Newton*); hoar, hoar from frost, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale (*Shak.*); having the colour appropriated to happiness and

W H O

innocence (*Milton*); hoary, gray with age; pure, unblemished. *Pope.*
 White, *s.* whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot, which is used to be painted white; the albuminous part of an egg; the white part of the eye.
 White, *v. a.* (*little used*) to make white, to whiten (*Mark*); to whitewash.
 White'lead, *s.* ceruse. *Quincy.*
 White'liv-ér-éd, *a.* COWARDLY, dastardly, envious; MALICIOUS. *Johnson.*
 White'ly, *a.* (white) coming near to white.
 White'meat, *s.* food made of milk.
 Whit'en, *v. a.* (white) to make white, to bleach, to whitewash, to white.
 Whit'en, *v. n.* to grow white.
 Whit'en-ér, *s.* one who makes any thing white, a bleacher; a whitster.
 White'ness, *s.* (white) the state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness (*Shak.*); purity, cleanness. *Dryden.*
 White'rhörn, *s.* a species of hawthorn.
 White'wash, *s.* a kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened; a lotion to beautify the skin. *Addison.*
 White'wine, *s.* a species of wine produced from the white grape.
 Whith'er, *ad.* (Sax. *hwyder*) to what place? interrogatively; — to what place: absolutely; as, I stray'd I knew not *whither* (*Milton*); — to which place: relatively; as, *whither* when they came, they fell to words.
 Whith'er-so-év-ér, *ad.* to whatever place.
 Whiting, *s.* (white) a soft chalk.
 Whiting, *s.* (*in ichthyology*) a small sea-fish.
 Whit'ish, *a.* (white) somewhat white.
 Whit'ish-ness, *s.* the quality of being somewhat white.
 White'leath-ér, *s.* leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.
 Whit'low, *s.* (Sax. *hwit*, and Fr. *loup* a wolf; *Skinner*) a painful swelling at the end of the finger.
 Whit'ster, *s.* (white) a WHITENER.
 Whit'sun-tide, *s.* (white and Sunday: *because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.* *Skinner*) the feast of Pentecost.
 Whittle, *s.* (Sax. *hwytel*) a knife.
 Whizz, *v. n.* (from the sound) to make a large humming noise.
 Who, *pro.* the person referred to, the person referred to as spoken of before, which person of many; the persons spoken of before; it is often used interrogatively: as, *who* is this?
 Who-év-ér, *pro.* any one, without limitation or exception.
 Whole, *a.* (Sax. *walg*) all, total, containing all; complete, not defective; uninjured, unimpaired; HEALTHY, sound, well of any hurt or sickness.
 WHOLE, Whole, *s.* the totality, the integral, the gross, the lump, the main, the general, the amount, the aggregate, the full, the entire, no part omitted, the complex of all the parts; — a system, a regular combination.
*Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
 Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole.*
Pope.
 Whole'ness, *s.* entireness, integrity.
 Whole'sale, *s.* sale in the lump, not in several small parcels; the whole mass.

W I C

Whōle'sāle, *a.* buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

Whōle'sōme, *a.* (Dutch heelfam) sound; contrary to unsound, in doctrine; — **HEALTHFUL**, contributing to health; useful, conducive to happiness or virtue: † kindly, pleasing: a burlesque use; as, I cannot make you a *whole-some* answer. *Shak.*

Whōle'sōme-nēss, *s.* quality of conducing to health, salubrity, **HEALTHFULNESS**; salutariness, conduciveness to good.

Whōlly, *ad.* (whole) completely, perfectly; totally, in all its parts or kinds.

Whōm, *pro.* the objective or accusative case of *who*, singular and plural.

Whōm-so-ēv'ēr, *pro.* any without exception.

† *Whōs'būb*, *s.* **HUBBUB**. *Shak.*

Whōop, *s.* (Lat. upupa) a bird; hoop, a shout of pursuit.

Whōop, *v. n.* to hoop, to make an outcry by way of pursuit; to shout with malignity: it is sometimes written *whoot*.

WHORE, *Whōre*, *s.* (Sax. hor) a woman who converses unlawfully with men, a bunter, a harlot, a punk, a drab, a trull, a doxy, a courtesan, a concubine, a fornicatress, an adultress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a hireling, a woman who receives men for money.

Whōre, *v. n.* to converse unlawfully with the other sex.

Whōre, *v. a.* to corrupt, as to chastity. *Congreve.*

Whōre-dōm, *s.* fornication, concubinage, harlotry.

Whōr'ing, *s.* the practice of whoredom.

Whōr'māf-tēr, *Whōr'mōn-gēr*, *s.* one who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress, a debauchee, a lecher, a wanton, a wench.

Whōr'sōn, *s.* a bastard. *It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.* *Shak.*

Whōr'ish, *a.* (whore) unchaste, incontinent, meretricious, **LEWD**.

Whōr'ish-ly, *ad.* as a harlot, unchastely.

Whōr'ish-nēss, *s.* unchastity, **LEWDNESS**.

Whōr'tle-bēr-ry, *s.* **BILBERRY**, a plant.

Whōle, *pro.* genitive of *who*, and of *which*.

† *Whōso*, *pro.* any one, whosoever. *Milton.*

Whōso-ēv'ēr, *pro.* any one, any person.

Whȳ, *ad.* (Sax. hwi) for what reason: *interrogatively*; — for which reason: *relatively*; — for what reason: *relatively*; — it is sometimes used *emphatically*.

You have not been a-bed then?

Why no; the day had broke before we parted. *Sh.*

Whȳnōt, *s.* a cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

Wick, *s.* (Dutch wiecke) the substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle, the snuff.

Wick'ed, *a.* (of obscure etymology) given to vice; morally bad, unrighteous, sinful, graceless, impious, unholy, ungodly, iniquitous, criminal, villanous, nefarious, facinorous, abominable, flagitious, **ABANDONED**; — it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame: as, that same *wicked* bastard of Venus, let him judge how deeply I am in love (*Shak.*); — cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous: as, may *wicked* dew drop upon you both.

Wick'ed-ly, *ad.* criminally, corruptly, impiously, abominably, badly.

Wick'ed-nēss, *s.* (wicked) corruption of man-

W I L

ners, viciousness, corruptness, iniquity, criminality, baseness, villany, villanousness, flagitiousness, atrociousness, atrocity, vice, impiety, unrighteousness, unholiness, ungodliness, sinfulness, guilt, moral ill.

Wick'ēr, *a.* (Dan. vigre a twig) twiggen, made of small sticks: as, a *wicker* basket.

Wick'et, *s.* (Dutch) a small gate.

Wide, *a.* (Saxon) broad, extended far on each side; broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide; — deviating, remote: as, *wide* from the truth.

Wide, *ad.* widely, with great extent.

Wide'ly, *ad.* wide, with great extent; remotely, far.

Wid'en, *v. a.* to make wide, to extend.

Wid'en, *v. n.* to grow wide, to extend itself.

Wide'nēss, *s.* (wide) breadth, width, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

Wid'geon, *s.* a waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Wid'ow, *s.* (Sax. widwa, Lat. vidua) a woman whose husband is dead.

Wid'ow, *v. a.* to deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right (*Shak.*); to strip of any thing good. *Dryden.*

Wid'ow-ēr, *s.* one who has lost his wife.

Wid'ow-hōod, *s.* viduity, the state of a widow: † estate settled on a widow. *Shak.*

Wid'ow-hūnt-ēr, *s.* one who courts widows for a jointure.

Width, *s.* (wide) breadth, wideness. *Dryden.*

Wield, *v. a.* (Sax. wealdan to manage in the hand) to use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; — to handle: in an ironical sense. "*Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?*" *Shak.*

Wield'y, *a.* manageable.

Wīry, *Wīry*, *a.* (wire) made of wire; drawn into wire.

† *Wīer-y*, *a.* (Sax. wær a pool) wet, wearish, moist.

Wife, *s.* (Sax. wif) a woman who has a husband; a consort, a spouse; it is used for a woman of low employment; as, a *strawberry-wife*; an *ale-wife*.

Wig, *s.* (contracted from periwig) false hair worn upon the head.

Wig, *s.* (in confectionary) a sort of cake.

Wight, *s.* (Sax. wiht) a person, a being. *New* used only in irony or contempt.

Wild, *a.* (Saxon) not tame, untamed, not domestic; savage, ferine; as, a *wild* beast; — propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized: *used of persons or practices*; — turbulent, tempestuous, irregular: as, a *wild* tumult; — licentious, ungoverned (*Milton*); inconstant, mutable, changeable, fickle (*Pope*); inordinate, loose, dissolute (*Shak.*); uncouth, strange, uncommon; done or made without any consistent order or plan (*Milton*); giddy, flighty, hare-brained, extravagant, romantic, merely imaginary. *Swift.*

Wild, *s.* a desert, a wilderness, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Wīld'ēr, *v. a.* to lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

Wīld'ēr-nēss, *s.* a desert, a wild, a tract of solitude and savageness: † the state of being wild or disorderly. *Milton.*

Wīld'fire, *s.* a composition of inflammable materials easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

W I L

Wild'gōose-chāse, *s.* a pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose, a vain pursuit.

Wild'ing, *s.* (Dutch *wildelinghe*) a wild four apple, a crab.

Wild'ly, *ad.* without cultivation; without tamedness, with ferity, with savageness; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment, heedlessly; capriciously, irrationally; irregularly.

Wild'nēss, *s.* (wild) rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; SAVAGENESS, brutality; ferity, the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tamedness*; — uncultivated state (*Dryden*); deviation from a settled course, irregularity (*Watts*); alienation of mind.

Wile, *s.* (Saxon) a deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Wil'ful, *a.* STUBBORN, perverse, contumacious; done or suffered by design.

Wil'ful-ly, *ad.* stubbornly, obstinately; by design, on purpose.

Wil'ful-nēss, *s.* (wilful) STUBBORNNESS, obstinacy, contumacy, perverseness.

Wili-ly, *ad.* (wily) by stratagem, by fraud.

Wili-nēss, *s.* (wily) CUNNING, craft, guile, DECEIT, subtilty, FRAUD.

Will, *s.* (Sax. *willa*) the power by which we desire and purpose, velleity; choice, arbitrament, arbitrary determination (*Locke*); discretion, choice: as, go then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise (*Pope*); — command, direction: as, at his *will* the south wind bloweth (*Ecclesiasticus*); — disposition, inclination, desire: as, you're welcome; what's your *will*? (*Shak*); — power, government: as, deliver me not over to the *will* of mine enemies (*Psalms*); — divine determination: as, the *will*s above be done (*Shak*); testament, disposition of a dying man's effects.

Good-will, favour, kindness; — right intention: as, some preach Christ of envy, and some of *good-will* (*Philippians*). — *Ill-will*, malignity, MALICE. *Will with a whisp*, Jack with a lantern, the ignis fatuus.

Will, *v. a.* (Sax. *willan*) to desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done; to be inclined or resolved to have: as, she's too rough for me; there there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? (*Shak*); — to command, to direct: as, his majesty *willed* that they should attend; — it has a loose and slight signification: as, let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement (*Watts*); — it is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to shew or limit the signification.

Will'ing, *a.* inclined to any thing, consenting, not disposed to refuse; pleased, desirous; favourable, well-disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous, ultroneous, voluntary, acting by choice; consenting: as, *how can hearts not free serve willing*? *Milton*.

Will'ing-ly, *ad.* with one's own consent, without dislike, or reluctance; by one's own desire.

Will'ing-nēss, *s.* (willing) consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

Will'ow, *s.* (in botany) a tree worn by forlorn lovers, the withy.

Will'ow-ish, *a.* resembling the colour of the willow. *Walton*.

W I N

Wily, *a.* (wile) CUNNING, sly, guileful, full of stratagem; FRAUDULENT, insidious, subtle, mischievously artful.

Wim'ble, *s.* (Dutch *wemelen to bore*) an instrument to bore holes.

Wim'ple, *s.* (not used, Fr. *guimpe*) a hood, a veil. *Spenser*. "The Lord *will* take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping pins." *Isaiab*.

Wim'ple, *v. a.* to draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser*.

Win, *v. a.* (Sax. *winna*, Dutch *winnen*) to gain by conquest, to get; to gain the victory in a contest, to conquer; to gain something withheld, or something valuable; to obtain, to get, to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain, to get by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.

Win, *v. n.* to gain the victory; to gain influence or favour (*Bacon*); to gain ground (*Shak*); to be conqueror or gainer at play.

Win'ce, *v. n.* (Welsh *gwingo*) to kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain, to sling, to winch.

Win'cēr, *s.* a kicking beast.

Winch, *s.* a windlace, something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer*.

Winch, *v. a.* to WINCE, to kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

Wind, *s.* (Saxon) any tract of air moving from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us; air caused by any action; direction of the blast from a particular point; as, eastward, westward; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness (*Milton*); any thing insignificant or light as wind. *This word is pronounced wind in the following instance*: "Blow *winds* and crack your cheeks, &c. (*Shak*); — and poets claim the same license for the sake of rhyme. *Down the wind*, to decay. *L'Esfrange*, *To take or have the wind*, to gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon*.

Wind, *v. a.* (Sax. *windan*) to blow, to sound by inflation: as, the huntsman *winds* his horn; — to turn round, to twist: as, to *wind* the pins of a harp; — to regulate in motion, to turn to this or that direction (*Shak*); to introduce by insinuation (*Shak*); to change: as, to *wind* and turn the constitution (*Addison*); to entwine, to enfold, to encircle: as, sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak*.

To wind out, to extricate. *Clarendon*. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *To wind up*, (used of a watch) to convolve the spring; — to put in order for regular action: from a watch. *Shak*. — *To wind up*, to put in a state of renovated or continued motion (*Dryden*); — to raise by degrees; — to straiten a string by turning that upon which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Wind, *v. n.* to turn, to change (*Dryden*); to turn, to twine, to convolve itself, to be convolved; as, some plants *wind* about trees, and cannot support themselves; — to move round; to twine, to proceed in flexures; — to be extricated, to be disentangled; *with out*. *Milton*.

Wind'egg, *s.* an egg not impregnated, an egg that has no principle of life.

Wind'ēr, *s.* (wind) an instrument or person by

WIN

which any thing is turned round; — a plant that twists itself round.

Wind'fäll, *s.* fruit blown from the tree; an unexpected legacy.

Wind'flōw-ér, *s.* the anemone, a flower.

Wind'gall, *s.* a flatulent tumour upon a horse's leg above the fetlock.

Wind'gūn, *s.* gun which discharges the bullet by mean of wind compressed.

Wind'i-nēfs, *s.* (windy) FLATULENCY; fulness of wind, tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness, *Brerewood.*

WIND'ING, Wind'ing, *s.* (wind) the act of sounding by inflation; the act of turning round; flexure, crook, meander, maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage.

WIND'ING, Wind'ing, *a.* having flexures, flexuous, tortuous, serpentine, spiral, anfractuous, mazy, meandrous.

Wind'ing-sheēt, *s.* a sheet in which the dead are enwrapt, a shroud, grave clothes.

Wind'lacc, Wind'lāfs, *s.* a handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned, a winch.

Wind'mill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind.

Win'dow, *s.* (Danish vindue) an aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-mitted; the frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture; an aperture resembling a window; — lines crossing each other. *King.*

Win'dow, *v. a.* to furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings. *Shakespeare.*

WIND'PIPE, Wind'pīpe, *s.* the passage for breath, the weafand, throttle, throatpipe, larynx.

Wind'wārd, *ad.* toward the wind.

Wind'y, *a.* (wind) consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy (*Shak.*); TEMPESTUOUS, molested with wind; puffy, FLATULENT.

Wine, *s.* (Sax. win) the fermented juice of the grape; a liquor made of vegetables and fruits by fermentation.

Wing, *s.* (Sax. gehwing) the limb of a bird by which it flies; a fan to winnow (*Tusser*); flight, passage by the wing; the motive or incitement to flight: as, then fiery expedition be my wing (*Shak.*); — the side bodies of an army; any side piece. *Mortimer.*

Wing, *v. a.* to furnish with wings, to enable to fly; to supply with side bodies.

Wing, *v. n.* to transport by flight; to exert the power of flying.

Wing'ed, *a.* furnished with wings, pennated, wingy, flying; swift, rapid. *Shak.*

Wing'shell, *s.* the shell that covers the wing of insects.

Wing'y, *a.* WINGED, having wings.

WINK, Wink, *v. n.* (Sax. winctan) to shut the eyes, to blink, to pink; to nictate, to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close, and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; *with* at; — to be dim: as, but lonely walking by a *winking* light. *Dryden.*

Wink, *s.* the act of closing the eye, a nictation; a hint given by the motion of the eye.

Wink'ér, *s.* one who winks.

Wink'ing-ly, *ad.* (winking) with the eye almost closed.

Win'nér, *s.* (win) gainer, one who wins.

WIS

Win'nīng, *p. a.* attractive, CHARMING.

Win'nīng, *s.* the sum won.

Win'now, *v. a.* (Sax. windwian) to separate by mean of the wind, to ventilate, to eventilate, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings (*Milton*); to sift, to examine: as, *winnow* well this thought; — to separate, to part: as, bitter torture shall *winnow* the truth from falsehood. *Shak.*

Win'now-ér, *s.* he who winnows.

Win'tér, *s.* (Saxon) the cold season of the year.

Win'tér, *v. n.* to pass the winter.

Win'tér, *v. a.* to feed in the winter, to manage in the winter.

Win'tér-ly, *a.* such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind, WINTRY.

WIN'TRY, Win'try, *a.* (winter) suitable to winter, winterly, like winter, hyemal, hibernal, brumal.

Win'y, *a.* (wine) having the taste or qualities of wine, vinose, vinous. *Barn.*

Wipe, *v. a.* (Sax. wipan) to cleanse by rubbing with something soft, to take away by terfion, to absterge; to strike off gently (*Milton*); to clear away. *Shak.*

To *wipe out*, to efface. *Shak.*

Wipe, *s.* terfion, act of cleansing, absterfion; — a BLOW, a stroke; a JEER, a gibe; a SARCASM.

Wipe, *s.* (Lat. vanellus) a bird. *Ainsworth.*

Wip'ér, *s.* an instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

Wire, *s.* (Fr. virer to draw round: *Skinner*) metal drawn into slender threads.

Wire'draw, *v. a.* to spin into wire, to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

Wire'draw-ér, *s.* one who spins wire.

† Wis, *v. a.* (*obsolete*, Germ. *wissen*) to think, to imagine. *Afcham and Shak.*

Wis'dóm, *s.* (Saxon) sapience, sagenefs, understanding, the power of judging rightly, the knowledge of divine and human things; prudence, skill in affairs, judicious conduct. *Shakespeare.*

Wise, *a.* (Sax. wis) sapient, sage, sensible, judging rightly, having much knowledge; judicious, prudent, practically knowing (*Matthew*); SKILFUL, dexterous (*Tillotson*); skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical: as, pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? (*Shak.*); — grave, becoming a wise man. *Milton.*

Wise, *s.* (Sax. wise, Fr. guise) manner, way of being or acting.

Wise'a-cre, *s.* a fool, a dunce. *Adams.*

Wisely, *ad.* judiciously, prudently.

Wish, *v. n.* (Sax. wiscean) to have strong desire, to long; to be disposed or inclined; — it has a slight signification of hope and fear: as, I *wish* it may not prove some ominous fore-token of misfortune.

Wish, *v. a.* to desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing (*Shak.*); to imprecate, to curse, to call for evil upon (*Shak.*); to ask. *Clarendon.*

Wish, *s.* longing DESIRE, aspiration; thing desired; desire expressed.

Wish'ér, *s.* one who longs; one who expresses wishes.

Wish'fúl, *a.* longing, shewing desire; desirable, exciting wishes. *Chapman.*

Wish'fúl-ly, *ad.* earnestly, with longing.

WIT

Wisp, *s.* (Swedish) a small bundle, as of hay or straw.

Wist, *pret. and pass. part. of wis.*

Wistful, *a.* attentive, earnest, eager, full of thought. *Gay.*

Wistful-ly, *ad.* attentively, earnestly.

Wistful-ness, *s.* (wistful) ATTENTIVENESS.

Wistly, *ad.* attentively; earnestly.

Wit, *v. n.* (Sax. witan) to know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

Wit, *s.* (Sax. witan *to know*) the powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellects: this is the original signification (*Shak.*); — imagination, invention, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit; a man of fancy (*Pope*); a man of genius (*Dryden*); sense, judgment (*Dryden*); faculty of the mind (*Shak.*); in the plural, soundness of understanding, intellect not crazed, sound mind; — contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients, invention, ingenuity. *Hooker.*

Witch, *s.* (Sax. wicce) a woman given to unlawful arts, a hag, an ENCHANTRESS.

Witch, *v. a.* to bewitch, to ENCHANT.

† **Witch**, *s.* (Sax. wic) a winding sinuous bank.

Witchcraft, *s.* the practice of witches, power more than natural, ENCHANTMENT.

Witchery, *s.* (witch) ENCHANTMENT. *Milton.*

Witcrack-er, *s.* a joker, a jester, one who breaks a jest, a witsnapper.

† **Witcraft**, *s.* contrivance, invention. *Camden.*

† **Wite**, *v. a.* (Sax. witan) to blame, reproach.

† **Wite**, *s.* blame, reproach. *Spenser.*

With, *prep.* (Saxon) by: noting the cause, means, or instrument; — on the side of; for: noting confederacy or favour: as, fear not, for I am *with* thee; — in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison, connexion, or confidence; in society: noting connexion; — in appendage: noting consequence or concomitance; — in company of; in mutual dealing; in partnership; immediately after: as, *with* that he told me, &c.; — among; upon; in consent: noting parity of rate.

*See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die.*
Pope.

The use of this preposition is lax and various. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and by a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy with a sword, but he died by an arrow.* The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent.

With, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal*.

Withal, *ad.* along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Withdraw, *v. a.* to take back, to retract; to take away, to BEREAVE; to call away, to make to retire.

Withdraw, *v. n.* to retire, to retreat.

Withdraw-ing-room, *s.* room behind another room for retirement.

Withdraw'ment, *s.* (withdraw) a RETREAT, a recess; a retirement; SOLITUDE; estrangement, alienation, distance, removal, voluntary abstraction, disappearance from sight; the settling or setting of a planet below the horizon.

With'e, *s.* (in botany, Sax.) a willow twig (*Bacon*); a band, properly a band of twigs.

WIT

With'er, *v. n.* (Sax. gewitherod *dry, faded*) to fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to decay, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

With'er, *v. a.* to make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle for want of animal moisture.

With'er-éd, *p. a.* faded, sapless, marcid.

With'er-éd-ness, *s.* the state of being withered or dried up, marcidty.

With'ers, *s.* (in farriery) the juncture of the shoulder bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

With'er-wörüng, *s.* a hurt in the withers.

With-höld, *v. a.* to RESTRAIN, to hold back, to keep from action; to hinder, to OBSTRUCT (*Hooker*); † to take away, to refuse. *Spenser.*

With-höld'en, *part. pass. of withhold.*

With-höld'er, *s.* he who withholds.

With-in, *prep.* (Sax. withinan) in the inner part of; in the compass of, not beyond: *used both of time and place*; — not reaching to any thing external; not longer ago than; into the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of: as, *within* the vulgar shade. *Addison.*

With-in', *ad.* in the inward parts, internally; in the mind.

With-in-side, *ad.* in the interior parts.

With-öüt, *prep.* (Sax. withutan) not with, in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; supposing the negation or omission of: as, *without* the separation of the two monarchies, &c. (*Addison*); — not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

With-öüt, *ad.* not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

With-öüt, *conj.* unless, if not, except. *Not in use except in conversation.*

With-stand, *v. a.* to OPPOSE, to resist.

With-stand'er, *s.* an opponent, an adversary; resisting power.

With'y, *s.* (Sax. withig) willow, a tree.

Witless, *a.* wanting understanding, inconsiderate, want of thought.

Witling, *s.* (diminutive of wit) a pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

Wit'ness, *s.* (Sax. witnesse) TESTIMONY, attestation; one who gives testimony.

With a wit'ness, effectually; to a degree so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. *A low phrase.* *Woodward.*

Wit'ness, *v. a.* to attest, to tell with asseveration, to AFFIRM on oath.

Wit'ness, *v. n.* to bear testimony.

Wit'ness, *intj.* an exclamation signifying that a person or thing may attest it.

Wit'snap-pér, *s.* one who affects repartee, a wit-cracker, one who breaks a jest. *Shak.*

Wit'ted, *a.* (wit) having wit: as, a quick-witted boy.

Wit'ti-ci-sm, *s.* (witty) a mean attempt at wit.

Wit'ti-ly, *ad.* (witty) ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with wit; with flight of imagination.

WIT'TINESS, **Wit'ti-ness**, *s.* (witty) the quality of being witty, ingeniousness, subtilty, strength of genius, sharpness, pointedness, smartness, facetiousness.

WIT'TY, **Wit'ty**, *a.* (wit) judicious, ingenious, inventive; full of wit, full of imagination.

W O N

acute, smart, sharp, arch, keen, argute, par-
lous, facetious; farcastic, full of taunts. *Spectator.*
Wit/worm, *s.* one who feeds on wit, a canker of
wit. *Ben Jonson.*
Wive, *v. a.* (wife) to match to a wife; to take for
a wife. *Shak.*
Wive, *v. n.* to marry, to take a wife. *Shak.*
Wives, *s.* the plural of *wife*.
Wiz'ard, *s.* (wife) a conjurer, a warlock, a war-
luck, an ENCHANTER.
Woad, *s.* (in botany, Sax. wad) a plant cultivated
for the dyers.
Woe, † Wo, *s.* (Sax. wa) sorrow, grief; misery,
wretchedness, CALAMITY: it is often used in
denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of
sorrow *woe is*; — a denunciation of calamity,
a curse. *South.*
Wō'ful, *a.* SORROWFUL, afflicted, mourning;
CALAMITOUS, afflictive; wretched, paltry,
pitiful, mean, sorry. *Pope.*
Wō'ful-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, mournfully; wretch-
edly, in a sense of contempt.
Wō'ful-nēss, *s.* (woful) misery, CALAMITY.
Wōlf, *s.* (Dutch, Sax. walf) a kind of wild dog
that devours sheep; thence any thing rave-
nous or destructive.
Wōlf'dōg, *s.* a dog of a large breed kept to guard
sheep; a dog supposed to be bred between a
dog and wolf.
Wōlf'ish, *a.* resembling a wolf in qualities or
form, † wolvisk.
Wōlfs'bāne, *s.* a poisonous plant.
Wōm'ān, *s.* (Sax. wifman) the female of the hu-
man race; a female attendant on a person of
rank. *Shak.*
Wōm'ān, *v. a.* to make pliant like a woman, to
soften. *Shak.*
Wōm'ān-ēd, *a.* accompanied or united to a wo-
man.
Wōm'ān-hat-ēr, *s.* one who has an aversion for
the female sex.
Wōm'ān-hēad, Wōm'ān-hōed, *s.* the character
and collective qualities of a woman, mulie-
brity. *Shak.*
Wōm'ān-ise, *v. a.* (little used, woman) to emascu-
late, to effeminate, to soften. *Sidney.*
Wōm'ān-ish, *a.* suitable to a woman; having
the qualities of a woman, like a woman, wo-
manly, effeminate.
Wōm'ān-kind', *s.* the female sex, the race of
woman.
Wōm'ān-ly, *a.* becoming a woman, suiting a wo-
man, womanish, feminine, not masculine;
not childish, not girlish.
Wōm'ān-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a woman, ef-
feminately.
Wōmb, *s.* (Sax. wamb) the place of the fetus in
the mother; the place where any thing is
produced; any cavity.
Wōmb, *v. a.* to enclose, to breed in secret.
† Wōmb'y, *a.* capacious. *Not in use.* *Shak.*
Wōm'en, *s.* (pron. wim'min) plural of *woman*.
Wōn, *pret. and part. pass.* of to win.
† Wōn, *v. n.* (Sax. wunian) to live, to dwell, to
have abode. *Milton.*
† Wōn, *s.* dwelling, solitude. *Beaum. Pfyche.*
Wōn'dér, *v. n.* (Sax. wundrian) to be struck with
admiration; to marvel, to be pleased or sur-
prised so as to be astonished; *with at*.
Wōn'dér, *s.* ASTONISHMENT, amazement, mar-
vel, admiration, surprise caused by some-
thing unusual or unexpected; cause of won-

W O O

der, a strange thing, something more or
greater than can be expected; any thing
mentioned with wonder.
Wōn'dér-fūl, *a.* ASTONISHING, strange.
Wōn'dér-fūl-ly, *ad.* in a wonderful manner, to a
wonderful degree.
Wōn'dér-strück, *a.* amazed, astonished.
Wōn'drōūs, Wōn'dér-ōūs, *a.* (wonder) strange,
marvelous, surprising, admirable, wonderful,
ASTONISHING.
Wōn'drōūf-ly, *ad.* strangely, to a strange degree,
in a strange manner.
Wōnt, *v. n.* (Sax. wunian) to be accustomed, to
be wont, to use, to be used.
† Wōnt, *s.* custom, habit, use. *Shak.*
Wōnt'ēd, *p. a.* accustomed, used, usual, ordinary,
common: *used both of persons and things.*
Wōo, *v. a.* (Sax. wagan) to court, to make love
to, to sue to for love; to court solicitously,
to invite with importunity.
Wōo, *v. n.* to court, to make love.
Wōod, *s.* (Sax. wude) a large and thick collec-
tion of trees; the substance of trees, timber.
Wōod'bīne, *s.* (Sax. wudbind) honeysuckle.
Wōod'cōck, *s.* (Sax. wuducoc) a bird of passage;
ludicrously, a dunce.
Wōod-drink, *s.* decoction or infusion of medici-
nal woods, as, saffrafras.
Wōod'ēd, *a.* supplied with wood.
Wōd'en, *a.* (wood) ligneous, made of wood,
timber; clumsy, awkward.
Wōod'frēt-tēr, *s.* an insect, a woodworm.
Wōod'hōle, Wōod'hōūse, *s.* place where wood is
laid up.
Wōd'lānd, *s.* woods, bosage, ground covered
with woods.
Wōd'lārk, *s.* (in ornithology) a melodious sort of
wild lark.
Wōod'lōuse, *s.* an insect.
Wōod'mān, *s.* a sportsman, a hunter; one who
takes care of woods.
Wōod'mōn-gér, *s.* a woodfeller.
Wōod'nōte, *s.* wild music. *Milton.*
Wōod'nymph, *s.* (in heathen mythology) a dryad.
Wōd'ōf-fēr-ing, *s.* the wood burnt upon the
altar.
Wōod'pēck-ēr, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.
Wōod'pīg-eon, *s.* (in ornithology) a wild pigeon,
the stockdove, the ringdove.
Wōod'sāre, *s.* (deriv. not noted) a froth or kind of
spittle found upon herbs, as lavender or sage,
in the summer.
Wōd'wārd, *s.* a forester, keeper of a forest.
Wōod'wōrm, *s.* a worm bred in wood.
Wōod'y, *a.* (wood) abounding with wood; lig-
neous, consisting of wood; relating to woods,
sylvan, silvan.
Wōo'er, *s.* (woo) a LOVER, a paramour, one
who courts a woman.
Wōof, *s.* (wove) the set of the threads which
crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
Milton and Pope.
Wōo'ing-ly, *ad.* (wooing) pleasingly, so as to in-
vite stay. *Shak.*
Wōol, *s.* (Sax. wul) the fleece of sheep, that
which is spun into cloth; any short thick
hair. *Shak.*
Wōol'fēl, *s.* a sheep's skin not stripped of the
wool.
Wōol'lēn, *a.* made of wool; coarse.
Wōol'lēn, *s.* cloth made of wool.
Wōol'ly, *a.* (wool) clothed with wool; consisting
of wool, fleecy; resembling wool.

Wool'päck, Wool'fäck, *s.* a bundle of wool, a bag of wool; the seat of the judges in the house of lords; any thing bulky without weight.

† Wool'wárd, *ad.* in wool. *Shak.*

Wórd, *s.* (Saxon) a single part of speech consisting of one or more syllables; a short discourse: as, shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? (*Shak.*): — talk, discourse: as, be thy words severe (*Dryden*); — DISPUTE, verbal contention; language, oral expression, living speech: as, found you no displeasure by word or countenance? (*Shak.*); — promise: as, keep thy word; — signal, token, order: as, every soldier kill his prisoners; give the word through (*Shak.*); — account, tidings, message: as, bring me word; — declaration, purpose expressed: as, I know you brave, and take you at your word; — affirmation (*Dryden*); scripture, word of God; the second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scriptural term.

Wórd, *v. n.* to dispute. *L'Esrange.*

Wórd, *v. a.* to express in proper words.

Wóre, *pret.* of to wear; did wear.

Wórk, *v. n.* (Sax. weorcan) to LABOUR, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to operate as a manufacturer; to FERMENT, to have the parts put into intestine motion; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence: as, without the king's assent you wrought to be a legate (*Shak.*); — to act internally, to operate as a purge; to act as on a subject; to make way: as, body shall up to spirit work (*Milton*); to be tossed or agitated: as, confused with working sands. *Addison.*

Wórk, *v. a.* to labour at, to manufacture, to form by labour; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to make by gradual labour or continued violence: as, fide long he works his way (*Milton*); to produce by labour, to effect; to manage in a state of motion, to put into motion, to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle: as, she worked an apron.

To work out, to effect by toil; — to erase, to deface (*Dryden*). To work up, to raise (*Dryden*); — to expend in any work, as materials.

Wórk, *s.* LABOUR, toil, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt (*Stillingfleet*); flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabric or compages of art (*Pope*); action, feat, deed (*Milton*); any thing made; operation (*Digby*); effect, consequence of agency (*Milton*); management, treatment: as, let him alone; I'll go another way to work with him. *Shak.*

To set on work, to employ, to engage.

Wórk'ér, *s.* one who works.

Wórk'fél-low, *s.* one engaged in the same work with another.

Wórk'hóuse, *s.* a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour; a poor-house, a house for the reception of the poor of the parish.

Wórk'ing-day, *s.* day on which labour is performed; not the sabbath.

Wórk'ing-hóuse, *s.* a workshop, a place in which any manufacture is carried on.

Wórk'mán, *s.* an ARTIFICER, a mechanic, a maker of any thing.

Wórk'mán-like, Wórk'mán-ly, *a.* skilful, well-performed.

Wórk'mán-ly, *ad.* skilfully, in a manner becoming a workman.

Wórk'mán-ship, *s.* manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker, the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture; the art of working.

Wórk'más-tér, *s.* ARTIFICER, workman, performer of any work.

Wórk'shóp, *s.* shop or place where any work or manufacture is carried on.

Wórk'wóm-án, *s.* a woman skilled in needle-work; a woman who works for hire.

† Wórk'y-day, *s.* (corrupted from working day) the day not the sabbath. *Shak.*

Wórl'd, *s.* (Saxon) world is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever (*Locke*); system of beings: as, begotten before all worlds (*Nicene Creed*); — the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; secular life: as, happy is she who from the world retires, &c. (*Waller*); — public life, the public; business of life, trouble of life (*Shak.*); great multitude (*Shak.*); mankind, a hyperbolical expression for many: all the world is a favourite phrase in French for many; — course of life (*Clarissa*); universal empire: as, Rome was to sway the world; — the manners of men, the practice of life: as, he knows the world well; — every thing that the world contains: as, I would give a thousand worlds for it; — a large tract of country, a wide compass of things: as, 'tis I who must new worlds in it descry (*Cowley*); — time: as, world without end. In the world, in possibility. For all the world, exactly: a ludicrous sense, now little used. *Sidney.*

Wórl'd'lí-néss, *s.* (worldly) the state of being worldly, secularity, mundanity; covetousness, addictedness to gain.

Wórl'd'ling, *s.* a mortal set on profit.

Wórl'd'ly, *a.* (world) secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent on this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, mundane, belonging to the world.

Wórl'd'ly, *ad.* with relation to the present life.

Wórm, *s.* (Dutch, Sax. wyrm) a small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent (*Shak.*); animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk, silkworm; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting: as, the worm of conscience; — any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral. *Moxon.*

Wórm, *v. n.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

Wórm, *v. a.* to drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw; to deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Wórm'eat-en, *a.* gnawed or injured by worms; oid, worthless.

Wórm'wóod, *s.* (in botany) a plant.

Wórm'y, *a.* full of worms, vermiculous.

Wórn, *part. pass.* of to wear.

Wórn out is quite consumed; — hackneyed, threadbare, common.

Wórr'y, *v. a.* (Sax. worigan) to tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey; to harass or persecute brutally. *Shak.*

Wórrse, *a.* (the comparative of bad, Sax. wirs) more bad, more ill.

W O T

Worse, *ad.* in a manner more bad.
Worse, *s.* the loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.
† Worse, *v. a.* to put to disadvantage. "*May serve to better us, and worse our foes.*" *Milton.*
Worship, *s.* (Sax. weorthscipe) dignity, eminence, excellence (*Sbak. — Psalms*); a character of honour (*Sbak.*); a title of honour (*Sbak.*); a term of ironical respect (*Pope*); — adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference (*Luke*); idolatry of lovers, submissive respect.
Worship, *v. a.* to adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence; to honour with amorous respect.
Worship, *v. n.* to perform acts of divine adoration.
Worshipful, *a.* claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect. *Shakespeare.*
Worshipfully, *ad.* respectfully.
Worshiper, *s.* adorer, one who worships.
Worst, *a.* (the superlative of bad, formed from worse) most bad, most ill.
Worst, *s.* the most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.
Worst, *v. a.* to DEFEAT, to overthrow.
Worsted, *s.* (from Worsted, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture) woollen yarn, yarn spun.
Wort, *s.* (Sax. wirt) originally a general name for an herb, whence it still continues in many, as liverwort, spleenwort; a plant of the cabbage kind.
Wort, *s.* (Sax. hyrt) new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.
Worth, *s.* (Sax. weorth) price, value, rate; EXCELLENCE, virtue (*Hooker*); importance, valuable quality. *South.*
Worth, *a.* equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of: either in a good or bad sense; — equal in possessions to: as, he is worth a hundred thousand pounds.
Worthily, *ad.* (worthy) suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly, according to merit; justly, not without cause.
Worthiness, *s.* (worthy) desert, meritoriousness, merit; EXCELLENCE, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.
Worthless, *a.* having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.
Worthlessness, *s.* want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.
Worthy, *a.* (worth) deserving, such as merits; with of before the thing deserved; valuable, noble, illustrious, having excellence or dignity; having worth, having virtue; — not good: a term of ironical commendation: as, my worthy wife invites her former lord within my walls (*Dryden*); — suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value, equal in dignity: as, flowers worthy of paradise (*Milton*); — suitable to any thing: as, he is worthy to be a rebel (*Sbak.*); — deserving ill, condign: as, what has he done to Rome that's worthy death? *Shakespeare.*
Worthy, *s.* a man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.
† Worthy, *v. a.* to render worthy, to aggrandize, to exalt. *Sbak.*
† Wot, *v. n.* (Sax. witan) to know, to be aware. "*Wot you what I found?*" *Sbak.*

W R E

Wove, *pret.* of to weave; did weave.
Woven, *part. pass.* of to weave; textile.
Would, *pret.* of will; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive; was or am resolved, wish or wished to.
Woulding, *s.* (little used) motion of desire; disposition to any thing, propension, inclination, incipient purpose. "*The wouldings of the spirit.*" *Hammond.*
Wound, *s.* (Sax. wund; *pron. sometimes, wöund*) a cut, slash, solution of continuity of the flesh, a hurt given by violence.
Wound, *v. a.* to hurt by violence, to vulnerate, to cut or break the soft parts.
Wound, *pret. and part. pass.* of to wind.
Wound'er, *s.* he who wounds.
Woundless, *a.* exempt from wounds.
Woundwort, *s.* (in botany) a plant.
Wreck, *s.* (Dutch, used only by the Poets, as rhyme requires for) WRECK.
WRANGLE, *Wrā'gle, v. n.* (Dutch wrangheleur) to dispute peevishly, to chicaner, to cavil, to bicker, to differ, to jar, to brawl, to quarrel perversely, to altercate, to jangle, to brabble, to brangle, to squabble.
WRANGLE, *Wrā'gle, s.* a perverse dispute, a quarrel, controversy, broil, jar, difference, brabble, brangle, branglement, altercation, contest, bickering, brawl, squabble.
WRANGLER, *Wrā'gler, s.* a squabbler, brabblor, brawler, jangler, caviler, quibbler, chicaner, barrator, a perverse, peevish, disputative man.
Wrāp, *v. a.* (Sax. hweorfan to turn) to roll together, to complicate; to involve, to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain. *Addison.*
To wrap up, to involve totally.
Wrāp'per, *s.* one who wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.
Wrāth, *s.* (Sax.) ANGER, fury, rage, ire.
Wrāthful, *a.* ANGRY, furious, raging.
Wrāthfully, *ad.* passionately, furiously.
Wrāthless, *a.* free from anger.
Wrēak, *v. a.* (Sax. wrecken) to execute any violent design; † to revenge.
† Wrēak, *s.* (obsolete) revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit. *Sbak.*
† Wrēakful, *a.* revengeful, angry. *Sbak.*
† Wrēakless, *a.* unrevenging; careless. *Sbak.*
Wrēath, *s.* (Sax. wreoth) any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.
Wrēath, *Wrēathe, v. a.* to curl, to twist, to intort, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland (*Prior*); to encircle as with a garland, to dress in a garland.
Wrēath, *Wrēathe, v. n.* to be interwoven, to be intertwined. *Brown.*
Wrēathy, *a.* spiral, curled, twisted.
Wrēck, *s.* (Sax. wræce, a miserable person; Dutch wracke, a ship broken) destruction by being driven upon rocks or shallows at sea, destruction by sea, shipwreck; dissolution by violence; ruin, DESTRUCTION (*Shak.*); the thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a wreck.
Wrēck, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing upon rocks or sands; to ruin. *David.*
Wrēck, *v. n.* to suffer wreck. *Milton.*
Wrēn, *s.* (in ornithology) a small bird.
Wrēnch, *v. a.* (Sax. wringan) to pull by violence, to wrest, to force: as, wrench his sword from him; — to sprain, strain, distort.

W R I

Wrench, *s.* a violent pull or twist; a sprain, a strain, a distortion.

Wrest, *v. a.* (Sax. *wreſtan*) to twist by violence, to wrench; to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force: as, he *wrests* my meaning.

Wrest, *s.* distortion, violence; an instrument to tune. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakespeare* for an active or moving power.

Wrestler, *s.* he who wrests.

Wrestle, *v. n.* (wrest) to contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend; *followed by with*.

Wrestler, *s.* one who wrestles, one who professes the athletic art, one who contends in wrestling.

Wretch, *s.* (Sax. *wrecca*) a miserable mortal; an abject; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt: as, the poor *wretch* was never so frightened.

Wretch'd, *a.* HAPLESS, miserable, unhappy; CALAMITOUS, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, palsy, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*

Wretch'd-ly, *ad.* miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably, contemptibly.

Wretch'd-ness, *s.* (wretched) CALAMITOUSNESS, misery, afflicted state; MEANNESS, pitifulness, despicableness, vileness, forriness, CONTEMPTIBLENESS.

Wriggle, *v. n.* (Sax. *wriġan*) to move to and fro with short motions.

Wriggle, *v. a.* to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Wriggle, *s.* a swift and short motion to and fro.

Wright, *s.* (Sax. *wrihta*) a workman, a maker, a manufacturer, an artificer in wood: as, a *wheelwright*, a *shipwright*.

Wring, *v. a.* (Sax. *wriġan*) to twist, to intort, to turn round with violence; to force by contortion; *with out*;—to squeeze, to press: as, to *wring* the hand;—to writhe, to distort, to twist with violence (*Sbak.*); to pinch (*Bacon*); to force by violence, to wrest, to extort (*Sbak.*); to harass, to distress, to torture (*Sbak.*); to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.

Wring, *v. n.* to writhe with anguish.

Wring'er, *s.* one who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Sbak.*

WRINKLE, *Wrin'kle*, *s.* (Sax. *wrinke*) corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face; crease, rumple of cloth, pucker, crinkle, crinkling, sinuosity: any roughness.

WRINKLE, *Wrin'kle*, *v. a.* to corrugate, to contract into furrows, to pucker, to rumple, to crease, to rivel, to ruffle, to crinkle, to crumple, to contract into furrows;—to make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

Wrist, *s.* (Sax. *wyrſt*) the joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

Wristband, *s.* the fastening of the shirt at the hand.

Writ, *s.* (write) any thing written; scripture (this sense is chiefly used in speaking of the Bible); a judicial process by which any one is summoned as an offender; a legal instrument. *Shak.*

Writ, *pret.* of *write*; used by the poets.

Write, *v. a.* (Sax. *writan*) to express by mean of letters; to engrave, to impress: as, it was *writ* in the hearts of all mankind (*Locke*);—to produce, as an author; to tell by letter.

W R Y

Write, *v. n.* to perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to compose, to form composition; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of: as, he writes himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops use only *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*

Writer, *s.* one who practises the art of writing, a scribe; an author.

Writhe, *v. a.* (Sax. *wriþan*) to distort, to deform with distortion; to contort or twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence, to torture, to distort: as, to *writhe* the meaning of words;—to twist. *Dryden.*

Writhe, *v. n.* to be convolved with agony or torture.

Writhe, *s.* a distortion of the body from pain or agony.

Writing, *s.* (write) a legal instrument: as, the *writings* of an estate;—a composition, a book; a written paper of any kind; the act of expressing by mean of letters.

Writing-maſ-ter, *s.* one who professedly teaches to write.

Written, *part. pass.* of to *write*.

Wrong, *s.* (Sax. *wrange*) an INJURY, a designed or known detriment, not right, not justice; ERROR, not right, not truth.

Wrong, *a.* not morally right, not just, not agreeable to propriety or truth, not true; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable, preposterous, faulty; acting improperly. *Young.*

Wrong, *ad.* not rightly, amiss.

Wrong, *v. a.* to INJURE, to use unjustly either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

Wrong-dô'er, *s.* an injurious person.

Wrong'er, *s.* (wrong) one who injures, an injurer, one who does wrong.

Wrong'ful, *a.* INJURIOUS, unjust.

Wrong'ful-ly, *ad.* unjustly.

Wrong'head, *Wrong'head-éd*, *a.* having a perverse understanding.

Wrong'less-ly, *ad.* without injury to any.

Wrong'ly, *ad.* (wrong) unjustly, amiss.

Wrote, *pret.* of to *write*; did write.

Wrought, *pret. and part. pass.* of to *work*; effected, performed (*Matthew*); influenced, prevailed on: as, his mind could not be *wrought* upon (*Dryden*);—produced, caused: as, all his good prov'd ill in me, and *wrought* but malice (*Milton*);—worked, laboured, gained, attained (*Sbak.*); operated (*Milton*); worked, driven (*Bacon*); actuated (*Dryden*); manufactured; formed; excited by degrees, produced by degrees: as, he was *wrought* into a good temper;—guided, managed: as, a ship by skilful steersman *wrought* (*Milton*);—agitated, disturbed: as, my dull brain was *wrought* by things forgot. *Sbak.*

Wrung, *pret. and part. pass.* of to *wring*.

Wry, *a.* (writhe) CROOKED, deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested. "He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers." *Atterbury.*

Wry, *v. n.* to be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction: as, *these wry* too much on the right hand. *Sandys.*

Wry, *v. a.* to make to deviate, to distort or deform by irregular motion. *Sidney.*

Wry-neck, *s.* (Lat. *torquilla*) a bird.

Wry-neck'éd, *a.* (wry and neck) having the neck turned on one side.

X.

X is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet; as a numeral it stands for ten; it is found in Saxon words, but begins no word in the English language.

X, in the middle of English words, has two different powers or sounds; the one *sharp*,

like *ks*; as in expence, extort, extract; the other *flat*, like *gz* (denoted by this character, *x*); as in example, examine, exile.

In words from the Greek, where *x* is initial; as, Xenophon, Xerxes, Xiphias, Xiphoides, &c. it is always pronounced like *x*.

Y.

Y is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet; it is both a consonant and a vowel; it is a consonant (whose sound or power is *ye*) when it begins a word, as in *yard*, *yore*;—and a vowel (having three distinct sounds) when in the middle or at the end of words; as in *hýrst*, *trý*, *beauty*.

Yacht, *s.* (French) a kind of state vessel.

Yard, *s.* (Sax. gearð) enclosed ground adjoining to a house.

Yard, *s.* (Sax. gerd) a measure of three feet; the support of the sails.

Yardwând, *s.* the measure of a yard.

† Yare, *a.* (Sax. gearwe) ready, dexterous, eager. “Yare, yare, good lros, quick.” *Shak.*

Yarely, *ad.* dexterously, skilfully. *Shak.*

Yarn, *s.* (Sax. gearn) spun wool, woollen thread; † flax spun from cloth.

Yarr, *v. n.* (little used, from the sound, Lat. hirrio) to growl or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

Yarrow, *s.* (in botany) the herb milfoil.

Yaw, *s.* (a sea term) a kind of zigzag motion in a ship's course.

Yaw, *v. n.* to make or have a kind of zigzag course.

Yawel, *s.* a carvel built boat, of six oars, now totally out of use.

Yawn, *v. n.* (Sax. geonan) to gape, to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness; to open wide, as a gash or wound; to express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*

Yawn, *s.* oscitation, gape, hiatus.

Yawn'ing, *a.* sleepy, slumbering. *Shak.*

Yclad, *p.* (pron. i-clād) clad, clothed. *Shak.*

Yclep'ed *p. a.* (pron. i-clēpt') called, named, termed. “In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne.” *Milton.*

Yē, *pro.* (nominative plu. of thou) two or more persons addressed or spoken to.

Yea, *ad.* (Sax. ea or gea) a particle of affirmation, meaning, it is so, or is it so; yes, surely; a particle by which the sense is intended or enforced, not only so, but more so. “I am weary; yea, my mem'ry is tir'd.” *Shak.*

Yean, *v. n.* (Sax. eanian) to bring young: used of sheep. *Mortimer.*

Yean'ling, *s.* the young of sheep.

Yēar, *s.* (Sax. gear) the term of twelve calendar months, the time in which the earth performs one entire revolution round the sun.

In years, old, aged, advanced in life.

Yēar'ling, *a.* being a year old.

Yēar'ly, *a.* (year) ANNUAL, happening every year; lasting a year.

Yēar'ly, *ad.* annually, year by year, once a year.

Yēarn, *v. n.* (Sax. earnan) to feel great internal uneasiness, tenderness or pity.

† Yēarn, *v. a.* to grieve, to vex. *Shak.*

Yēast, Yēst, *s.* (Sax. gest) the foam, spume, or flour of beer in fermentation, barm; newing. *Ainsworth.*

Yēlk, Yō'k, *s.* (Sax. gealewe yellow) the yellow part of the egg. *Bacon. Dryden.*

Yēll, *v. n.* (Dutch ghallon) to cry out with hor-
rour and agony. *Milton.*

Yēll, *s.* a cry of hor-
rour.

Yēllow, *a.* (Sax. gealewe) being of a bright
glaring colour, as gold.

† Yēllow-bōy, *s.* (a cant word) a gold coin.

Yēllow hām-mēr, *s.* (in ornithology) a bird.

Yēllow-īsh, *a.* approaching to yellow.

Yēllow-īsh-nēss, *s.* the quality of approaching
to yellow. *Boyle.*

Yēllow-nēss, *s.* the quality of being yellow; it
is used by Shakespeare for jealousy.

Yēllow's, *s.* a disease in horses.

Yēlp, *v. n.* (Sax. gealpan) to bark as a beagle-
hound after his prey.

Yēō'mān, *s.* (Frisic, a villager: Junius) a man of
a small estate in land, a gentleman farmer;
anciently, a freeholder not advanced to the
rank of a gentleman (*Shak.*); anciently, a kind
of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence
we have still yeomen of the guard;—it seems to
have had likewise the notion of a gentleman ser-
vant.

“A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meat.” *Spenser.*

Yēō'mān-ry, *s.* (yeoman) the collective body of
yeomen. *Bacon.*

Yērk, *v. n.* (of unknown etymology) to throw out
or move with a spring. *Farrier's Dict.*

Yērk, *s.* a quick motion.

Yērk'ing, *s.* the act of throwing out the hind
legs as a horse in leaping.

Yes, *ad.* (Sax. gife) a term of affirmation; yea,
truly; the affirmative particle opposed to no.
It is a word of enforcement: as, even so; not
only so, but more.

Yēst, Yēast, *s.* (Sax. gest) the foam, spume, or
flour of beer in fermentation, newing, barm;
the spume upon troubled water, foam, froth. *Shak.*

YOK

YUL

Yēf'tér, *a.* (Dutch *ghister*, Lat. *hesternus*) being next before the present: chiefly used in composition; as, *yester sun*.

Yēf'tér-dāy, *s.* the day last past; the day next before to-day.

Yēf'tér-dāy, *ad.* on the day last past.

Yēf'tér-nīght, *s.* the night before this night.

Yēf'tér-nīght, *ad.* on the night last past.

Yēf'ty, *a.* (yest) *FROTHY*, spumy, foamy (*Shak.*); barmy, consisting of yest.

Yēt, *conj.* (Sax. *gyt*, *get*, *geta*) nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

Yēt, *ad.* beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again: as, *yet, yet a moment* (*Pope*);—at this time, so soon, hitherto; *with* a negative before it; as, *not yet*;—at least, at all: noting uncertainty or indetermination; as, *if yet they be Quintilian's*;—it notes continuance and extension greater or smaller: as, *a little longer, yet a little longer*;—still, in a new degree: as, *make it yet blacker*;—even, after all,—a kind of emphatical addition to a negative: as, *nor yet amidst this joy, &c.* (*Milton*);—hitherto; *with*, sometimes as before it: as, *hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as yet but only heard of.* *Hooker.*

Yēw, *s.* (Sax. *iw*, Welsh *yw*; often written *eugh*) a tree of tough wood, used for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

† **Yēw'em**, *a.* made of yew. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Yield, *v. a.* (Sax. *yeldan to pay*) to produce, to bear, to bring forth, to give in return for cultivation; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give, as claimed of right: as, *I yield the praise to thee*;—to allow, to concede: as, *I yield it just*;—to permit, to grant: as, *life is but air that yields a passage to the whistling sword, and closes when 'tis gone* (*Dryden*);—to emit, to expire: as, *he yielded up the ghost*; to *ABDICATE*, resign, abandon, give up, *with*, sometimes, up or over: as, *thus I have yielded up into your hand the circle of my glory* (*Shak.*); to capitulate, to surrender, *with*, sometimes, up: as, *the enemy offered rewards to the soldiers, if they would yield up the city.*

YIELD, **Yield**, *v. n.* to give up the contest, to submit, to bend, knuckle, truckle, buckle, stoop, to comply with any person, or motive power; to comply with things required or enforced; to concede, assent, consent, agree, admit as true, allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

Tell me in what more happy fields

The thistle springs, to which the dilly yields. *Pope.*

Yield'er, *s.* one who submits.

Yōke, *s.* (Sax. *geoc*, Fr. *joug*) the bandage or frame of wood placed upon the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, *SLAVERY* (*Shak.*); a chain, a link, a bond: as, *the yoke of marriage* (*Dryden*);—a *COUPLE*, two, a pair: as, *a yoke of oxen*; *a yoke of mules*;—it is used in the plural with the singular termination: as, *his lands are a hundred yoke of oxen till'd.* *Dryden.*

Yōke, *v. a.* to bind by a yoke to a carriage; to join or couple with another: as, *Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb* (*Shak.*);—to *ENSLAVE*, overpower, crush, *SUBDUCE* (*Shak.*); to restrain, to confine; as,

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,

Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

Yōke'fēl-loz, **Yōke'māte**, *s.* companion in labour, mate, fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

Yōlk, **Yēlk**, *s.* (Sax. *gealewe yellow*) the yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*

Yōn', † **Yōnd'**, **Yōn'dér**, *a.* (Sax. *geond*) being at a distance within view.

Yōn', † **Yōnd'**, **Yōn'dér**, *ad.* at a distance within view. *It is used when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.*

† **Yōnd'**, *a.* mad, furious; under alienation of mind. *Spenser and Fairfax.*

Yōre, *ad.* (Sax. *geogara*) long (*Spenser*); of old time, long ago; *with* of.

Yōu, *pro.* (Sax. *cow*, *iuh*) the objective case of *ye*; it is used, corruptly, by custom, in the nominative, in common language, when the address is to persons; it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language; it is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one, whosoever. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other.

What gain you by forbidding it to tease ye?

It now can neither trouble ye nor please ye.

Dryden.

Yōung, *a.* (Sax. *iōng*, *yeong*) being in the first part of life, youthful, juvenile, not old; used of animal life;—ignorant, weak: as, *come, elder brother, thou art too young in this* (*Shak.*);—it is sometimes applied to vegetable life: as, *young trees*; *young plants.*

Yōung, *s.* young persons; the offspring of animals collectively.

Yōung'ish, *a.* somewhat young.

Yōung'ling, *s.* (young) any creature in the first part of life.

Yōung'ly, *ad.* (young) early in life (*Shak.*); weakly, ignorantly.

Yōung'stér, **Yōun'kér**, *s.* (young) a young person: sometimes in contempt. *Shak.*

Yōur, *pro. a.* (Sax. *eoren*) belonging to you: used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one;—it is used in an indeterminate sense: as, *your medalist and critic are nearly related.*

Yōurs, *pro.* belonging to you. *It is used when the substantive precedes or is understood.*

Yōur-fēlf, *pro.* (*plu.* yourselves) you, even you. In the oblique or objective cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, *you love only yourself.* It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative: as, *be but yourselves*; *they themselves* ordered it to be done.

Yōuth, *s.* (Sax. *yeoguth*) the part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight; a young man, a stripling; young men collectively.

Yōuth'fūl, *a.* young, juvenile; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous, as in youth. *Bentley.*

Yōuth'fūl-ly, *ad.* in a youthful manner.

Yōuth'fūl-nēss, *s.* (youthful) juvenility, the state of being in the juvenile or first part of life.

Yōuth'y, *a.* (*a bad word*) young, youthful.

Spektator.

Yūle, *s.* (Sax. *geol*, *yeol*, *yehul*) the time of Christmas. *Johnson*

Z.

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet; its sound is uniformly that of soft *s*, as in the word *praise*. No word of English original begins with *z*.

Zä'fär, **Zä'fär**, *s.* (in chymistry) a fictitious mineral, prepared from cobalt, used by artificers to tinge their glass blue.

Zä'ny, *s.* (probably from the Lat. *fanna a scoff*) a merry andrew, a BUFFOON.

Zēal, *s.* (Gr. ζῆλος, Lat. zelus) eagerness, earnestness, fervency, pious ardour, passionate ardour for any person or cause.

Zēol'ót, *s.* (Gr. ζῆλωτος) a devotee, one passionately ardent in any cause. It is generally used in dispraise.

Zēal'ous, *a.* (zeal) eager, warm, hearty, strenuous, vehement, ardently passionate in any cause.

Zēal'ous-ly, *ad.* with passionate ardour.

Zēal'ous-ness, *s.* (zealous) the quality of being zealous, earnestness, eagerness, bigotry.

Zēchīn, *s.* (Zecha, in Venice) a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

Zēd, *s.* the name of the letter *z*. "*Thou whore-son zed, thou unnecessary letter.*" Shak.

Zēnīth, *s.* (Arabic) the point over head opposite to the nadir.

Zēph'yr, **Zēph'yr-rūs**, *s.* (Lat. zephyrus the west wind: poetically, any calm soft wind. Shak.

Zēst, *s.* (derivation not noted) the substance which divides the quarters of a walnut; the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a RELISH, a taste added.

Zēst, *s.* (a local word) a nap in the afternoon; a division in a barn where unthrashed corn is laid.

Ze-tēt'ic, *a.* (Gr. ζητω to inquire) proceeding by inquiry. Johnson.

Zēūg'ma, *s.* (Gr. ζεύγμα) an ellipsis or figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substan-

tives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement: as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

Zīg'zäg, *a.* (a word formed ludicrously) having many short turns, turning this way and that.

Zīg'zäg, *s.* any thing composed of short turns. Pope's Dunciad.

Zīnc, *s.* (in natural history) a fossil substance resembling bismuth, a semimetal, spelter, tutanag.

Zō'di-āc, *s.* (Gr. ζῳδιακος, Fr. zodiaque) the track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs; it is used by Milton for a girdle.

Zōne, *s.* (Gr. ζωνη, Lat. zona) a GIRDLE; a division of the earth; circuit, circumference. Milton.

Zo-ōg'ra-phér, *s.* (zoography) one who describes, or writes on animals.

Zo-ōg'ra-phy, *s.* (Gr. ζῳος living, and γραφω to write) a description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

Zo-ōl'o-gy, *s.* (Gr. ζῳος living, and λογω a description) a scientific description or treatise on living creatures.

Zō-o-phýte, *s.* (Gr. ζῳος living, and φυτον a plant) certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals, a plantanimal.

Zō-o-phōr'ic Column, *s.* (in architecture) a statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. Johnson.

Zo-ōph'o-rūs, *s.* (in architecture) a part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved upon it, among which were the figures of animals.

Zo-ōt'óm-ist, *s.* (zootomy) a dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

Zo-ōt'o-my, *s.* (Gr. ζατομια) dissection of the bodies of brute beasts.

APPENDIX.

A T T

A.

- A-bôm'i-na-bly**, *ad.* excessively, extremely, exceedingly: in an *ill* sense.
- A-bôm'i-nate**, *v. a.* (Lat. *abominor*) to abhor, to detest, to loathe, to hate, to hate exceedingly or utterly.
- A-bôm'i-nā-tion**, *s.* abhorrence, detestation, **HATRED**; the object of hatred: as, every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians (*Genesis*); — pollution, defilement (*Revelations*); **WICKEDNESS**, hateful or shameful vice (*Sb.*); the cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*
- Āc-rī-mō'nī-ōūf-nēs**, *s.* (acrimonious) sharpness, pungency, mordacity, **CORROSIVENESS**.
- Ād-dūcē**, *v. a.* (Lat. *ad to*, and *duco to lead*) to lead to, to bring to, to produce.
- Ād-dūlcē**, *v. a.* (*little used*, Fr. *adoucir*, Lat. *dulcis* sweet) to SWEETEN. *Bacon.*
- A-dūl'te-rat-or**, *s.* (adulterate) sophisticator.
- A-dūl'tér-ine**, *a.* (adulter) spurious, bastard, **COUNTERFEIT**. *Asb.*
- Af-fāb'rou**, *a.* (Lat. *ad to*, and *faber a workman*) made with skill, high-wrought, highly finished, complete, curious.
- Alle-māndē**, *s.* (Italian) a kind of dance.
- Āl-lōy**, *v. a.* (*from the noun*) to lower by mixing a baser metal.
- Āll-pō'tēnt**, *a.* all powerful, omnipotent.
- Ān'a-pæst**, *s.* (*in poetry*) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long, the reverse of a dactyle.
- An-a-pæstic**, *a.* belonging to an anapæst, consisting of an anapæst.
- Ān'gér**, *v. a.* (*from the substantive*) to make angry, to enrage, to PROVOKE; to make painful: as, it *angereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*
- A-pōn-eu-rō'vīs**, *s.* (Gr. *apo from*, and *νῆγος a nerve*) an expansion of a nerve into a membrane.
- Ārm'ēd**, *a.* (arm) furnished with arms for defence, weaponed.
- Ār-räck', Ār-äck'**, *s.* (an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds) a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*
- Āf-sīd'u-ōūf-nēs**, *s.* (assiduous) sedulousness, closeness of application, **ASSIDUITY**.
- A-tōn'ēd**, *p.* expiated; *with for*: as, *no sin could be atoned for without blood*.
- Āt'tic**, *a.* (Attica) belonging to Attica, belonging to Athens: *in philology*, delicate, poignant, just, upright: *in architecture*, belonging to the upper part of a building, belonging to an upper story; flat, having the roof concealed; belonging to a peculiar kind of base sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders.
- Āt'ti-ciſe**, *v. n.* (*not much used*, Gr. *αττιζω to use the attic dialect*) to make use of atticisms.

B U T

B.

- Āt'ti-ciſm**, *s.* an imitation of the attic style; a concise and elegant mode of expression.
- Āu-tōc'ra-sy**, *s.* (Gr. *αυτοκρατία from aut & self*, and *κρατ & power*) independent power, supremacy, royalty, **SOVEREIGNTY**.
- A-wāre**, *a.* (*a and ware*, an old term for cautious) being in expectation of, being provided against, **CAUTIOUS**, vigilant, attentive, wareful, timorously prudent.
- Bäck'slid-ing**, *s.* (backslide) recidivation, apostatizing, falling again, **APOSTACY**.
- Beār'a-ble**, *a.* capable of being borne, supportable; **SUFFERABLE**.
- Be-cāl'**, *v. a.* to treat with repeated ill language.
- Bēck**, *s.* (*from the verb*) a sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command. *Sidney and Milton.*
- Bē'ish**, *a.* (bee) waspish, **PEEVISH**. *Skinner.*
- Be-head'ér**, *s.* (behead) executioner, headsmen, one who cuts off heads.
- Be-nūm'b'ēd**, **Be-nūm'ēd**, *a.* (benum or benumb) numbed, torpent, torpid, cold, stiff, deadened, paralyzed, struck motionless, insensible, void of motion, incapable of motion.
- Bīb'lī-cāl**, *a.* (bible) belonging to the bible, contained in the bible, scriptural.
- Bīg**, *s.* (*in agriculture*) a kind of grain.
- Bif-ān'nu-āl**, *s.* (*in botany*) a plant that flowers the second year.
- Blink**, *s.* a gleam, a faint ray. *Dorney.*
- Blóod'y**, *v. a.* (blood) to stain with blood.
- BOMBASTIC**, **Bóm-bāst'ic**, *a.* (bombast) high founding, altisonant, of great sound but little meaning, bloated, turgid, tumid, swelling, high-flown, bombast, pompous.
- Bóm'prōof**, *a.* capable of resisting the force of a bomb.
- Bōn'nēt-ēd**, *a.* furnished with a bonnet.
- Bōr'dér-ing**, *s.* (border) the act of making a border; a border, a hem.
- Bōf'pho-rūs**, *s.* (*in geography*, Gr. *βος an ox*, and *πυλω to pass over*) a narrow strait or arm of the sea, a **FRITH**.
- Bōtch'ér-y**, *s.* (botch) the act of mending in a clumsy manner; the state of being joined clumsily or unsuitably.
- Brāg**, *s.* a kind of game at cards.
- Brānch'i-nēs**, *s.* (branchy) fulness of branches, shrubbiness, bushiness.
- Brick'wōrk**, *s.* the part of a building which consists of bricks.
- Būll**, *v. a.* to perform the act of generation as a bull with a cow.
- Būl'let-prōof**, *a.* capable of resisting the force of a bullet.
- Būt'chér-ing**, *s.* the act of murdering in a coarse and cruel manner.

DEA

C.

- Căb'ri-ols**, *s.* (Fr. cabriolet) a kind of light low two-wheeled chaise.
- Căn'di-date-ship**, *s.* the state of a candidate.
- Căn'nón-prôf**, *a.* capable of resisting the force of a cannon ball.
- Ca-pi'vi**, *s.* (in botany and medicine) the balsam, the balsam tree.
- Că'pon-ët**, *s.* (capon) a young capon.
- Căt'a-dũ'pa**, *s.* (in geography) the stupendous cataraets of the river Nile in Ethiopia.
- Căn'fũs**, *s.* (Lat.) a taxation, a TAX; the value of a man's estate.
- Chăm'bér-lĩe**, *s.* piss, URINE.
- Chānge-a-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (changeable) the state or quality of being changeable, variableness, CHANGEABLENESS.
- Chānge'lĩe**, *a.* not subject to change, permanent, DURABLE.
- * **Chăp'lain-cy**, *s.* (chaplain) the place or office of a chaplain.
- Cock'rėl**, *s.* (cock) a young fighting cock.
- Cöc-öon'**, *s.* (in natural history) the pod of a silk-worm.
- Co-ëx-tên'sive**, *a.* (coextend) equally extensive; extending together.
- Cöif**, *v. a.* (Fr. coëffer) to quoif, to cap, to dress with a headdress.
- Cöm'món-ing**, *s.* the act of feeding upon a common; the pasture of a common.
- Cöm-plĩ'a-ble**, *a.* (comply) ready to comply, yielding, consenting.
- Cön'quér-ërs**, *s.* (conqueror) a female who has conquered or obtained a victory.
- Cön-sér-vă'trix**, *s.* (conservator) a female who preserves.
- Cön-sũb-stăntial-ĩst**, *s.* one who held the consubstantiality of the Father and the Son.
- Cön-tĩn'u-ăl-nëfs**, *s.* (continual) incessantness, perpetuation, uninterrupted state.
- Cön-vèy'a-ble**, *a.* (convey) capable of being conveyed or removed from one place to another. *Dorney.*
- Cön-vic'ti-ble**, *a.* (convict) capable of being convicted, or detected in guilt.
- Cör-po-re-ăl'i-ty**, *s.* (corporeal) the state of being corporeal, MATERIALITY.
- Cöw'păf-ture**, *s.* a pasture for cows; a right of pasturage for one cow.
- Cră'ven**, *v. n.* (the word used by the vanquished party) to yield, to beg for quarter.
- Crib'ri-förm**, *a.* (Lat. cribrum a sieve, and forma a form) having the form of a sieve.
- Crĩck'et-ër**, *s.* (cricket) one who plays at cricket.
- Cũl-li-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (cullible) easiness of temper, the state of being easily imposed on. *Swift.*
- Cũl'li-ble**, *a.* (cully) capable of being deceived, easily imposed on.
- Cũl'pa-to-ry**, *a.* (low Lat. culpato) reprehensory, oburgatory, blaming, chiding. *Johnson.*
- Cũrb'a-ble**, *a.* (curb) capable of being restrained, coercible, restrainable.

D.

- De-ăl'bate**, *v. a.* (Lat. dealbo) to bleach, to whiten by exposure to the air.
- De-ăl-bătĩon**, *s.* (little used, Lat. dealbatio) the

FEL

- act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before.
- De-fëc'tive-ly**, *ad.* (defective) not completely, inadequately.
- De-fën'so-ry**, *a.* (Lat. defendo, defensum) justificatory, vindicatory, containing vindication, tending to justify. *Johnson.*
- Dën'ti-lave**, *s.* (Lat. dens a tooth, and lavo to wash) a lotion to clean the teeth.
- Dëp're-ca-ble**, *a.* (deprecate) capable of being intreated, fit to be intreated. *Scott.*
- De-scënd-i-bil'i-ty**, *s.* (descendible) the state or circumstance of being descendible. *Blackstone.*
- De-tër'mĩ-nate-nëfs**, *s.* (determinate) resoluteness, the state of being fixed or determined.
- Dëx'tër-öuf-nëfs**, *s.* (dexterous) expertness, readiness, skilfulness, DEXTERITY.
- Dör'mĩ-tĩve**, *a.* (Lat. dormito) somniferous, soporiferous, soporific, hypnotic, narcotic, opiate, causing sleep, procuring sleep.
- Döu-œur**, *s.* (French) that which is added to make any thing more palatable, something to sweeten, or to make more passable, something gratuitously added to a bargain or contract.
- Döze**, *s.* (Sax. dwæ, Dutch daes) slumber, light sleep, sleep not profound.
- Drăw-ëe'**, *s.* (a law term) one to whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
- Drink'a-ble-nëfs**, *s.* (drinkable) quality of being fit to drink, potableness. *Johnson.*

E.

- Ëf-făc'mënt**, *s.* (efface) erasement, deletion, expunction, OBLITERATION.
- Ën-dēm'ĩ-ăl**, **Ën-dēm'ic**, **Ën-dēm'i-căl**, *a.* (Gr. ἐνδημικός) gentilitious, peculiar to a country: used of any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*
- Ërse**, *a.* (perhaps from Eric) belonging to the ancient Scotch.
- Ërse**, *s.* the language of the ancient Scotch.
- Ëf-căpe'mënt**, *s.* (escape) the act of escaping; the movement effected by the wheel and balance in clock work, the parts by which that movement is affected.
- Ëx-crëte'**, *v. a.* (Lat. ex out of, and screo to spit) to separate by the glands, to exclude by excretion.
- Ëyë-wă-tër**, *s.* a water medicated for the eyes, a collyrium.

F.

- Făr'ry**, *s.* (farrow) a litter of pigs.
- Făf-tid-i-öf'i-ty**, *s.* (fastidious) disdainfulness, scornfulness, CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *Swift.*
- Făf-tid-i-öuf-nëfs**, *s.* (fastidious) disdainfulness, scornfulness, CONTEMPTUOUSNESS.
- Făthër-ship**, *s.* (father) fatherhood, paternity, the relation of a father, the character of a father, the authority of a father.
- Fëa'sĩ-ble-nëfs**, *s.* (feasible) feasibility, practicableness, PRACTICABILITY.
- Fë'tur-ëd**, *a.* (feature) having features.
- Fël'low-cĩt'i-zen**, *s.* one of the same city.
- Fël'low-prĩ'son-ër**, *s.* one confined in prison with another.

IMP

Fēllow-wórker, *s.* one who works with another, a fellow labourer.
 Fête-chām-pè'tre, *s.* (French) a feast or elegant entertainment in the country, at which the company is chiefly accommodated out of doors.
 Filly-fōal, *s.* a mare foal.
 Fir'wōd, *s.* the wood or timber of the fir tree.
 Fish/spēar, *s.* a spear to strike fish with.
 Fit'tēd-nēss, *s.* (fitted) the state of being fitted; suitability.
 Flēsh'ed, *a.* (flesh) furnished with flesh, having flesh.
 Fōal'tēeth, *s.* the teeth which horses shed at a certain age.
 Fōx'whēlp, *s.* the young of a fox.
 Frūs'tra-ble, *a.* (Lat. frustra in vain) capable of being frustrated or disappointed.

G.

Gāol'fē-vēr, *s.* a contagious distemper occasioned by confinement and close air.
 Gēn-tōl, *s.* one of a particular sect or class of people in the East Indies.
 Glāu-cō'ma, *s.* (Gr. γλαύκωμα, Fr. glaucome) a fault in the eye which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour without detriment to the sight, and therein differs from what is called suffusion; wall-eye.
 Grāve'dig-gér, *s.* (grave and dig) the sexton.
 Grē'cize, *v. n.* (Greece) to imitate the manners or language of the Greeks.
 Gūm'bōil, *s.* a troublesome periodical phlegmon of the gums.
 Gūn'pōrt, *s.* one of the port holes in a ship through which the cannon is presented.
 Gūt-tu-rāl'i-ty, *s.* (guttural) the state of being guttural.
 Gŷ-nōc'ra-cy, *s.* (Gr. γυνή a woman, and κρατος to govern) female rule, petticoat government.

H.

Hārē'hūnt-ing, *s.* the act or diversion of hunting the hare.
 Hārē'nēt, *s.* a net used to catch hares.
 Hēart, *s.* (at cards) a single card of that suit which is marked with red spots in form of a heart.
 Hēart'ēd, *a.* having at heart; disposed: as, bad hearted; good hearted.
 Hēd'y, *a.* (heed) careful, CAUTIOUS.
 Hēlm's'mān, *s.* the man who stands at the helm, the steersman, the man who directs the course of the ship.
 Hēn'hōūse, *s.* a place or house for poultry.
 Hīl'i-nēss, *s.* (hilly) state of abounding with hills, tumulosity.
 Hōn-ey, *v. a.* to spread over with honey.
 Hōr'ti-cūl'tu-rāl, *a.* (horticulture) belonging to the art of cultivating gardens.
 Hŷ-pōth'e-cate, *v. a.* (Lat. hypotheca a pledge or mortgage) to pledge.

I.

Im-plū'mōis, *a.* (Lat. implumis) implumed, unfeathered, naked of feathers. *Johnson.*

LAC

Im-pōp'u-lār, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and populus the people) unpopular, not pleasing to the common people. *Bolingbroke.*
 Im-pōr-tūn'ér, *s.* (importune) one who importunes, an urger.
 In-cic'u-ra-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and cicur tame) incapable of being tamed, indomable, untameable. *Scott.*
 In-cōm-pre-hēn'sive, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and comprehendo to comprehend) not comprehensive.
 In-cōm-pre-hēn'sive-nēss, *s.* the quality of being incomprehensive.
 In-de-cī'sive, *a.* INCONCLUSIVE, unconcludent, unconcluding, undecisive.
 In-de-cī'sive-nēss, *s.* INCONCLUSIVENESS.
 In-de-fāt'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *s.* indefatigableness, unwearied assiduity.
 In-dēp're-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and deprecatus intreated) incapable of being intreated.
 In-de-tér'mi-nate-nēss, *s.* (indeterminate) indetermination, uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed or invariably directed.
 In-dō'ma-ble, *a.* (Lat. in contrary to, and domo to tame) incapable of being tamed, incurable, untameable. *Scott.*
 In-dō'ma-ble-nēss, *s.* untameableness. *Scott.*
 In-dōr-sē', *s.* (indorse) the person who indorses a bill of exchange.
 In-dū'bī-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* (indubitable) unquestionableness, assuredness, CERTAINTY.
 In-ēl'i-gī-bil'i-ty, *s.* unworthiness to be chosen, unfitness to be chosen.
 In-ēl'i-gī-ble, *a.* not fit to be chosen, not proper to be chosen, ineligible.
 In-fāl'lī-ble-nēss, *s.* (infallible) exemption from error, inerrability, INFALLIBILITY.
 In-tér-chānge-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* (interchangeable) the state of being interchangeable.
 In-tēst'ta-cy, *s.* (intestate) the state of dying intestate or without making a will. *Blackstone.*
 In-trāns-mu-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (intransmutable) the state of being intransmutable.
 I-ōn'ic, *a.* (Ionia) belonging to Ionia; belonging to one of the five orders of architecture.
 I-rāf'cī-bil'i-ty, *s.* (irascible) touchiness, PEEVISHNESS, irascibleness, irritability, disposition to anger.
 I-rāf'cī-ble-nēss, *s.* (irascible) the state of being angry (*Scott.*); PEEVISHNESS, irascibility, irritability, disposition to anger.
 Ir-re-dēm'a-ble, *a.* (Lat. in and redeemable) incapable of being redeemed.
 Ir-rī-ta-bil'i-ty, *s.* (irritable) irascibility, irascibleness, waspishness, PEEVISHNESS.
 Ir'rī-ta-ble-nēss, *s.* (irritable) irritability, irascibility, irascibleness, PEEVISHNESS.

J.

Jāw'tōoth, *s.* one of the grinders.
 Jūdg'ship, *s.* (judge) the office of a judge; a judge in droll style.
 Jūf-tīf'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* (Lat. justifico) tending to justify, vindictory, defensor; giving authority.

L.

Lāck, *s.* (in India) one hundred thousand rupees. *4 Z 2*

O R T

Lī-pōth'ŷ-mōus, *a.* (Gr. *λειπω* to fail, and *θυμός* the mind) swooning, fainting. *Harvey.*
 Lī-pōth'ŷ-my, *s.* (Gr. *λειποθυμία*) a swoon, deliquium, syncope, fainting fit.
 Lōng'pat-ēd, *a.* having a long head; more than commonly discerning. *Johnson.*

M.

Māid'child, *s.* a female child.
 Mālt'mill, *s.* a mill to grind malt.
 Mām'mōn, *s.* (Syriac) RICHES.
 Mār-cid'ī-ty, *s.* (little used; marcid) leanness, meagreness, want of flesh. *Cole.*
 Mēch'an-ist, *s.* (mechanic) one skilled in mechanics, a MECHANICIAN.
 Mēd'i-ca-ble, *a.* (Lat. *medicabilis*) capable of being healed, sanable, CURABLE.
 Mēn'tion, *v. a.* (from the noun) to write or express in words or writing, to utter, to TELL.
 Mēr'mān, *s.* (Fr. *mer* the sea, and *man*) the sea man, the male of the mermaid—a supposed sea monster. *Dict. of Arts.*
 Mīgrate, *v. n.* (Lat. *migro* to remove from one habitation to another) to wander, to change the place, to change the place of one's dwelling.
 Mīn'ute, *a.* shewing minutes; repeated every minute: as, minute guns.
 Mīf'di-rēct', *v. a.* to direct wrong.
 Mōūrn'ing, *p. a.* befitting a mourner, used on funeral occasions;—whining, querulous, habitually complaining.
 Mōwn, *part. pass.* of *to mow*; cut down with a scythe.

N.

Nīght'fāll, *s.* the close of the day, the beginning of night.
 Nīne, *s.* (in poetic style) the muses, so called from their number.
 Nōm'i-nōr, *s.* (Lat. *nomen* a name) one chosen or appointed to nominate. *Blackstone.*
 Nōp'ex-por-tā'tion, *s.* a failure of exportation; a suspension of exportation.
 Nōn'im-por-tā'tion, *s.* a failure of importation; a suspension of importation.
 Nūmb'rīsh, *s.* (in ichthyology) the torpedo.

O.

Ōb-sērv'a-ble-nēss, *s.* (observable) the state of being observable; remarkableness, worthiness of notice.
 Ōm-nī-pā'rī-ent, *a.* (Lat. *omnis* all, and *pario* to bring forth) bringing forth all things, bearing or producing all things, all-bearing, omniparous. *Scott.*
 Ōm-nīp'a-rōus, *a.* (Lat. *omnis* and *pario*) all-bearing, OMNIPARIENT.
 Ōp-pōr-tūne-nēss, *s.* (opportune) seasonableness, fitness, as to time.
 O-rān-ōu'tōng, *s.* (in zoology) a species of monkey much resembling the human form.
 Ōr'gān-ēd, *a.* furnished with organs.
 Ōr'tho-ēp-y, *s.* (Gr. *ὀρθος* right, and *επω* to speak) the act of speaking with propriety. *Kenrick.*
 Ōr-thōm'e-try, *s.* (Gr. *ὀρθος* right, and *μετρον* to measure) the laws of versification. *Johnson.*

S A S

Ōsc'i-tate, *v. n.* (Lat. *oscito* to yawn) to yawn, to gape, to have the mouth open involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.
 Ō'ver-cāme', *pret.* of *overcome*; did overcome.
 Ōwl, *v. n.* (a law term) to carry on a contraband trade; to skulk about with contraband goods.

P.

Pāint'rēss, *s.* (painter) a woman who practises the art of painting. *Burney.*
 Pa-lā'tial, *a.* (palate) belonging to the palate; formed as a sound from the palate of the mouth. *Kenrick.*
 Pāll', *v. a.* (a sea term) to stop, to hinder from successive operation: as, *pull* the capstan.
 Pāll', *s.* a stop, hinderance, a stop made by something falling into the notch of a wheel.
 Pāy-ē', *s.* (pay) the person to whom a bill of exchange is payable. *Blackstone.*
 Phlo-ġis'tic, Phlo-ġis'tic, *a.* (Gr. *φλογιστος* to burn) promoting inflammation; adust, burnt.
 Pīg'iron, *s.* (pron. *pīg'i-ern*) iron as melted in large lumps from the ore.
 Pīgmēt-al, *s.* metal in large lumps.
 Plānt-ān'i-māl, *s.* (plant and animal) a zoophyte, a creature which partakes of the nature both of a plant and an animal.
 Plēdg-ē', *s.* (pledge) one to whom a pledge is given.
 Pre-dī-lēc'tion, *s.* (Lat. *præ* before, and *diligere* to love) a prior engagement of the affections; a prepossession in favour of any thing.
 Pre-dis-pō'nēn-cy, *s.* (predisponent) a prior disposition, predisposition, previous adaptation.
 Pre-dis-pō'nēnt, *a.* (Lat. *præ* before, and *disponere* to dispose) predisposing, disposing by some prior influence.
 Prēss'ing-nēss, *s.* (pressing) urgency, pressure of difficulty or necessity.

Q.

Quār-tēt'to, *s.* a piece of music in four parts.

R.

Rā'mēnts, *s.* (Lat. *ramenta*) scrapings, raspings, shavings. *Johnson.*
 REPROACH'FULNESS, Re-prōach'fūl-nēss, *s.* (reproachful) the state of being reproachful, opprobriousness, disgracefulness, shameful-ness, dishonourableness, scandalousness; disposition to reproach.
 Re-ju-ve-nīscēnce, Re-ju-ve-nīscēn-cy, *s.* the state of growing young again.
 Re-pā'ssage, *s.* the liberty of passing. *Ainslie.*
 Re-vēr-sion-ēr, *s.* (reversion) one who has right of reversion.
 Rōutīne, *s.* (French) a common course, a dull round.

S.

Sāint'fōin, *s.* (in botany) a kind of grass.
 Sāsh, *v. a.* (from the noun) to sit up with fishes.

S U L

Scān'di-ān, *a.* (Scandia) Teutonic, belonging to Scandia.
 Sēlf-will', *s.* obstinacy, STUBBORNNESS.
 Sēlf-will'ed, *a.* obstinate, STUBBORN.
 Sēp-tēn-tri-o-nāl'i-ty, *s.* (from septentrional) northerliness.
 Sēx-dig'i-ti, *s. plu.* (Lat. *sex*, and *digitus*) people with six fingers upon one or both hands.
 Sēx-dig'it-ism, *s.* the state of having six fingers or toes.
 Sēx-dig'it-ist, *s.* one who has six fingers or six toes upon one hand or foot.
 Shē'āfs, *s.* a female afs.
 Shē'gōat, *s.* a female goat.
 Shīn'gle, *v. a.* (from the noun) to cover with shingles.
 Sīn'glo, *s.* (in commerce) a kind of fine tea.
 Sīng'fōng, *s.* an uniform cadence.
 † Olūg'a-bēd, *s.* one who lies late in the morning.
 Spēc'ta-ble, *a.* (Lat. *specio* to behold) capable of being looked on. *Scott.*
 Spīt'dēep, *ad.* at the depth which may be dug up by one action of the spade.
 Stāte'mēt, *s.* (state) a representation in all the circumstances of modification; the thing stated.
 Stēr'e-o-tYPE, *s.* (Gr. *στερεος* solid, and Lat. *typus* a printing letter) masses of metal, called letter-press plates, of the dimensions of a page, upon which is cast and communicated, by a secret art, the exact faces of the types constituting the legible matter contained in a page of common letter-press; and from a set of these new kind of solid types in pages, a book is afterwards printed. *The invention originated with a Mr. Ged, of Edinburgh, in 1725; but the art was afterwards lost at his death, and that of his son.*
 Stēr'e-o-tYPE, *v. a.* to print by stereotype, or letter-press plates, as recently re-discovered by Mr. Tilloch, formerly in partnership with Mr. Foulis, printer, in Glasgow.
 Stīm'u-la-tive, *a.* (stimulate) stimulating, velli-cating, EXCITING.
 Stīm'u-la-tive, *s.* that which stimulates or excites to action.
 Stōck'brōk-ēr, *s.* one who deals in stocks or the public funds.
 Stūl'ti-sy, *v. a.* (a law term, Lat. *stultus* foolish, and *facio* to make) to make foolish, to make a fool of, to pretend to be. *Blackstone.*

W I T

Sūlk, *v. n.* (of unknown derivation) to glout, to be silently fullen.
 Sūr-rēn-dēr-ēē', *s.* (a law term, from surrender) the person to whom a surrender is made.
 Sūr-rēn'dēr-ōr, *s.* (a law term, from surrender) the person who surrenders.
 Sŷl-lāb'i-cate, *v. a.* (syllable) to form syllables.
 Sŷl-lāb-i-cā'tion, *s.* the act of forming syllables; the method of dividing words into syllables.

T.

Tā'bes, *s.* (with physicians, Lat.) a waste of muscular flesh, a pthipsis, a CONSUMPTION, an ulcer of the lungs.
 Tām'bōur, *v. a.* to decorate with a kind of parti-coloured needlework.
 Tēst'a-ble, *a.* (test) capable of being devised by testament. *Blackstone.*
 Thrōw'stēr, *s.* (throw) one whose business is to twist silk; one who winds silk.

U.

Ūn-rē-vēng'ing, *a.* forbearing to revenge; not given to revenge.

V.

Vīr'gēr, *s.* (virge) the officer who carries the mace before the dean.

W.

Wāll'trēe, *s.* a fruit tree growing against a wall.
 Wār'hōrse, *s.* a horse trained for war.
 Wār-rānt-ēē', *s.* (a law term) the person to whom a warranty is made.
 Wār-rānt-ōr, *s.* (a law term) the person who grants a warranty.
 Whēre'with-so-ēv'ēr, *ad.* with whatsoever. *Mark.*
 With-dreŷ', *pret.* of withdraw; did withdraw, retire, or retreat.

ERRATA.

A.

From Abridge, *v. a.* delete to retrench, to cut off.
From A-pöc'ry-phäl-něs, *s.* delete uncertainness,
 and add uncertainty.
From Ap-pënd', *v. a.* delete to suspend.
From Äl-tön'ish, *v. a.* delete to stun.
From Äl-tön'ish-ing, *a.* delete supernatural.
Under Ap-pa-ri'tion, *s.* for pluck read puck.

B.

From Be-ğin'ning, *s.* delete prime.
From Brēach, *s.* delete tear, rent, rupture, and
 fracture, and subjoin them to RENT, *s.*
From Būf-fōn'ēr-y, *s.* delete mockery.
For Be-fēam', *v. n.* read *v. a.*

C.

From Cöm-pēn'sate, *v. a.* delete to retribute.
From Cöm-pēn-sā'tion, *s.* delete retribution.
From Cöm-plētē', *v. a.* delete to perfectionate.
From Cōn-se-cū'tion, *s.* delete vicissitude.
From Cōn-vēn'tu-äl, *a.* delete solitary.

D.

From Dä'ily, *a.* delete journal.
From Dū'io-lute-něs, *s.* delete unruñness.

From Drēga, *s.* delete subsidence.

For Dē'vi-ate, *s.* read *v. n.*

E.

From E-tér'näl, *a.* delete sempiternal.
From E-tér'nī-ty, *s.* delete sempiternity.
From Ex-ū'be-rānce, *s.* delete nimiety.

F.

From Filth'i-něs, *s.* delete fluttihness.
From Filth'y, *a.* delete fluttish.

K.

From Kīn'drēd, *s.* delete sanguinity.

L.

From Lēan, *a.* delete slender.

M.

From Mārē, *s.* delete type.
From Māch'lěs, *a.* delete superlative.
From Mēek, *a.* delete peaceable.
From Mōist'něs, *s.* delete waterishness.

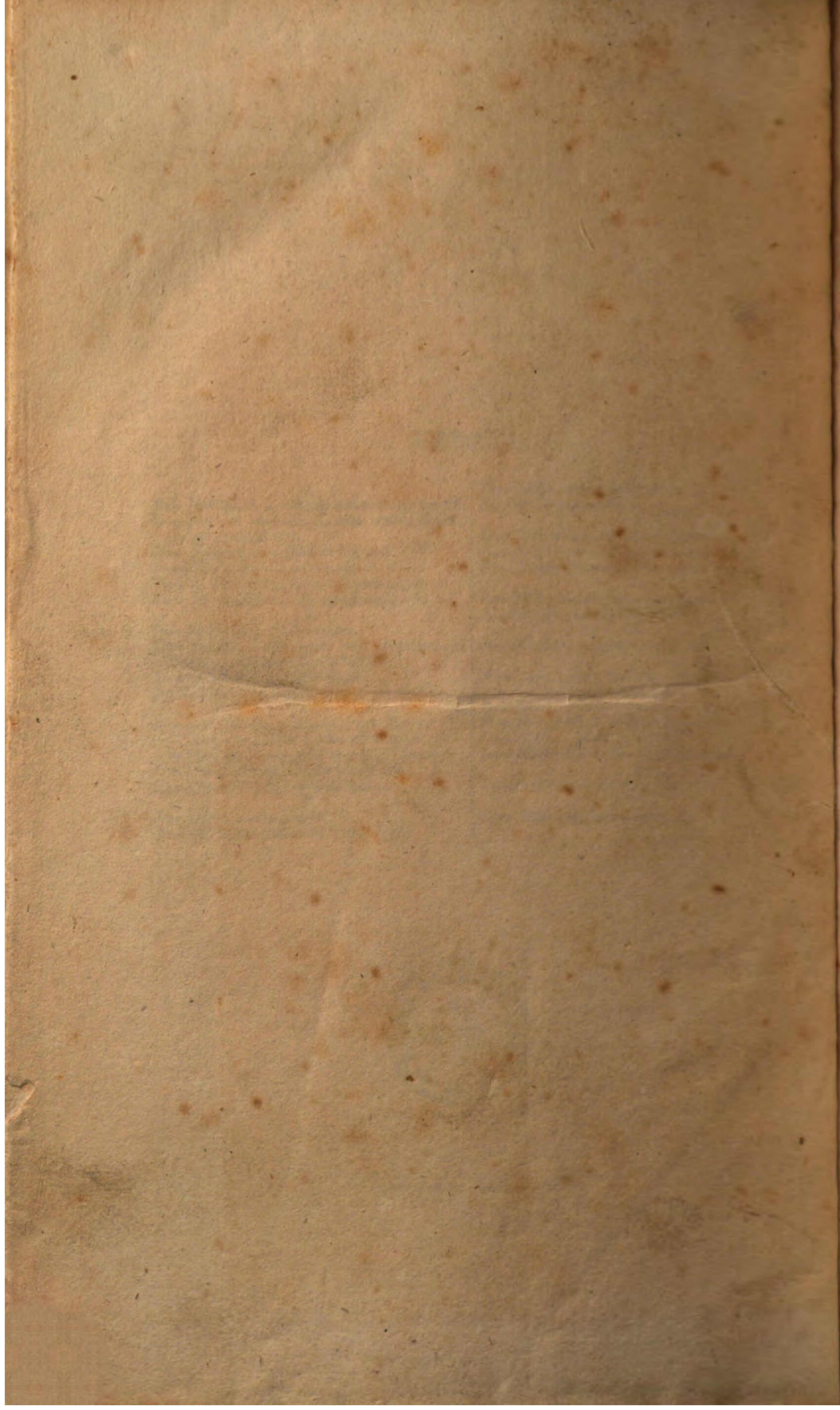
S.

From Scrēen, *v. a.* delete to sift.

W.

From Wild, *a.* delete uncommon.





W. G. W. W.

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Johnson, Samuel

The synonymous, etymological, and pronouncing english dictionary in which the words are deduced from their originals, their part of speech distinguished, their pronunciation pointed out, and their Synongma collected

London 1805

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